Two Parts
16 Pages

# The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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## BANKERS NOT DISTURBED

### No Uneasiness Over the National Bond Situation.

### CONFIDENCE IN THE SYNDICATE

### Faith that It Will Provide a Market for Bonds if the Popular Loan Plan Fails—Gold for Export.

Bond prospects did not disturb the financial district yesterday. Gold withdrawals that had been expected happened, and all cause for declining markets was removed. After an early blow at prices, recovery came rapidly and extended to the entire active list of securities and to the other markets also.

The bears secured slight advantage again late in the day, but not through bond news. Reports of a demonstration in London against the German Legation was the moving agency. European war news advanced wheat nearly 1¼ cents a bushel, May touching 67¾ cents. Exporters took 320,000 bushels. Cotton lost about 1-10 of 1 cent a pound on the same news. The affairs of England and Germany displaced bond talk in speculative operations.

Apart from the markets, the bond situation excited no uneasiness. Comment seemed to have been exhausted for the present on Monday. Knowledge that the Morgan syndicate stands and will provide a market for the bonds should the popular loan plan fail was generally reassuring. Bankers did not ignore the possibilities of serious depletion of the gold reserve and of the attendant financial anxiety, but confidence in ultimate adjustment disposed them not to anticipate trouble. They will hope to be prepared for it should it come.

There was some amused comment on country bank responses to a newspaper canvass for subscriptions. Many of these banks were said to have made promises wholly out of proportion to their financial ability, and it was known that others in pledging subscriptions relied on their banking correspondents in this city to furnish them with gold. The Bank of New-York seems to have bolstered itself for demands of this kind that it may not be able to withstand by taking $850,000 in gold coin from the Sub-Treasury yesterday.

Mystery surrounded the withdrawal, which was made by F. S. Smithers & Co. of 37 Wall Street and Henry A. Racker, another broker, of 19 Liberty Street. The gold landed in the vaults of the bank. It was said to have been put there for Smithers & Co. Whether the brokers acted for the bank or not, it was commonly believed that the purpose of the withdrawal was to supply domestic calls that could not well be refused. Thus its return is expected in payment for bonds. This was the only domestic withdrawal.

Gold for export was taken from the Sub-Treasury to the amount of $2,150,000, of which Lazard Frères got $1,150,000, Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. $500,000, and L. Von Hoffmann & Co. $500,000. It will be shipped for Europe to-day, together with at least $500,000 previously withdrawn. Export withdrawals yesterday were in bars, except $100,000, which Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. took in coin.

Against the day's loss of $23,000,000 the Treasury gained $500,000 by a deposit of gold in excellent condition by the Mercantile National Bank. The deposit impressed bankers as specially gratifying, since it had come from a bank whose President, William P. St. John, is recognized as the champion of silver doctrines in this city. Mr. St. John said he did not make the deposit to invite comment or compliment. The bank had the gold, and it had abiding faith in the Government. Since gold was now in request, and he believed greenbacks to be as good as gold, he thought it a good time to make the exchange. The bank made a similar deposit in 1894, and it believed in repeating a wise act when occasion called for it.

Zimmerman & Forshay, bullion dealers, deposited $600,000 in gold for inspection. Treasury or Assay Office receipts will be given for it, and these will be sold by the firm to applicants for gold. The deposit will thus probably remain in the Treasury, and will be applied to bond purchases.

It was reported down town that the New-York Life Insurance Company might withdraw from the Morgan Syndicate in order to make sure of placing its $10,000,000 subscription. Inquiry at the company's office did not confirm the report, except that it was said that the company intended to invest $10,000,000 in bonds and would subscribe for that amount in any event. Since the syndicate plan stands, and since it is the common belief among bankers that it will be utilized in floating the bonds, the report had no effect.

The syndicate plan has never undertaken to restrain individual subscriptions. Its purpose has been only to present a prompt and efficient means of floating the bond issue. If banks outside of New-York, having from $180,000,000 to $190,000,000 in gold, choose to take the bonds at a high premium, the syndicate cannot interfere and would not if it could. Mr. Morgan and his associates express themselves as quite content to let a thorough test be made of the plan proposed. They will not object to anyone subscribing under it. Bankers have seen no indication that conditions are favorable to the success of a so-called popular loan. Believing that the syndicate plan will be found to furnish the only feasible way of placing the loan, talk of desertions from the syndicate seem to them idle.

Forms of proposals for the bonds reached the Sub-Treasury yesterday from Washington. Many of them were taken away by callers. Blank applications for bonds have not yet been received.

## WOULD WELCOME A PANIC.

### Silver Senators Ready to Go to Any Possible Length to Win.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—While the Administration is trying to maintain the National credit by a fresh sale of bonds made necessary through the failure of Congress to rectify the country's financial system, the Senate continues to worship the silver god and to discredit the President's position. The silver men of that body show by their actions that they are willing to bring about a financial crisis, if necessary, to advance their wild theories relative to the currency. While there is, happily, no danger of their ideas being put into practice so long as Mr. Cleveland shall remain the Chief Executive, their performances are calculated to create alarm in the people to whom the Government now looks to negotiate the proposed bond issue.

This day has been devoted by the Senate to a discussion of the finances, with the utterances chiefly in favor of the free coinage of silver. The emasculated bond bill, with its free-coinage provisions, was reported from the Finance Committee by Mr. Jones of Arkansas, its framer, the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Morrill, contenting himself with the confession that, while the majority of the committee favored the substitute, the Republican members were opposed to it. Mr. Morrill might have added, with truth, that one Republican on the committee, Mr. Wolcott, would have voted for the substitute had he been present.

The free-silver bill will be taken up to-morrow, according to the present understanding, and those responsible for it will advance it as rapidly as possible. Of course it will not pass without a struggle, and it has not the ghost of a chance of becoming a law. It will serve the purpose chiefly of opening the country's eyes to the fact that many of the Senators on both sides of the Chamber are misrepresenting their constituents by their adherence to the silver cause.

The silver men may yet have reason to question their own sagacity in permitting this measure to be put forward at this time. Some of the sound-money Senators express the opinion that eventually the radical action of the silver men will prove a blessing to the sound-money cause. Taking as his text the Sherman resolution, which questions the legality of the use of the gold reserve to supply Treasury deficiencies, Mr. Vest branched into an old-time silver speech this afternoon which consumed several hours. Aside from the points he made against Republican extravagance, which had so much to do with the unsatisfactory condition of the Treasury when the Democrats came into power in 1893, Mr. Vest's harangue was not noteworthy, except that he attacked the Supreme Court for killing the income-tax law. He persists in asserting that the people of his State are for free coinage, choosing to ignore the significant fact that "Silver Dollar" Bland was defeated last year on a free-silver platform and that the prevailing sentiment in St. Louis, Kansas City, and other Missouri cities is favorable to sound money.

Mr. Vest spoke of the wool schedule as being the chief element of vitality in the protective system of the Republican Party, and said that he had voted for the Wilson bill because it provided free wool. And he asserted that free wool had done more for the wool growers and for the woolen manufacturers than any legislation ever enacted by Congress. The price of wool had increased under the Wilson bill, and the woolen mills had had a year of prosperity such as they never had before. So far from the Wilson bill having, as charged, "assassinated" wool, the prices had gone up, and 40,000,000 pounds of wool, foreign and domestic, had been consumed in 1895 by American woolen manufacturers—more than ever before. He had a table, he said, which showed a vast increase in every department of the woolen industry. And the best of all was, he said, that woolen clothing was cheaper now than ever before, so that free wool had been a benefaction, not only to the wool growers and woolen manufacturers, but to the poor and humble.

There never had been so good an exemplification of the unquestioned truth and correctness of the Democratic position on the tariff as the wool schedule. He knew that the signatures of woolen manufacturers would be got in favor of a duty on wool, but accompanied by a compensatory duty on woolen goods. There was "the honey in that hive; the milk in that cocoanut." He had heard that the great Ohio shepherd, Mr. Lawrence, had asked leave to appear before the House Committee on Ways and Means, and had had the door closed in his face by Mr. Dingley, and now, Mr. Lawrence, with blood in his eye, had called a meeting of the association "to teach Congress there was a million votes depending on the duty on wool."

## DANGER IN DELAY.

### The "Popular" Bond Sale Exposes the Treasury Gold to Raiding.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Much time may be lost by persons and banks that are inclined to secure the new bonds if those would-be investors in United States securities make the mistake of sending their offers to a New-York newspaper office instead of addressing them to the Secretary of the Treasury or one of the Assistant Treasurers. No newspaper has been deputized to accept offers for bonds, and none will be secured for offers of that sort, which may be made for advertising purposes and cost nothing to the advertiser.

Some amusement was furnished by a New-York paper to the officers of the Treasury who found at the end of a long editorial article about the "popular" bond issue the italicized statement that the people would subscribe for bonds, but that they would not do much bidding.

Just how bonds are to be secured by subscription if the subscribers do not offer a price in competition with others the Treasury people do not pretend to know. be hesitation at first to make bids because of the impression abroad that the figures offered might become known to investors and those who were determined to obtain bonds would be guided by the bids made by those who presented their offers early. But the Treasury does not help the people who are holding back plainly for the reason that the sale is not exactly an auction sale in which the bids are announced in open competition for the guidance of the bidders. There is still the belief that the men in New-York who have prepared to secure the bonds will calculate so closely that when they bid they will offer the very highest price for the bonds that can be paid with any hope of realizing a profit from them.

Already the Treasury is shorter of gold than it ought to be, and if a sale had been arranged with the syndicate, the supply would have been secured before the end of the month, without the danger of the raid upon the Treasury gold that appeared to have begun to-day. Ingenious suggestions have been thrown out that under the terms of the sale prescribed by the Secretary, it may be possible for a purchaser to pay his first installment, draw out gold to pay the second installment, present more greenbacks, and again use, for a third time, the gold employed to make the first payment, and go on using the same gold over and over again until the bonds are entirely paid for, without having added to the permanent stock of gold in the Treasury. This scheme is not regarded as likely to be indulged in by anybody but the most ingenious and patient of experimenters.

The President has not really pleased his enemies so much as some of them pretend that he has in asking for bids for the new bonds. Seeking, as they do, continually some pretext to assail him, his conclusion to sell bonds without advertisement would have been much more gratifying to these predestined grumblers than the ordering of a sale after advertisement and to the highest bidder. He has deprived those who expected to be stimulated to more vehement abuse of the opportunity for which they were waiting, assuming that he would not take advice that was prompted not by a desire to be of use, but with the impression that the thing advised as most desirable would be rejected as unwise and as suspicious by reason of its origin in a quarter from which nothing but criticism of the most vehement sort could be expected.

It is now only Jan. 7, and the Treasury will be exposed until early in February to the assaults of all who have greenbacks for which they can get gold, if they desire to use the gold with which to purchase bonds to renew the gold supply of the Treasury. The gold for redemption purposes was $58,684,000 to-day, and there were notices of the withdrawal of a net amount of $2,400,000, to be deducted from the stock. Should this process be repeated each day this week, the Treasury gold for redemption purposes would be down to $50,000,000 on Saturday, with the larger part of the month left in which to cut the remainder down to very low proportions.

The difficulty of getting greenbacks, and after that of exchanging them for gold, is admitted to be likely to act as a check to the tendency to clean out the Treasury vaults, but those who considered wise the plan of selling the bonds to a syndicate that would restrain the run upon the Treasury and secure a large part of the purchase gold from abroad, find in the menace of a run on the Treasury gold a new argument for the repetition of the old private arrangement.

### Would Remove Mats from Car Floors.

The Board of Health at a meeting yesterday afternoon considered an amendment to Section 164 of the Sanitary Code, prohibiting the use on elevated or surface car floors of matting or textile fabrics. This will make the use of wooden slatting necessary. The board thought that the roads should have a hearing before the amendment was adopted, and laid the matter over until next Tuesday, when representatives of the roads, who will be notified, are expected to be present.

## THEIR IRE IS UNABATED

### Daughters of the Revolution Comment on the Society's Election.

### MUCH BITTER FEELING EXPRESSED

### The Presence of Policemen at the Meeting Strongly Resented—The War of the Factions.

The presence of five or six policemen at the annual meeting Monday afternoon of the Daughters of the Revolution in the Mott Memorial Hall has raised a storm of comment and criticism among the members of the organization the echoes of which are likely to go on resounding for some time.

The fact that these big policemen were there to maintain order, and if necessary to restrain the two factions of the society, the "regulars" and the "independents," from any undignified manifestation of their election feelings, it was admitted yesterday by adherents of both sides, has given an unenviable distinction to the meeting, and made it a unique one in the history of the society.

Just how many policemen were there and who was instrumental in having them there is not known. Some members say there were five policemen, others say six. They were all in plain clothes, and the male stenographer may have been mistaken for one. Anyway, there were five policemen there; and if there were six it is just so much worse.

A few of the Daughters of the Revolution were inclined yesterday to treat the presence of the protecting policemen as a joke, but the majority looked upon it as an insult to the society, and a sufficient cause for feelings of white-hot indignation. Yet no one knew who was instrumental in having the policemen there.

"Some of the ladies," said a prominent member of the "Regulars," the defeated party, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, "thought it would be a good thing to have the policemen there. They thought the election would then be more orderly, and the bitterness, if there was any, would be restrained. They thought the numbers of the women justified the step. So they asked for the policemen."

"Who asked for the policemen?" asked the reporter.

"Some of the ladies. I don't know just who they were," was the answer.

"There were some very strong expressions used," said another Daughter of the Revolution, "when the men were recognized as policemen. The call for them may have been meant for the best, but it was a mistake for all that. We can manage our own affairs without the men, and the idea of our voting under police protection is simply preposterous. It is a disgrace to the society, in my opinion. I don't know who had the policemen brought there. As if we couldn't manage our election without the help of the men!"

"The women don't like to have men at their meetings," said another member of the society. "As for policemen being there, I think it was an outrage. There was nothing for them to do, anyhow. They just occupied valuable space, and prevented the women getting crowded in the door. I think they were a little scared themselves. Some pretty unpleasant things were said by some of the women, and they were loud enough to be overheard, too. I should think of the five policemen—or were there six?—must be heroes in their precinct now. But I think it was a shame to let the idea of main force be introduced at the meeting by the presence of policemen. It puts our meetings on the level with those of men."

Whether the "Regulars" or the "Independents" were responsible for having the bluecoats at the meeting will probably never be known. Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, who was on the ticket of the "Regulars" for re-election as General Secretary, said yesterday that she could not tell whose fault it was that policemen were at the meeting. She thought the feeling of bitterness among the members would soon subside.

## MRS. HORATIO C. KING INDIGNANT.

### She Criticises the Acts of Some Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn is one of the "independents" of the Daughters of the Revolution, who is still indignant over the presence of policemen at the annual meeting of the society.

"The more we think of it the more indignant we are at the outrageous way we were treated," said Mrs. King yesterday. "We have one consolation, however. Notwithstanding the insults that were heaped upon us, we acted as ladies should throughout the meeting, although we may have made some sarcastic remarks. When notices of the meeting were sent to us, it was particularly stated that only members would be admitted. They were to be admitted by non-transferable coupons.

"When we reached the hall we found all these men there. 'Where do you come from? What right have you here?' we asked some of them.

"One of them went so far as to admit that he was engaged by Mrs. Steers, which was just what we wanted to know.

"The whole affair was carried on in a high-handed fashion. We have always before met in the large room up stairs, where there is room for us all. This time they would not allow us to hold the meeting up there because there was only one room, and it would not have been possible to keep us away from the ballot box after voting.

"In the room down stairs, with the ballot box, were the officers of the society whose names were on the 'regular' ticket for re-election and these strange men. We never saw the ballot box clearly. The election was a very strange proceeding.

"Mrs. Steers came out of the room at 2 o'clock and called the meeting to order. She then announced the names of the tellers she had appointed. She then left the chair, and did not occupy it again during the day.

"The 'independents' were not satisfied to be better represented among the tellers. There was no one in the chair to receive a motion to this effect, so Miss Stirling called for it, and a motion was made, seconded, and carried overwhelmingly to make me a teller. I told Miss Stirling that I would not use force to occupy the position.

"I went to the door then, and said I was a teller, but the man on guard refused to allow me to enter the room. Mrs. Steers was standing there, and I asked her if she would tell the man to let me pass.

"She said; 'I did not appoint you a teller.'

"'No,' I said, 'but I was appointed by the will of the society.'

"She would not give the man orders to admit me until some one else insisted upon my being admitted, as I had been appointed by the meeting. Then she took me by the hand and pulled me through the door.

"I asked her if I should serve as teller, and she said she had nothing to say about it.

"I asked her if she would prevent my serving. She would not tell me what she would do, and I would not undertake to act unless she did. I did not wish to have force used toward me in any way.

"When I went to vote they asked who I was. They all knew me. I answered, 'Mrs. Horatio C. King.'

"'What is your number?' was the next question, to which I answered, 'Fifty. I was one of the charter members.'

"Then they again asked me my name and number, and I answered again.

"They asked the name of each member, so as to find out if our dues were all paid. The dues for the Long Island Chapter were paid long ago.

"I sat in a corner in the room, as I could not act as teller, and was comparatively comfortable. I sat on a table out of the crowd, and where it was warm. That gave rise to a story outside that I was being kept from acting as teller by force.

"I was of some assistance, for I helped the women of the Long Island Chapter to prove that their dues were paid. I asked finally Mrs. Steirs if our Treasurer could not be admitted, and after a while the latter was also pulled through the door.

"The votes of Mrs. John L. Condon, Mrs. Isabel de Murguiundo, and Mrs. John W. Elwell were challenged and thrown out. Mrs. Elwell was afterward elected Historian General. The votes were challenged on the score of unpaid dues, but the three women all said that they were ready to take oath that their dues were paid.

"There were a number of 'regular' ballots on the table, and I saw one woman come in and pick one up. I asked her if she wanted a 'regular' ticket, and she said no and dropped it quickly. I did not do any electioneering.

"After a while I went out, as I could not act inside. Then I was asked to go in again and make one more effort to act as teller. I said I did not wish to, as I did not care to have any trouble.

"'You should do it for the good of the society,' Miss Stirling said, and I went in again.

"But again Mrs. Steers refused to say she would not prevent my acting, and I was not willing to do so without that assurance.

"I can tell you what happened to one woman who tried to enter the room where the voting was going on. She said they had no right to keep her out, and she should go in. She did. The man at the door took her by force on one side, two other men assisted on the other side, and Mrs. Steers with both hands on the back of one of the men did her part toward pushing Mrs. Earle out. I saw that done.

"'How can you do such a thing, Mrs. Steers?' I asked.

"'I am ready to stand by all of my actions,' she replied.

"Mr. King said that when he saw how things were being conducted he should have called a meeting outside and sent for the police to put those men out. He says we could have done it. If they had used force with me, he says, he would have had them arested to-day for assault and battery. He thinks that those who were treated in that way should cause arrests.

"It is probable that some of the women went away without voting. I feel that the women who were there were all too good to risk the danger to health by exposure for any society which ever existed.

"When I left the meeting, between 5 and 6 o'clock, to go to the celebration of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I said that I should resign the next day. I thought the 'Regular' ticket was going to be elected. If it had been, I think several hundred other members would have resigned. A great many persons who would have voted the 'Regular' ticket at first were very indignant at the way the rest of the members have been treated all along, and voted the 'Independent' ticket.

"I think now the society will go on without any trouble. If we had been heard when we first tried to have the constitution changed, there would have been no trouble."

Mrs. King is one of the most efficient members of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution. The Long Island Chapter, which is a very flourishing body, owes a great part of its success to her energy and enthusiasm. She was the first Regent of the chapter, and, during her service in that position in the past four years, she was untiring in her work.

## A CONGRESSMAN ASKED TO RESIGN

### Mr. Atwood Was Charged with Official Corruption in Boston and Failed to Establish His Charge of Libel.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The Journal, (Rep.,) the Post, (Dem.,) and The Herald (Ind.) this morning call for the resignation of Harrison H. Atwood as Representative in Congress from the Tenth Massachusetts District, on account of the collapse of his criminal libel case against Frederick W. Peabody.

The case was based on a letter published last September, which sought to show that while Mr. Atwood was City Architect he and certain associates had plundered the Boston City Treasury of upward of $80,000.

## NEWPORT COTTAGES ENTERED

### Burglars Playing a Daring Game in the Villas by the Sea.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 7.—The police are engaged in searching every Summer villa in Newport for evidences of thieving, for it is believed that quite a number have been broken into by burglars during the last few weeks.

Saturday the police found several hundred pounds of lead pipe in a junk store, and later they discovered that the large Deas villa, on Easton's Point, had been broken into and every foot of lead pipe in sight had been cut off and carted away. To do this work the thieves must have had one or two carts. It has also been discovered that the Silas H. Witherbee villa has been visited and all the hair in several score of mattresses taken off and probably sold. All the mattress covers were found carefully folded and stowed away in the lower part of the house.

The pretty villa of James Hazard Wilson of New-York was also among the places plundered, but here the thieves were caught in the act and have been held for the Grand Jury. All their booty was recovered. It is believed that a gang is operating here in a small way, content with small gains, and cottage owners are taking unusual precautions. The police, however, believe that they have solved the problem and struck terror to the evildoers. It is probable that other cottages will be found to have been entered.

## SUPT. PRESTON HAS RESIGNED

### The Governor Will Probably Name a Successor This Week.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Superintendent Charles M. Preston of the State Banking Department to-day filed with Gov. Morton his resignation, to take effect on the appointment of his successor.

Mr. Preston is President of the Equitable Securities Company of New-York City, which will shortly come within the Supervision of the State Banking Department. The banking law provides that no employe of the State Banking Department shall in any manner be connected with an institution which is under the control of the department.

Mr. Preston's term as Bank Superintendent will not expire until May next, but he prefers to hold his connection with the Equitable Securities Company rather than retain his official position. It is expected that the Governor will send the name of Superintendent Preston's successor to the Senate this week, and that it will be either ex-Senator F. D. Kilburn of Malone or A. G. Richmond, who is cashier of a Canajoharie bank. It is thought that Mr. Kilburn is more likely to be chosen.

### Jane May's Suit for Slander.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 7.—Mlle. Jane May, the French comedienne who has brought suit for $25,000 against the Rev. Joseph Pullman of this city, alleging slander in the pulpit, will appear before Judge G. P. Carroll to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock and her deposition will be taken, as she will not be able to be here when her case comes up for trial.

### Evelyn Granville-Webster in Court.

Evelyn Granville-Webster, on whose account Burton C. Webster is now serving a sentence in Sing Sing Prison, was arraigned yesterday in Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of intoxication. She was poorly dressed. Magistrate Flammer committed her to prison for arraignment to-day. She protested against the use of the name Webster, and said she was Evelyn Granville.

Have you tried the ARETHUSA SPRING WATER? If not, ask your grocer for it, and test the purest table water in America.—Adv.

## QUIET IN TRANSVAAL

### Uitlanders Have Decided to Surrender.

### OBEDIENCE TO ROBINSON

### Reform Committee Orders Agitators to Lay Down Their Arms.

### CONFERENCE WITH KRUGER AWAITED

### President's Grandson Made a Personal Appeal to Jameson to Desist and Was Arrested.

### KAISER IS NOT OPPOSING ENGLAND

### His Message, Count Goluchowski Is Told, Was to Encourage the Free States—The Incident to be Used in Rome.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, cables from Pretoria, capital of the Transvaal, under date of to-day, that he has received a message from the Reform Committee at Johannesburg stating that the Uitlanders have resolved to comply with the demand of the Transvaal Government that they relinquish their arms.

The people, the committee added, are placing themselves unreservedly in his hands, being confident that he will see that justice is done them.

Sir Hercules then quotes a message sent by Sir Jacobus de Wet, the British Political Agent at Pretoria, to President Kruger, containing the Reform Committee's formal resolution, declaring that the committee had instructed its followers to lay down their arms, relying on the Transvaal Government to maintain order and protect life. The resolution requests that the armed burghers in the vicinity of Johnnesburg be removed.

Sir Jacobus de Wet added in his message that he was convinced that the foreigners would abandon their arms without further difficulty and urged that the Republic cooperate with the committee for a day or two in restoring the normal condition of affairs in Johannesburg.

Sir Hercules concludes his dispatch by saying he hopes now to be able to confer with President Kruger and the Executive Council relative to the prisoners and the redressing of the grievances of the foreign residents of Johannesburg.

A dispatch received to-day from Johannesburg, dated Jan. 2, says it has been learned that upon the arrival of the news of Dr. Jameson's advance, Mr. Eloff, President Kruger's grandson, rode unattended to meet the British South Africa Company's force with a view to persuading them to return.

He met them at Zwaartlaagte and vainly urged them to retire. He was placed under arrest until the following day, when he was liberated, and his horse returned to him. Dr. Jameson retained his arms, telling him to call for them at the Government offices in Pretoria.

The daily news will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Vienna saying that the German Government, fearing that Emperor William's message to President Kruger would offend Emperor Francis Joseph, has explained to Count Goluchowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Emperor William did not intend to offend England.

His message was merely meant to encourage the free States of South Africa to maintain their independence. A similar message has been sent to Rome, where, it is stated, the Opposition intend to use the incident against a renewal of the Triple Alliance.

## AFFAIRS AT JOHANNESBURG.

### Uitlanders Regarded with Contempt for Having Lured Jameson.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A dispatch from Cape Town says that after nightfall on the day the battle between Dr. Jameson and his followers and the Boers, the latter used searchlights, themselves remaining under cover and relying upon their sharpshooters to pick off Jameson's men.

The Westminster Gazette has a dispatch from Cape Town which says:

"A general feeling of nauseating contempt for the Uitlanders of Johannesburg exists here. This feeling is based upon their obvious cowardice in sitting quietly down after luring Dr. Jameson into his blunder and offering him no assistance whatever."

The Johannesburg Standard has cabled to London, under the date of Jan. 3, that 4,000 Boers surrounded Dr. Jameson's men and 100 of the latter were killed or wounded. After Jameson and his men surrendered they were disarmed and marched to Pretoria. A revulsion of feeling has set in at Johannesburg, and the reform leaders are roundly denounced for their desertion of Dr. Jameson. "It was a mob revolution," The Standard says, "in which the main population did not join."

Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, is now at Pretoria.

Immediately after Great Britain offered assistance to the Boers the stores were closed, trade became stagnant, and women and children began leaving for the coast in coal, cattle, and horse trucks and every kind of vehicle available. The scene at the railway station was indescribable. The town is perfectly orderly.

A dispatch from Johannesburg, dated Jan. 2, says that one of the agents of Reuter's Telegram Company was arrested there as a British South Africa Company's spy.

Another dispatch from Johannesburg, dated Jan. 1, says that a deputation sent to Pretoria had concluded a three days' armistice in order to permit the arrival of Gov. Robinson, who was expected to arrive in Pretoria on Jan. 4. In the meantime the National Union of Uitlanders controls the town.

A proclamation issued by Gov. Robinson has been published warning British subjects in the Transvaal against joining Dr. Jameson, who, the proclamation declares, has been guilty of armed violation of the territory of a friendly State.

## JAMESON'S ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF.

### Would Have Beaten the Boers if the People Had Helped Themselves.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A dispatch to The Central News, dated Johannesburg, Jan. 3, gives a brief report of an interview had by The Central News representative with Dr. Jameson, who was sent as a prisoner to Pretoria.

"I only crossed the frontier," said the doctor, "because of the urgent appeals made by the inhabitants of Johannesburg and because I fully believed that large numbers of my countrymen and countrywomen were in dire peril of their lives. It was only to save them and protect them that I moved.

"I could have beaten the Boers if the people of Johannesburg had made any effort to help themselves, which I was led to expect they would do. Help did not reach us at Krugersdorp and we could not break the Boer line. We fought until we were dropping to the ground exhausted, and our ammunition had been spent.

"The Boers were in a strong position and in strong force, and we were unable to shift them, but if the men of Johannesburg had only destroyed the railway to Krugersdorp, which they could easily have done, it would have prevented the supplies of ordnance being taken to the entrenched Boers, which enabled them to hold out against our attacks. As it was, a special train from Johannesburg, loaded with ammunition, ran out to the Boers without hindrance."

## GERMAN ANTI-ENGLISH FEELING.

### Transvaal Will Be Guided by Commissioners' Reports from Berlin.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Berlin saying that the situation is still viewed by those competent to judge as being much graver than appears on the surface or than the actual relations between Great Britain and Germany seem to show. Dr. Beelaerts von Blokland, the Minister of the Transvaal to Germany, and Dr. Leyds, Secretary of State of the Transvaal, have daily conferences with the Foreign Office officials.

It may be assumed that whatever course the Transvaal decides to adopt will be largely shaped in accordance with their reports to Pretoria. As to the tendency of their reports one cannot be very sanguine. It is stated that Dr. von Blokland and Dr. Leyds are also in frequent communication with the French Ambassador in Berlin, whose views are reported to accord with those of Germany relative to the guarantees to be demanded to secure the future independence of the Transvaal.

The decision to land German marines at Lorenzo Marquez and to march them to the Transvaal was not a mere threat. The news of Dr. Jameson's defeat arrived just in time to divert the dispatch of final instructions to that effect. The writer of the dispatch declares that this necessarily involves the existence of a prior agreement between Berlin, Lisbon, and Pretoria, and shows that Geramny for some time has been maturing schemes to arrest the progress of British ascendency in South Africa.

He adds that there is still in some quarters in Berlin a desire to avert irreparable estrangement with England, but that the anti-English current is running so strong that it may carry the Government into deeper and stormier waters than those who swing around with it anticipated.

## KAISER AND CHANCELLOR AGREE.

### A Doubt that Germany Intends the Transvaal to be Independent.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The Emperor and Prince Hohenlohe are in complete harmony as regards the policy of Germany toward the Transvaal Government, and there is no truth in the story that the Chancellor had offered his resignation to the Kaiser.

The report, which was circulated yesterday, originated on the Boerse, and had the effect it was doubtless intended to have—that of causing a fall of prices.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Le Figaro expresses doubt that the cable dispatch sent by the Emperor of Germany to President Kruger implies the absolute independence of the Transvaal.

"More than a sovereign's will," Le Figaro says, "will be required to cancel the convention of 1884, whereby the Transvaal Government was bound not to conclude any international arrangements without the consent and ratification of Queen Victoria and her Cabinet."

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The St. James's Gazette says: "We would rather face a rupture with Germany than to renounce the stipulation of the convention of 1884 that any international arrangement made by the South African Republic requires the consent and ratification of Great Britain."

## DR. LEYDS AND HIS AUDIENCE.

### Secret Scheme for a Military Colonization of the Transvaal Denied.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Dr. Leyds, Secretary of State for the Transvaal Government, has received a telegraphic communication stating that the position at Johannesburg is reassuring.

The Tageblatt says that after his audience with the Emperor yesterday Dr. Leyds expressed himself as entirely satisfied. Immediately after leaving the presence of the Emperor Dr. Leyds sent a long cablegram to President Krüger.

The story printed in a Cape Town dispatch to The London Times that Dr. Leyds, with a secret fund at his disposal, has floated a German colonization company to introduce 5,000 German military settlers into the Transvaal is declared upon semi-official authority to be absolutely unfounded.

## INTERVIEWS AT FOREIGN OFFICE.

### A German Resident at Pretoria Will Entail War with Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Mr. Chamberlain did not go to Osborne this evening to visit the Queen, as it was announced this morning that he would do. He now is compelled by the demands of the present situation to remain at the Colonial Office.

Lord Salisbury visited the Foreign Office this afternoon, and immediately after his arrival received Mr. Chamberlain, and later received Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador.

The interview between Count von Hatzfeldt and the Prime Minister lasted for half an hour. Subsequently, Lord Salisbury received Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador.

After these interviews, Lord Salisbury started for Hatfield House, his home in Hertfordshire.

Political circles in London maintain that if it be true that the Emperor of Germany has promised to recognize the independence of the Transvaal Republic by appointing a German resident at Pretoria instead of a Consul it may mean war between Great Britain and Germany.

## MIDDLESEX VOLUNTEERS' PRIZES.

### Gen. Grenfell Says the Forces Were Never More Efficient.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Princess Louise, daughter of the Queen and wife of the Marquis of Lorne, to-day presented prizes to the Middlesex volunteers.

Gen. Grenfell, Inspector of the Auxilliary Forces, made an address in which he said that the volunteers were never more efficient than at the present time. They numbered a quarter of a million men.

Many of the Volunteers who had been retired were coming forward at the present momentous crisis and offering to rejoin the force. The War Office was receiving similar offers from the retired members of all the corps in town and country.

## ANTI-GERMAN MOBS IN LONDON.

### Windows of East End Shops Broken and Sailors on Docks Attacked.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Anti-German feeling is growing rapidly in the east end of London. The windows of a number of shops in Whitechapel kept by Germans and Jews have been broken, and the Hollander Club and some of the East End German clubs have been closed, fearing that they might be attacked.

There have been several disturbances between English and Dutch and German sailors at the docks, in which the former were the aggressors.

### Evangelical Alliance Prays for Peace.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The English Evangelical Alliance opened a week's season of prayer for peace to-day in concert with the United States Evangelical Alliance.

### Meeting of Mississippi's Legislature.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 7.—The Mississippi Legislature met to-day. J. F. McCool was chosen Speaker and L. Pink Smith of Washington County Clerk.

## SALISBURY'S DUTY PLAIN

### Both England and America Calling for Arbitration.

### WANT NO WAR OVER VENEZUELA

### The London Chronicle's Correspondent Proposes a General Arbitration Treaty.

### A STRONG APPEAL FOR SENSIBLE ACTION

### Great Britain Advised that Americans Want Only What They Justly Are Entitled to Have.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Chronicle's Washington correspondent sends the following cablegram:

"There is a heroic way of settling the whole Venezuelan difficulty fraught with honor to both Governments and with results of priceless worth to both peoples. The present delay consists in the fact that the United States Government considers iself in honor bound to insist upon a certain course which the British Government considers itself in honor bound to refuse to adopt.

"Every day spent here has convinced me more strongly that it is impossible to exaggerate the seriousness of such an international situation.

"If the British public is misled by the optimistic sentiments of New-York, it may find itself suddenly face to face with an appalling danger.

"If the American Government acts only in the belief that because Great Britain is threatened with a European crisis, therefore she will knuckle down to any American demand, it may suddenly discoverer that the European crisis has blown over and that war with England is on its hands.

"I once more repeat my solemn conviction that the overwhelming majority of the American people will support their Government in war on behalf of the principle of arbitration, where American interests are believed to be involved. At the same time I positively reassert that the President and the Cabinet earnestly desire an amicable settlement and individual members of the Administration confess that they fail to comprehend the reasons for England's attitude of mere blunt refusal.

"In all the Government departments here the situation is regarded as very serious despite every effort made on behalf of peace.

"Now the kernel of the dispute being the principle of arbitration, the solution may be found therein also. If Lord Salisbury will say that, although he must maintain his refusal to arbitrate on Venezuela by itself, he is prepared to conclude a treaty with the United States under which all questions failing of diplomatic settlement shall be submitted to arbitration, and that this, of course, would include Venezuela, as the greater includes the less, the American Government, I know, will receive his communication with warm sympathy. Herein is a dignified, and, indeed, the most simple and friendly escape from the deadlock.

"Remember that a resolution to this effect was adopted by Congress April 4, 1890, and was responded to by a resolution of the House of Commons, supported in its decision by Mr. Gladstone, June 16, 1893. A second joint resolution of Congress was introduced in the Senate by Senator Allison June 20, 1894, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where it still remains.

"Two things block the way. The first is that if any arbitration treaty was ever under discussion, it was laid aside when Congress, by refusing those $425,000, temporarily invalidated the Paris Bering Sea Commission award. But, as I have already cabled, a treaty is partly concluded, to which America, Canada, and the British Ambassador in Washington have all assented, placing this matter in a direct way of settlement.

"I observe that the statement is to-day cabled from London that this treaty is blocked by Canada's refusal. The statement is entirely baseless. Canada has formally and finally agreed. It only awaits the assent of the Foreign Office for this treaty to become operative. I reassert there is both surprise and regret felt here at the delay. It is urgently desirable that this treaty be pressed forward.

"As soon as this is done the first difficulty will have been removed.

"The second difficulty is the English feeling that any action taken now would appear to be due to American threats. In reply to this it is quite certain that neither President Cleveland nor Mr. Olney considers himself to be threatening England. They only desired, after years of fruitless diplomatic discussion, to make the attitude of their own country clear beyond the chance of further misunderstanding.

"If Lord Salisbury has any doubts upon this point, an inquiry through the regular diplomatic channels, Mr. Bayard or Sir Julian Pauncefote, will, I am convinced, dispel the notion that the American Government deliberately adopted a menacing attitude not proper in diplomatic communications.

"Moreover, if Lord Salisbury is aggrieved by the expressions of the American Government, the American Government, in its turn, considers itself legitimately aggrieved by Lord Salisbury's tone and his virtual pooh-pooing a doctrine which they had formally declared they regarded as vital to the National welfare. Therefore, these sentiments balance each other, and there is every ground for mutual agreement and assurances that no offense was intended.

"These two are the only things in the path leading to a grand recognition before the whole world of the principle of arbitration between civilized nations. The British public are ready. I am confident that the American public are equally ready, and I know that the American Government is ready. This being so, what blocks the way to an almost immediate removal of Venezuela from the field of international discussion and the complete restoration of cordial relations between the two peoples, who, while only too ready to fight for principle, are even readier to agree upon a civilized settlement henceforth and forever.

"If Lord Salisbury is able to move diplo-

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matically in the direction indicated it is certain that the meeting of the Venezuelan Commission would be instantly adjourned until the time was ripe for common discussion of the question when the treaty should become law.

"I will only add, if it were my last word, that it would be a lamentable mistake for England to believe that there is any division of opinion worth considering in this country. Washington far more than New-York is the pulse of the United States, and I have been feeling that pulse for over a week, and I assert, despite criticism or contradiction, that America will speak with practically one voice in suport of the Cabinet in the Venezuelan matter.

"If Lord Salisbury decides that it is impossible to take any steps, let him, and England, at least recognize what is the alternative.

"The Times's editorial, cabled to the papers here to-day, is calculated to produce a great and most favorable effect. A few more such wise, conciliatory, and statesmanlike utterances on both sides, and the nations will be marching hand in hand down the Christian road of peaceful negotiation."

Commenting on the foregoing dispatch, The Chronicle will to-morrow say:

"The vital and absorbing feature of the controversy is that America desires arbitration and we cannot refuse the request.

"It is slowly, we hope surely, entering the minds of our statesmen that in order to do justice to the American case we must look at the Monroe doctrine from the American point of view. Herein the hair-splitting of ingenious lawyers and academic essayists help very little.

"We have to take into account a deep-rooted National sentiment which has a way of getting itself recognized in policy and in action without the sanction of theoretical rules.

"Lord Salisbury may urge this, that the American doctrine is not incorporated in the code of international law.

"The American answer is: 'What we call international law is merely the customs observed by European States in their relations with each other, which have been determined by the dominant powers.'

"England has been foremost as a maker of international law. It requires no exceptional gift of perception to see that the United States aspires to the same leading role in politics on the American Continent. England filled Europe with glory, and was herself a benefit to mankind in the period of the Napoleonic wars.

"The international law which is to govern the American Continent is in progress of formation, and we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that since the United States is the dominant power on that continent, they will not fail to exercise that paramount influence which is incidental to the position."

## ENGLISHMEN CONDEMN SALISBURY.

### Prof. Shaw of Oxford University Talks About Venezuela.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Prof. W. Hudson Shaw of Oxford University, in speaking to-day of the Venezuelan controversy, made some statements as to the feeling over the question in his country that are at variance with the idea that generally prevails in this country of the sentiment of England.

"I am only eight days from England, and was there when the war scare over the Venezuelan affair first started," Prof. Shaw said. "Being a University-extension lecturer, and constantly going from city to city, and town to town, I had unusual opportunities of meeting all classes of the people of England in many sections of the country. I am sure I know the sentiment of the people on the matter.

"President Cleveland's message came to the British people like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. The feeling over there was one of unutterable astonishment that any trouble could ever occur between England and the United States. This feeling pervaded all classes. The feeling of English people for their American cousins is year by year becoming more sympathetic, and among educated people in England the thought of a war with the United States seems impossible.

"There is no single Englishman that does not accept the Monroe doctrine as laid down by President Monroe, and what might be called the extension to it which holds that no European power should encroach an inch on this continent. This is, of course, what Englishmen, as a people, think; it is not what the politicians say. The Venezuelan affair is entirely a Government matter.

"The universal opinion at first was that President Cleveland's message was sent out for political purposes. Now we believe that the British Government was wrong and drew down President Cleveland's anger justly. We also think that, perhaps, his letter could have been couched in more diplomatic language. But we accept the justice of Mr. Cleveland's claim.

"Lord Salisbury's action in refusing arbitration is regarded as a political blunder, and, I may say, crime, by many right-thinking Englishmen. I believe a great deal of good will come out of this trouble. I think it will be the cause of the formation of a permanent arbitration court, that can settle all such disputes between nations. Let England and America keep the peace for thirty years longer and they can dominate the whole civilized world, forcing it to remain peaceful. A war would be ruinous to both, and only result in benefit to other nations."

## PRESIDENT CLEVELAND INDORSED.

### Resolutions Adopted by a State Democracy Organization.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District organization of the State Democracy, held at its headquarters, 792 Amsterdam Avenue, Jan. 3, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the patriotic, lofty, and intelligent stand taken by President Cleveland in the Venezuela matter has awakened American manhood to the necessity of always guarding American interests; and

Whereas, It is strictly in line with Democratic precedent and doctrine, reviving Jackson's famous charge to Americans that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, therefore be it

Resolved, That we thoroughly indorse the stand taken by our President, and hail with delight that the latest information confirms the soundness of his judgment in the premises and the conclusions drawn from them.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that Mr. Cleveland has not exceeded in any way the glorious precedent laid down by President Monroe in 1823, a doctrine and an idea that has made possible the preservation in their integrity, not alone the States of the Union, but our sister republics of Central and South America as well.

Resolved, That the acquirement in any way of any territory on this continent beyond any now possessed by a foreign power is a menace and threat to the interests of our country.

## AUSTIN ON A HIGH HORSE.

### The Poet Laureate Is Not "Timorously Complaisant" Toward America.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—In reply to a request that he sign the address of British literary men to American authors asking the latter to do all in their power to prevent a war between Great Britain and the United States, Alfred Austin, the new Poet Laureate, writes professing admiration and respect for the American Government and people, but saying that their recent attitude has been unfair and unfriendly.

He therefore at the present moment cannot approve of a body of Englishmen addressing a body of Americans in language [illegible] timorous complaisance.

## AMERICA IS RIGHT.

### Sir Edward Clarke, M. P., Says England Should Arbitrate.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Speaking to his constituents at Plymouth to-day, Sir Edward Clarke, M. P., who was Solicitor General from 1886 to 1892, said that if Great Britain should refuse arbitration on her claims within the Schomburgk line, submitting to arbitration only those claims outside of that line, there would be a war with the United States, in which Great Britain would not be in the right.

## JAMAICANS TALK ABOUT WAR.

### They Would Like to Transfer Allegiance to the United States.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 31.—A great deal of excitement has been occasioned here by the attitude of the United States toward Great Britain relative to the Venezuelan question. It is popularly believed that nothing can avert a war between the two great branches of the English-speaking people, and the idea is abroad that before the American fleet goes down to try conclusions with the British at Venezuela it will stop en route and capture Jamaica.

The idea is a most improbable one, but is believed in, all the same, and a good deal of brag is the result. To hear the people talk one would think that Jamaica was a second Gibraltar. The oddity of it is that the very people who are loudest in their boasts about "beating off the Yankees" are those who usually talk the most glibly about "the manifest destiny" of the West Indies to become an integral part of the great Republic, and who can best recount the many advantages, commercial and industrial, and even politically, that such a destiny would involve. Yet, when there is the least appearance of the transfer being accomplished they talk of resisting it as a great evil.

In point of fact, while intelligent Jamaicans do not really believe that there will be any war at all, they do think that it would be advantageous to all the colonies could they somehow get their flag and allegiance changed and come within the direct influences of the United States.

### Rosebery Proud of Canada.

TORONTO, Jan. 7.—J. Castell Hopkins of this city has received a letter from Lord Rosebery, ex-Prime Minister of England, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of Hopkins's book, "Life of Gladstone," in which Lord Rosebery says:

"I cannot help feeling proud of Canada at this moment. Out of evil comes good, and from President Cleveland's message has come a splendid and spontaneous proof of the loyalty and spirit of the Canadian people."

## ENTERTAINED THE PRESIDENT

### A Dinner Given by Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney entertained President and Mrs. Cleveland at dinner to-night. The table was gorgeous with American Beauty roses. In the centre they nodded over the top of a tall silver pitcher, and at the far ends of the cloth filled two loving cups. The guests at the table with the President and Mrs. Cleveland were the Vice President, the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Secretary and Mrs. Smith, Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, Secretary and Miss Morton, the Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, David S. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and Mrs. Gilman; Mrs. Hearst, and Prof. Langley.

Mrs. Olney wore a superb gown of black satin and silk.

Cardinal Satolli was the guest of honor this afternoon at a brilliant reception tendered by the Right Rev. Bishop Keane and the Faculty of the Catholic University, at the McMahon Hall. The splendid hall was elaborately decorated with American flags and the Papal colors, and great quantities of palms and scarlet pomsetta blooms. The new Cardinal, attended by Bishop Keane, received under a canopy hung with glowing scarlet, and under a shield bearing the Cardinal's coat of arms. The Marshal of the district, A. A. Wilson, introduced the guests to Bishop Keane, who, in turn, presented them to Cardinal Satolli, who was clad in a scarlet silk cape and red skull cap over his scarlet-trimmed red cassock. His manner, always pleasantly cordial, was enhanced by the fact that he now speaks English quite fluently. Most of the guests made a deep reverence when they were presented, and kissed the great emerald on the third finger of his right hand.

Bishop Keane and all the faculties wore for the first time in this city their collegiate gowns and caps, which, with the purple robes of the Bishops and Archbishops, gave the gathering a brilliant touch of color. A stringed orchestra played throughout the reception, and the students, in their black robes and mortar-boards, did the honors in showing the guests every courtesy. The two colored men, who are students, were themselves as much objects of interest as the most renowned of the prelates. In the gathering the diplomatic and resident circles, both Catholic and Protestant, were well represented. Hundreds of guests were present during the afternoon, most of whom also met the noble guard, Marquis Sacripanti, who brought the red hat to his Eminence. He was clad in his brilliant uniform, and made a striking figure in the assemblage.

Gen. and Mrs. Van Vliet, who are among the best-known in the list of retired army families, entertained this afternoon at a tea. Dr. and Mrs. Van Vliet of Shrewsbury, N. J., also assisted.

Another largely attended tea was given by Mrs. F. A. M. Hopkins to meet Miss Katherine Guy, whose engagement to Mr. Monroe Hopkins has just been announced.

## BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS IN THE SENATE

### Matters Relating to Tariff, the Public Library, Politics, and Other Subjects.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day were the following:

Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.)—For the foreclosure of the Government lien on the Pacific Railroads. It prescribes the manner in which the exact debt of the roads to the Government shall be ascertained, and directs the Attorney General to institute suits for the foreclosure of the liens, and the sale of the properties or their acquisition and operation by the Government. If the latter course be taken, the silver seigniorage in the Treasury is to be coined, and Treasury notes issued thereon to cancel the prior liens on the roads.

Mr. Teller, (Rep., Col.)—To abolish the offices of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to create in their stead a Board of Indian Commissioners.

Mr. Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)—An amendment to the House Tariff bill re-enacting the provisions of the McKinley law on stone, iron ore, coal, farm products, wool, and timber.

Mr. Burrows, (Mich.)—To incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. Squire, (Rep., Wash.)—For the construction of two revenue cutters for service on the Pacific coast, to cost $250,000.

A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.,) authorizing Gen. Casey, who is in charge of the new library building, to contract for work yet to be done, so as to have the work completed within a year from this time, and within the appropriation made for the purpose. In a colloquy on the subject, it was stated that there would be a surplus of $80,000, "a thing never known before in regard to any public building." The joint resolution was passed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Voorhees, and referred to the Library Committee, providing for the purchase, at $250, of a portrait of the late Allen G. Thurman now hanging in the room of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to inquire whether there is, and has been for the last two and a half years, a republican form of government in the State of Alabama; whether there was fraud, force, intimidation, or other unfairness in the elections of members of the Legislature, and of members of Congress. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

### Justice Vann Takes the Oath.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Justice Irving G. Vann of Syracuse this afternoon filed with the Secretary of State his resignation as Justice of the Supreme Court, Fifth Department. Judge Vann then took the oath of office before the Secretary as a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to which position he was recently appointed by Gov. Morton, to succeed Judge Peckham, elevated to the United States Supreme Court. Judge Vann, it is expected, will take his seat on the Court of Appeals bench to-morrow.

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## OBJECT TO THE PREMIER

### Why the Seven Canadian Ministers Resigned Their Offices—Explanation Made by Mr. Foster.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 7.—In the Canadian Parliament to-day the galleries were packed and the corridors crowded, and beside the Speaker on the floor of the chamber sat Lady Aberdeen, listening to the short but memorable debate. First, after the introduction of three new members, came Sir Adolph E. Caron, who is leader of the House. He made the official statement of the resignation of the seven Ministers, and afterward asked for the adjournment of the House for two weeks, so as to be able to fill his Cabinet.

Mr. Laurier followed, and the coming Premier was greeted with great applause. He could not accede to adjourning for two weeks, and would have to ask that the usual rule be followed, namely, an adjournment from day to day. He criticised the conduct of the Ministers who had deserted their leader after placing in the mouth of his Excellency the speech that they did last Thursday, the opening day. He demanded an explanation.

This brought Mr. Foster, the ex-Minister of Finance, to his feet. He drew from his pocket a statement which he read. He explained that the retiring Ministers were in accord with the Premier on the trade and fiscal policy as well as upon the question of remedial legislation. What they wanted was the removal of their leader, Sir Mackenzie Bowell. On this point, he said:

Though with many misgivings we finally agreed to enter the Government under Mr. Bowell in succession to Sir John Thompson, we have nevertheless unitedly and loyally striven to the best of our ability to make it strong and efficient, and it has been with growing regret that we have seen our efforts result in a measure of success less than that for which we had hoped and striven. We are of the opinion that the Liberal-Conservative Party ought to be represented by the strongest men possible to be secured from its ranks. The necessity therefor was never greater than under existing circumstances, and we believe that such a Government can be formed without delay.

This we have repeatedly urged upon the Premier, with the result that we found ourselves face to face with Parliament having a government with its numbers incomplete and no assurance that the present Premier could satisfactorily complete it. Under the circumstances we thought it our duty to retire, and in this manner to pave the way, if possible, for the formation of a government whose Premier could command the confidence of all his colleagues, could satisfy the Liberal-Conservative Party that its strongest men were at its head, and could impress the country with the idea that it had a government which was united and had power to govern.

We affirm with the utmost sincerity that the action we have taken has sprung from no feeling of personal dislike or of personal ambition but has been solely dictated by our wish to sink all minor considerations in the presence of our great desire that the best interests of our party and country should be duly conserved.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that the conduct of the Ministers was an insult to the representative of the Sovereign, and the only man who was trying to do his duty in very trying and difficult circumstances was Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

The House then adjourned.

### Elections to be Held Jan. 15.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Jan. 7.—The battle over Catholic parochial schools will now be fought out at the Manitoba general elections. The formal nomination of candidates takes place in the various constituencies to-morrow. The Greenway Government will probably get six men in by acclamation, and the opposition counts on securing three by acclamation in constituencies where the Catholic vote is in the maority. The date of the election is Jan. 15, and it will bring to a close the bitterest political battle in the history of this country.

## FIGHTING EVERY INCH OF GROUND

### Broker Chapman's Attorneys Take Advantage of Every Technicality.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The trial of Broker Chapman for refusing to answer questions in the sugar tariff scandal investigation was resumed this morning before Justice Cole.

Jere Wilson, for the defense, claimed the right to compel the witness for the prosecution, the stenographer of the investigating committee, to read his notes, including everything adduced in the testimony, his object being to show that on first being questioned Chapman said he preferred to consult counsel, which was allowed, and on resuming the stand he stated before the committee that while there might be no objection to answering, he had been advised that under the Constitution he could not be obliged to disclose private details of the business of his firm, and on that ground he declined.

Mr. Wilson argued that the statute under which Chapman was indicted provided for fine and imprisonment for "willful" refusal to answer, and it could be readily shown by the stenographer's records that Chapman did not willfully decline.

Mr. Wilson after arguing half an hour stopped in order that several New-York witnesses might be examined. George W. Ely, Secretary of the New-York Stock Exchange, stated that he had held that position for thirteen years, and that the stock of the American Sugar Refining Company has been handled in the Exchange. No record is kept of the proceeding of the Exchange, but a quotation ticker service is supplied to various offices from the floor of the Exchange.

In reply to a question as to the accuracy of that service by Judge Dittenhoefer, the witness replied that that matter did not come under his consideration.

Francis E. Fitch of Passaic, N. J., testified that he was publisher of the New-York Stock Exchange list, intended to be a report of quotations of the Exchange, the figures being furnished by the ticker service. He had nothing to do with the printing proper of the list, and had no personal knowledge of the receipt of the quotations or their accuracy, being only Secretary, Treasurer, and General Manager of the printing company. The District Attorney offered a number of the lists as identified by Mr. Fitch in evidence, but defense promptly objected on the ground that the witness knew nothing accurately regarding them, that his testimony was hearsay, and the lists not competent.

The District Attorney brought out two decisions of the Supreme Court to support their admissibility, but before he completed his argument an adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

### Hemmed In by Snowdrifts.

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 7.—Information was received to-day that Frank McCain, formerly a wholesale merchant in Atchison, who has been prospecting in Washington State, was hemmed in by snowdrifts with his wife and family of seven children in the mountains, fifteen miles from Winthrop, and they were in a starving condition. The eldest son by superhuman effort got to Winthrop and told an awful story of suffering. He said his father had gone insane, and the family would perish if they were not rescued.

### Funeral of Daniel H. Mills.

WINSTED, Conn., Jan. 7.—The funeral of Daniel H. Mills, the millionaire broker of New-York City, was largely attended at his late residence here this afternoon. The Rev. George Foster Prentiss officiated, and many New-York people were present. The burial was in the Centre Cemetery, where deceased has a handsome monument.

### Baby Frozen to Death.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 7.—The five-weeks-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brewster was found frozen to death at their shanty, on the Quogue Road, to-night. Brewster is a paralytic and his wife, who is blind, says that she went to a neighbor's to get warm, and on her return found the child dead.

## [illegible]

### Warmer Weather Promised by the Weather Bureau.

## STREETS CLEANED BY CONTRACT

### Trials of Pedestrians and Horses—Schooner Drifting in the Hudson—Skating in the Parks.

There was a considerable rise in the temperature yesterday, but notwithstanding the day was the coldest Jan. 7 since the Weather Bureau commenced to keep a record of the weather. The mercury ebbed to a point 3½° above zero at 2 A. M. and immediately afterward the temperature began to rise. It rose steadily during the day, touching the 16° mark at 3 P. M.

The day was overcast and gloomy. Shortly after noon snow began to fall. It was not the honest sort of snow which sifts through warmer Winter days, but took the form of tiny splinters and icy shavings, mixed with pellets and frosty scales. It laid a thin and slippery coating over the sidewalks and roadways and pedestrians and horses suffered. Plodding citizens suddenly plumped down upon the siewalk with great emphasis, the declension involving the loss of much dignity and temper.

For teamsters and their teams the new asphalt pavement on Nassau Street proved a penance and a woe. Horses could not get a firm footing on the slippery roadway, and wherever there was a down grade there was also an equine toboggan. Stumbling up the slopes, horses bruised their knees and dipped their noses in the rime and struggled to their feet to fall prostrate at last. After an hour or two of such work the teamsters deserted that thoroughfare, and few vehicles were seen on it after then.

The snow will be removed by contract. The work will be done under the supervision of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and New-Yorkers will have a chance to see for themselves how the work is done.

Herbert Tate has the contract. He will receive 56 cents a cubic yard for the work. A tentative appropriation of $40,000 was allowed Col. Waring by the Board of Estimate for the removal of snow, but any amount needed over this sum can be raised by the issuance of bonds. The principal streets throughout the city will first be attended to.

In the bay and rivers there was some ice, but the cakes were not large enough or numerous enough to affect navigation. Ferryboats went their way in peace, but big icicles pendent from their wheelhouses and masses of ice incrusted where their guardrails overhung the water gave a wintry aspect to the craft.

It was reported to the Sergeant of the police station at Pier A last night that the schooner William Blakely had broken from her moorings at the foot of Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, and had drifted down the North River, surrounded by ice.

Capt. Halpin, the vessel's master, asked Sergt. Walsh if he could not render him some assistance. He said his schooner had suddenly broken her hawsers and drifted out into the river. There was a floe of ice about the place, and the Captain said he thought this caused the hawser to part. He attempted to hire a tug in Hoboken for the purpose of looking for the vessel, but could find none. He then took the ferry and came to New-York. The patrol service could render no assistance.

The local forecaster accounts for the general misbehavior of the weather hereabouts by saying that the flurries of snow, or sleet, or whatever the something which whitened roofs and glazed pavements might be called, were due to a storm hovering over the lower Mississippi Valley. He expects a high wind to usher in that disturbance, a decided rise in temperature when it reaches here, and rain instead of snow when that time comes. Such is the forecast for to-day.

The crest of the cold wave yesterday was over Vermont. In Northfield, that State, the thermometer registered 16° below zero. At Quebec it was 14° below, at Montreal 12, and at Albany 4.

Other cities showed a more pleasant temperature. At Washington the thermometer registered 22° above zero; Atlanta, 34° above; Chicago, 28°; St. Paul, 6°; Bismarck, 14°; Havre, Mon., 46°; St. Vincent, Minn., 8° below.

The red ball, beloved of skaters, has been mastheaded, and the chances are that it will remain up for some time. There is ice in plenty now, and those who are devotees of the steel runner can find plenty of places to exercise their skill.

St. Mary's Park lake was opened to skaters during the morning and the lake at One Hundred and Tenth Street, in Central Park, was opened at noon.

There was skating in Van Courtlandt Park during the forenoon. The ice, which has been formed there by the cold snap, is very thick and smooth.

Gabe Case, who keeps the McGown's Pass Tavern at the north end of Central Park, gives as a prize to the person who first reaches the tavern in a sleigh, on the occasion of the first snowstorm, a magnum, or two-quart bottle of wine.

As soon as the snow began to fall yesterday Harlem drivers were on the qui vive, and by the time the ground was fairly covered with the fleecy flakes several men were on their way to the tavern in their sleighs.

The first to arrive at the tavern was John Brophy of 20 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Close behind him was gigantic John J. Quinn of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue. F. H. Lovell was five minutes behind Mr. Quinn.

## MANY APPLICANTS FOR AID.

### Association for Improving Condition of the Poor Heavily Taxed.

The present severe weather is heavily taxing the resources of the Relief Department of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. As the association is the only non-sectarian relief-giving society covering the entire city, appeals for aid are responded to in the shape of fuel, food, and clothing, through the Relief Department. Some of the agencies maintained by the association, like the People's Baths and the Sewing Bureau, are, to a great extent, self-supporting, but the Relief Department never can be, hence an appeal is made for money to be expended in this phase of the work.

For the month of December, through the Joint Application Bureau of the association, its night office, Labor Bureau, Sewing Bureau, central office, Harlem office, and People's Baths, 9,305 individual applications were received. It must be remembered that the weather during the month of December was comparatively mild. The severity of the cold and Winter days will send an increasing number of applicants to the association, many of whom must be aided. In order to maintain the high grade of work, which has characterized the association in the past, its friends must co-operate with financial aid, while the association is acting as their almoner. The Labor Bureau, 15 Cooper Union, telephone No. 676 Spring, is free to employer and employe. As large numbers of business houses are giving the bureau their business, any man who can bring satisfactory references as to character and business ability, stands an excellent chance of securing work.

Checks should be made payable to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau Street, and may be sent to him or to William H. Tolman, General Agent, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

### Apprehensions for Fishermen.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Jan. 7.—A heavy snowstorm is raging here to-night. It reached her at 4 P. M. Grave apprehensions are felt for the safety of several fishermen who started across the bay this morning and who have not returned. A night on the ice in such a storm means sure death. It is possible that they have found shelter in some of the many oyster shanties that line the south beach.

### Niagara Has an Ice Bridge.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 7.—On account of the extreme cold weather last night a fine ice bridge formed below the falls and this morning many visitors and citizens are crossing on the ice. A great many people are going to the falls to witness the frost effects and the ice scenery, which are the finest in years.

### Frozen to Death near Bay Shore.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Jan. 7.—Timothy Rogers, thirty-five years old, of Islip, was found frozen to death beside the Long Island Railroad tracks, near here, this morning. The body was discovered by an engineer of a train. It is supposed that Rogers was overcome with the cold while walking from this village to Islip.

THE WALLACE CO.

Silversmiths,

is replete with Novelties, distinctive in character and moderate in price.

Buy of the Makers.

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

## CHANDLER'S LITTLE JOKE

### The New-Hampshire Senator Willing to Trifle with the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Mr. Chandler created some merriment in the Senate by offering a popular loan bill and explaining its provisions in a way that left no doubt of his willingness to treat as a joke the present unsatisfactory condition of the National finances. This bill will be offered as an amendment to the free-coinage bill to-morrow.

Mr. Chandler's reference to the message sent by the Rothschilds to a New-York paper in which the information is plainly conveyed that London bankers will have nothing to do with an American loan unless Mr. Cleveland's position with regard to the Venezuelan boundary is reversed, led Mr. Lodge to make known to the Senate that there is an old statute which makes it illegal for a citizen of the United States to correspond with foreign Governments or officials in regard to public measures of the United States. Mr. Lodge asked Mr. Chandler if he did not think the telegrams recently addressed to the Prince of Wales by an alleged citizen of the United States did not constitute an illegal offense.

Mh. Chandler, who, like Mr. Lodge, was in a mood to advertise the individual in question, to whom advertisement is dear, replied in the affirmative, and added that the printing to-day of the opinion of foreign bankers would discredit the bond issue and make the Government more than ever dependent on the banking syndicate.

These remarks served to bring Mr. Gray to the front with a defense of the methods which had resulted in bringing these opinions and the Prince of Wales's message to the notice of the American people. To-day's meeting of the Senate was in every sense unproductive of good to the country, and will serve as an indication of the performances that may be expected when the Silver bill is taken up.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) in explaining his bill, referred to a paragraph in a dispatch from Mr. Rothschild, stating that, until the boundary question was settled, the European public or capitalists would not take American bonds for investment.

"What," he asked, "did Mr. Rothschild mean by that? He meant that America should agree to Lord Salisbury's proposition and allow Great Britain to take, substantially, all of Venezuela that she needed, and refer to arbitration the question whether she should have the rest or not." In that view of the situation it seemed to him that it was time for the American people and the American Government to see whether they should not raise among themselves the money necessary to carry on the Government. He was satisfied that that could be easily accomplished by a suitable appeal to the people of the United States. He feared that the one-hundred-million-dollar-bond call would not result well. The people were called upon to bid and to fix the price themseves. They did not want a popular loan like that. They wanted something immediate in its operation. They wanted something which would allow not only rich people but poor people to come to the front and pour their gifts into the Treasury for the National needs and for the public welfare.

Mr. Chandler read the first paragraph of his bill, which provides for postal savings notes to bear interest for five years and to be repaid in the sort of money deposited, whether gold, silver, or paper. He said he did not regard the recent Treasury notice announcing a popular loan as in satisfactory form. He was grateful to the Secretary for heeding the voice of the people as offered in the Senate the other day by the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Allen,) and other tribunes of the people, but he did not regard it as a wise method of testing the willingness of the people to supply money to the Government.

He regarded his own bill as the wisest and simplest method and as a complete and perfect panacea for the existing trouble. It would make the Government independent of foreign countries, of the Rothschilds, and enable the people to get interest on their small savings. He elaborated on the provisions of the bill, and had it referred to the Post Office Committee, but gave notice that he would offer it as an amendment to the bill reported to-day from the Finance Committee.

Mr. Lodge, referring to Mr. Chandler's statement as to the Rothschilds dispatch, read a statute making it illegal for citizens of the United States to correspond with foreign Governments or officials in regard to public measures in the United States, and he asked Mr. Chandler whether he did not think that the telegrams from The New-York World were an illegal interference and an attempt to throw doubt on the credit of the Government.

Mr. Lodge added that, to bring in the opinion of a lot of foreign bankers to try and discredit Government bonds before they were issued would make the Government more than ever dependent upon a syndicate of bankers.

Mr. Chandler agreed with Mr. Lodge in these views. The law, he said, certainly applied to the Pulitzer telegram to the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the British throne, on a public question which made the relations between the two countries acute. And he declared that if the President and the Attorney General did their duty, Mr. Pulitzer, if he ever set foot on American soil, as he occasionally did, would be prosecuted according to law.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) asked Mr. Chandler to read again the sentence from Mr. Rothschild's dispatch.

Mr. Chandler created a laugh by the statement that the paper was in the hands of the Senator from New-York, (Mr. Hill,) the defender of the Administration, who was now on the Republican side of the chamber.

"Whatever else the Senator from New-York may be," said Mr. Hill, "he is not, at this time, the defender of Mr. Pulitzer. I will leave that to other gentlemen."

Mr. Gray expressed his surprise that, in this evening of the nineteenth century, men should turn back on their track for centuries, in order to stifle the expression of public opinion in this country or anywhere in the world. If anything had been accomplished in all these years that had come and gone, it was that among civilized countries, a just public opinion was the final arbiter of all public conduct.

At the request of Mr. Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) his resolution requiring United States bonds to be issued after public advertisement was referred to the Finance Committee.

## THOUGHT HE HAD A BURGLAR

### But the Man Escaped While He Went for Officers.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 7.—Oakley Moore, a prominent resident of this village, thought he had a burglar cornered this morning. He was awakened by a noise down stairs, and on entering the dining room says he found a man there, who threatened to blow his head off if he did not get out. Mr. Moore says he made for the man, who fled into the cellar.

Then Mr. Moore locked the door and went to the house of Surrogate Herring and aroused him. While Mr. Herring was dressing, Mr. Moore aroused ex-Sheriff Bogart, who also joined him. The three went into the cellar, expecting a struggle, but no burglar was there. The windows had not been opened for a long time, as was shown by the dust on the sills. Mr. Moore is puzzled to know what became of the man.

Schering's

Piperazin

Water

CURES

GOUT, Gravel, Calculus, Lazy Liver.

LEHN & FINK, Sole Agents, NEW YORK.

## PLATT IS LOOKING AHEAD

### Arranging for Events When Morton Shall Drop Out.

## COQUETTING WITH THE MAINE MAN

### A Mysterious Visit to Washington of Four Republican Leaders—Filley Declares in Favor of McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—When Thomas C. Platt, Joseph H. Manley, Chauncey I. Filley, and James S. Clarkson are in Washington at the same time the politicians who note their arrival immediately conclude that there is "a hen on."

These eminent Republicans reached Washington this afternoon. Mr. Platt went to the Arlington, but did not register. Mr. Manley and Mr. Filley placed their names on the Arlington book. Mr. Clarkson went to the Shoreham, where Thomas B. Reed lives. Mr. Reed was not in his room this evening.

The gossips have it that Mr. Platt came to Washington to talk politics with Mr. Manley and the others. While Mr. Platt has launched the Morton boom the strength of his attachment to the New-Yorker is not believed here to be so strong that he will neglect to reach an understanding with Republican leaders in other States prior to the meeting of the convention. Mindful as he is of his lack of success at the last Republican Convention, Mr. Platt desires to be on the winning side at St. Louis. Some of Mr. Reed's friends in Washington incline to the belief that the New-York boss will throw his strength to Reed after Morton's boom shall have been paraded in the convention.

Mr. Platt managed to keep himself in the background to-night, and newspaper men who tried to interview him had their cards returned with the announcement that he was "not in."

Messrs. Manley and Clarkson were extremely reticent when asked what brought them to Washington at this time. To this question Mr. Filley replied: "The railroad." He declared that there was nothing political conected with his presence in the city, and that he had not seen either Mr. Platt or Mr. Clarkson.

Speaking of the coming Republican convention and its probable outcome, Mr. Filley said: "I am for McKinley for President. The Republicans of Missouri are for protection, and McKinley is the logical candidate. I believe he will be nominated. Reed, Allison, and Morton each has a strong following in my State. The Republicans this year are fortunate in having a list of candidates any one of whom would make an acceptable President. St Louis is going ahead with the work of preparing the convention hall, and the result will be satisfactory to everybody."

So far as can be learned to-night, Mr. Platt will return to New-York to-morrow. Mr. Filley will go to New-York also.

## GOV. MORTON'S DAY IN TOWN.

### Receives a Number of Callers—Mr. Platt Leaves the City, Possibly for Washington.

Gov. Morton spent some time yesterday at his banking house in this city. Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt had a long talk with the Governor Monday night and left the city early yesterday.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel it was said that Mr. Platt left no word as to his destination. The politicians, however, were convinced that Mr. Platt had gone to Washington to see Senator Quay on business connected with Gov. Morton's candidacy, or about some one else's candidacy.

Gov. Morton received many callers yesterday. Some of them were politicians, but many of them were bankers and representatives of banking houses, here and elsewhere, who assured the Governor that he would have their support as against any other candidate, on account of his well-known financial views.

Joseph H. Manley of Maine, chief of the Reed boomers, who arrived in this city Monday night, started for St. Louis yesterday by way of Washington. He goes to St. Louis to attend the meeting of the sub-committee of the Republican National Committee's Executive Committee, which has the arrangement for the National Convention in charge. This sub-committee consists of Powell Clayton of Arkansas, James S. Clarkson of Iowa, Garret Hobart of New-Jersey, Thomas C. Carter of Montana, Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, and Mr. Manley.

One thing that this sub-committee will do will probably be to cut down the number of tickets to the convention hall allowed to the local committee in St. Louis. The local committee has reserved 4,000 tickets for itself, and the sub-committee proposes to reduce this number whether the local committee likes it or not.

Mr. Manley is said to have been very much displeased over the Morton boom in this State. The Reed boomers have been negotiating with Mr. Platt for his support of Reed. But now Mr. Platt is necessarily tied up in the Morton boom, and the Governor proposes to hold the New-York delegates to their pledges until he, and not Mr. Platt, is ready to release them.

Senator Warner Miller said last night that Gov. Morton would direct his own campaign, with the assistance of his friends. Mr. Miller saw Gov. Morton yesterday.

## HURTS McKINLEY AND FORAKER.

### Clash Between Republican Factions in the Ohio Senate.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 7.—There was a fierce clash between Foraker and McKinley factions in the Senate to-day that may cause opposition to ex-Gov. Foraker for the United States Senatorship, and Gov. McKinley in his own State for the Presidential nomination.

It was over the confirmation of Joseph P. Smith's appointment by Gov. McKinley for State Librarian. Senator Shattus of Cincinnati, a friend of Foraker, charged that Smith assailed Foraker's character last Summer, when he came out as a candidate for United States Senator, saying he would better be sent to the penitentiary.

Senator Garfield defended Smith. The fight was close and bitter, and resulted in the confirmation of the appointment by a vote of 18 to 17.

### Free Silver Candidate for Senator.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 7.—Gov. Clarke has issued a statement announcing himself as a candidate for election to the Senate of the United States. He declares himself for the immediate free and unlimited coinage of silver.

## TEST ON THE COLORED BALLOTS

### Anti-Welde Faction to Carry Its Fight into Tammany Hall.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney David Welch, who was one of the leaders of the opposition to Charles Welde and Andrew D. White as the Tammany leaders of the Thirty-first Assembly District, said yesterday that the fight would be carried into the General Committee of Tammany on a protest against the validity of the primary on the ground that the use of colored ballots by the Welde faction was contrary to law.

On the other side, it is claimed that there was no infraction of the law.

Some are of the opinion that the anti-Welde faction will be sustained in its claim by the Tammany Executive Committee, because it is said that Richard Croker is opposed to Messrs. Welde and White, who are backed by ex-Mayor Gilroy.

Peter F. Meyer, Mr. Croker's partner, did a large share of the work that would have defeated Messrs. Welde and White but for the intervention of the ex-Mayor.

In this contest Mr. Gilroy was successful over Mr. Meyer's forces, and should the ex-Mayor desire a seat in the Executive Committee, he can take Mr. Welde's place.

Senator Jacob A. Cantor was opposed to Mr. Gilroy's friends at the primary, and he has been very much criticised by them as a result.

### A Claimant for the Estate.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 7.—Richard T. Uhles of Perry County, Ill., through counsel, filed papers in the Orphans' Court to-day, claiming the estate of the late Margaret Hunter, who was found dead in her home nearly a year ago. Uhles claims to be a half brother, and the nearest of kin surviving. The estate is appraised at $25,000, nearly all cash.

HAVE YOU

TRIED IT?

When suffering from biliousness, bad headaches, tired feelings, bearing down sensations and all the other symptoms of a disordered liver, kidneys and urinary organs, have you ever tried the best of all remedies, Warner's Safe Cure?

Do You Know?

That this remedy has done more for weak, worn out men and women than all the other remedies ever known to medical science?

Do you not know that it has received the strongest indorsements from eminent medical men by whom it has been tested in the severest cases of liver and kidney complaint?

That Is Why

Warner's Safe Cure is the best and most reliable remedy for putting the system in sound condition at this time of the year.

## WILL BEGIN WORK AT ONCE

### The Legislature to Take Up Important Matters at Once—Committee Lists Are Complete.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The committees in both branches of the Legislature will be announced to-morrow night, according to present plans.

Speaker Fish is in the city, as he has been since Saturday, and to-day has been at work at his house, distributing the members in the minor places. The important Chairmanships have been determined on for some days, and most of them have been unofficially announced.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton was expected at his hotel this evening, but did not reach the city. He has kept the quiet of his home for three days since his visit to New-York, and has therefore had ample time to determine whether he will act on the suggestions of Mr. Platt and the other machine Republicans, or show a little independence.

More interest is evinced in the make-up of the Senate committees than in those of the lower house. A rumor has been going around to-day that Senator Lamy of Erie County may not be selected for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Canals. This story evidently had its origin in Buffalo, and has been going at a lively rate, in the absence of Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Leader Ellsworth, or any one else with authority to deny it. The story is that Lamy is too much of an anti-Platt man to receive a Chairmanship so important as Canals this year. Senator White, a new man from Onondaga, according to the story, is to have it.

The excise bill which Mr. Raines has prepared is to be introduced at to-morrow night's session, which promises to be one of the most important and interesting of the entire year, inasmuch as the Greater New-York bill is also expected at that time. Mr. Raines was in New-York Saturday and Sunday, and read his bill, section by section, to Mr. Platt, Chairman Lauterbach, and one or two others of that wing of the party. Its general provisions have been known for some time. That is to say, it has been known that it will provide for the so-called Ohio system, by which the large cities will contribute to the wealth of the rural counties, and the State machinery will control the liquor traffic instead of the municipalities, as at present. This proposition, it is supposed, will command the support of the hayseed members. If they pass this and thereby succeed in paying their taxes with funds derived from liquor licenses granted to New-Yorkers they will be expected to hold up their hands in holy horror at the thought of passing a bill allowing these same New-Yorkers to vote on the question of Sunday opening within the limits of the metropolis.

The precise figures at which licenses are to be sold under the Raines bill are not made public. At the conference in New-York Chairman Lauterbach made objection to the fee provided for beer licenses. He thought it was too high, and his suggestion was that $100 for such licenses was enough. It is said that Mr. Raines insisted that this was too low a price and refused to make any change. The original price fixed in the Raines bill is said to have been $200. The bill is commonly spoken of as a high-license bill, and is supposed to meet the suggestion made in Gov. Morton's message as to reducing the number of saloons in the State.

There will be a flood of beer bills, according to present indications. Assemblyman Otto Kempner, who made a tour of the State last Autumn preaching liberal laws, has a bill providing for opening saloons on Sunday during certain hours. He has a bill ready, and may present it to-morrow night.

The announcement contained in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning that the commission bill for the Greater New-York would be introduced by Senator Lexow has been variously discussed. That was not the original plan. The commission will may have been agreed to after it was learned by Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach that Gov. Morton would hesitate to sign a measure such as was in course of preparation two weeks ago. If the committees do not alter the bill beyond recognition, it will be as far from the radical one, which was designed to legislate Commissioner Roosevelt out of office, as were the recommendations in Gov. Morton's message.

## TWO CHILDREN NEARLY PERISH

### Their Bed Catches Fire and They Are Saved by Their Mother.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 7.—Two little children of Thomas W. Robinson, living at 23 Whittier Street, last night came near being burned to death from the bedding catching fire while they were asleep.

The older of the children had heated a brick to put into the bed, and after they had gone to sleep the brick burned downward through the ticking, and as Mrs. Robinson came into the room flames burst through the quilt nearly to the ceiling.

She pulled the children out from under the covering, then threw water on the bed and succeeded in smothering the fire.

### To Edit The Buffalo Enquirer.

BUFFALO, Jan. 7.—Joseph O'Connor, at one time editor of The Buffalo Courier, and more recently editor of The Rochester Post-Express, will next Monday become editor-in-chief of The Buffalo Enquirer.

LOUISE & CO.,

MILLINERS.

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## CUBA LIBRE.

All friends of progress and humanity are invited to contribute money and material to the cause of Cuban independence. Please send contributions to the following gentlemen: Col. Fernando Figueredo, Tampa, Fla.; Gen. Gonzalo Quesada, New-York City; J. G. Christopher, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.; William H. [illegible] Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. [illegible] Cullen, Va. The services of [illegible] are also solicited; address as above.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS

## DEAN HOLE'S BOOK ON AMERICA

A LITTLE TOUR IN AMERICA. By S. Reynolds Hole, Dean of Rochester. 12mo. New-York: Edward Arnold.

"Why should they who have the opportunity make a tour of the United States of America?" asks Dean Hole in the opening sentence of his charming sketch of the four months that he spent in this country in 1894-5; and, making answer to his own query, says:

> Because they will see such results of political and industrial progress as have never been achieved, according to all the records of history, in the same period of time. They will find an organization of Government, designed by statesmen of consummate wisdom, vast information, and laborious thought, which, while it maintains the separate independence of the individual States, preserves the unity of the nation and the integrity of the common weal, through the recognition of a superior Federal authority, and a final court of appeals.

He found our land one of "infinite beauty and of inexhaustible resources," and was amazed at the wealth of the States, "won, not only by patient labor, but by that inventive genius which has done so much to accelerate the operations of our [English] hands, and to diminish the burden of our [English] toil in the factory and on the farm."

The Very Reverend Dean came here to lecture that he might raise funds wherewith to restore the Rochester Cathedral, the funds for the restoration of which were exhausted, and whether he took home sufficient to accomplish his purpose or not, there is no doubt but that he carried away impressions of our people and their hospitality, our institutions and their importance, our Nation and its greatness, that will go far toward making Englishmen recognize that we have outgrown our swaddling clothes and are to be considered from a standpoint equal to that from which they view their own country and its institutions.

This undoubtedly is because he recognized that, as he says, "Americans in all matters are perfectly competent to boss their own show and to paddle their own canoe, and they rightly resent as insolence, or regard with silent disdain, the expostulations and prescriptions of bumptious Britons. We must go as disciples, and not as teachers," he says. "Jonathan will only amuse himself with the stranger who lectures him as though he were in statu pupillari. He will fool him to the top of his bent. He will seem to be profoundly impressed, to drink with parched lips into his thirsty soul these showers of blessings, and when he has exhausted such enjoyment as may be had from galloping donkeys, he will despise and forget him."

It will be well for those who contemplate coming here to reform our institutions to ponder well that which the reverend and observing author has written. Dean Hole came here to see and appreciate, if we were deserving of appreciation, and he went home with an appreciation almost beyond belief. Those who had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with him or of hearing him will find that his book is characteristic of him. His jovial good-nature and ever-ready wit will always be remembered, and they will be further perpetuated among us by the volume that he has written. There is scarcely a page upon which his happy, cheery voice and face may not be heard and seen, and, although he takes occasion once in a while to dissent from the existing order of things as he found it here—and in these instances most of us will agree with him—his strictures are no less forceful because they are made good-naturedly and in a pleasant manner. With New-York he was well pleased. Of it as a city of workingmen he says:

> As a thing of beauty, a panorama picturesque to the eye, it cannot be compared with London or Paris, Edinburgh or Oxford; but there is a grander design than architect ever drew, a fairer sight than cloud-capped towers and gorgeous palaces—man going forth to his work and to his labor until the evening in obedience to the immutable law of his Maker.

He says he had heard of American reverence for an idol of gold, but that his experience had shown him that, so far as John and Jonathan are concerned, "I see no difference between the nations in their high estimate of the precious metals, or in their methods of appropriation." He has great admiration for New-York buildings, and in writing of our stores says: "Our shops are no more to be compared with New-York stores than hawks with eagles." He visited churches, parks, courts, prisons, libraries, clubs, theatres, and various institutions, and in the main was well pleased with them, even though much that he saw was not in accord with that with which he had always been familiar; and although he shows wherein they differ from those in England, he does not advise that they be made to conform to his ideas.

As a lover of nature he admires Central Park, which he describes with considerable detail and in connection with which he says: "The statues are not so depressing as our own." In writing of Grant's tomb, he asks: "Whence the delay, [in its completion,] where there is so much wealth and so much admiration?" And following its description gives a succinct story of Grant's life.

To those who go abroad and return with wondrous stories of the beauty of the Rhine, he may seem an iconoclast in his mention of the Hudson. Of it, he writes:

> For me, the Hudson, "broad, deep, and brimming over," has a life, a glory, a freshness, and an energy which make it of all rivers king. Byron offered due and beautiful praise to the majestic Rhine, as an exulting and abounding river, making its waves a blessing as they flow; but the width of the Hudson is thrice that of the Rhine, and the antiquities on the banks of the latter stream—the crumbling ruins and the dear, dirty old towns—are only to be preferred by lunatics to the pleasant homes amid the tree-clad hills, in the new verdure of the Spring, the welcome umbrage of the Summer, and the vivid splendor of the Fall.

And of Riverside Park, he says:

> I am bound to say that we have nothing in London—and I have seen nothing elsewhere—in the same class of scenery, so attractive, with such infinite capabilities of future development, as the New-York Riverside Park.

While here Dean Hole became familiar with the uprising of the people against the politicians that resulted in the election of Mayor Strong. He has many strong, kind words for Dr. Parkhurst and the part that he took in the overthrow of Tammany, and of the contest says: "It was not only a battle for the honor or dishonor of New-York, of America; it was a contest between civilization and barbarism, rule and disorder, religion and infidelity, of tremendous interest and supreme importance to the world."

And again:

> My American friends well know, and I desire to assure my American readers, that I am not posing as a virtuous foreigner, startled and distressed by iniquities unknown in my native land. * * * I affirm, nevertheless—and all the more boldly because the Americans have again and again made the same declaration—that the reckless greed of political power and selfish appropriations had never wrought such infamous abasement, and that by both nations, and by the world, this history of the Tammany fraud should be remembered by all who, dressed with a little brief authority, are tempted to abuse and defile it.

It is well right here to interject his observations on the "political standard" here and in England. Transposing a portion of his text, but giving his words intact, he says:

> It will probably be affirmed by both nations that we have the higher political standard, that the Americans are not as a rule represented by their best men, because their best men have not the same ambition; but in other matters connected with morality there is, so far as my impressions convinced me, a strong family likeness.
>
> John and Jonathan live in houses of glass, and if they take to missiles, to slings, and catapults, "there will be the—glazier—to pay." We have no records of municipal corruption so gross as those of the Tammany ring, and the members of the House of Commons have a fairer reputation than the members of Congress with regard to compensations in cash; but, though the galled jade wince, our own withers are unwrung, and we cannot present ourselves as accusers of the brethren when we remember the brisk business which we have done in the buying and selling of votes, appointments, and honors.

In relation to our educational institutions and methods, he writes:

> It is delightful to visit the kindergartens, the public schools, the high schools, the technical schools, the normal schools for the training of teachers, the colleges, and the universities; but it is disheartening to find again and again that there is no religious instruction, no prayers, no place for worship.

He finds "an immediate and momentous need" of a Christian education in England also, by which alone, he says, can be realized "the design and dignity of our manhood, and we can establish upon secure foundations the true grandeur and happiness of a nation." He expresses a high opinion of the theological seminaries, and of our clergy, but thinks our churches do not compare with those of England.

He devotes much space to the Protestant denominations, and hopes for the day when sects will be no more, but yet does not overlook the Roman Catholics in this country, of whom he says:

> I heartily admire their enthusiastic zeal, which has reared in America more than 10,000 churches and more than 6,000,000 members. Not only are their buildings the most beautiful—there is no church in New-York to compare with the Cathedral of St. Patrick—but they are used far more frequently for their sacred purposes than the other places of worship.

Of our newspapers he says:

> I have to express my hearty appreciation of the kind words which were written in them wherever I went, and simultaneously to declare my conviction that they are altogether unworthy of a great nation. I was interviewed by more than 200 journalists of both sexes, old and young, and so far from being bored by their tedious dullness or exasperated by their inquisitive curiosity—as certain false prophets foretold—I was almost invariably pleased by their courtesy and instructed by their information.

The sensational character of many of our papers he heartily condemns, and says: "The press, with its infinite power, should elevate, and not debase," and gives examples of some journalistic "stories"—some examples of newspaper enterprise—that compel a newspaper man to wonder why his strictures were not greater and more severe. Our "up-to-date" journalism is really the only thing that Dean Hole found to condemn here, and he appeals to those who love America to protest against the degradation of the press. Niagara Falls he considers, according to his knowledge, the most wonderful place in the world. The civic pride of Chicagoans will be wounded by the words:

> Blessed be the winds that come over Lake Michigan to murky, grimy, choky Chicago! And yet more blessed would the arrangement be if, ever and anon, the lake itself, like the beneficent Nile, would overflow its banks, and—notice being sent to such inhabitants as deserved the compliment to make for the first floor—would give the city a swill! Even if certain tenements were submerged for a few hours, with their tenantry, there would be solace and compensation.

Notwithstanding the above, he speaks enthusiastically of the people and institutions of Chicago, and commends their remarkable energy and the city's growth. Of other cities and places he writes in the same strain of commendation. He enjoyed all that there was to be enjoyed while he was here, and carried back with him many good stories with which to regale his friends at home. Some of the stories he has incorporated in his text. His general style is shown in his description of his first night in a sleeping car, which is as follows:

> I shall never forget the first night which I spent in a sleeping car. By ingenious adaptation and addition the seats used by day are converted at night into an upper and lower cubicle, not unsuitable for those of moderate dimensions, but oppressively limited for a bulky giant nearly 6 feet 4 inches in height and in weight over sixteen stone.
>
> Thus cabined, cribbed, confined, I felt, as I drew my curtain, about as happy as a seagull in a canary's cage. More miserable, in fact, because a seagull has no gaiters with twelve buttons for each leg to put on or off; no small properties, moneys, letters, keys, watch to transfer from his pockets he knows not where; no devotions to be said kneeling. I became involved, entangled, confused, oppressed, and when I was at last in a position to rest from my exhaustion I found it impossible to assume the usual attitude of slumber, and I thought, reverently but ruefully, of Isaiah's words: "For the bed is shorter than that a man can stretch himself on it, and the covering narrower than he can warm himself in it."
>
> Long time I traversed my couch in a vain pursuit of sleep, and then I dreamed that we were playing hide-and-seek as in childhood at the old house at home, and that in "the lumber room" and in an old oak chest containing ancient family raiment, in which we delighted to "dress up" and to gratify the dramatic instinct innate in all, I had secreted myself with a sure success, when suddenly the lid fell and the click of a spring lock amazed me with a terrible apprehension that I should perish like young Lovell's bride.
>
> Happily I awoke—while making frantic but futile efforts to communicate with my friends through the keyhole—like Childe Harold in his pilgrimage, "awaking with a start, the waters heave around me," not to mention a miscellaneous mixture of bright scarlet rugs, with my customary suit of solemn black, sheets, and shirts, hats and shoes."

## LITERARY NOTES

—Jules Marcou's biography of Agassiz is about ready for publication. Marcou came to this country with Agassiz and is the only survivor of the little European band. He was closely associated with Agassiz as pupil and assistant.

—Burrows Brothers of Cleveland are about to begin the publication of a complete reprint of the rare and celebrated "Jesuit Relations," which contain valuable material concerning the early history of Canada and our Northern frontier States. The set will comprise sixty volumes. The original text will be reproduced in fac simile, with a careful English translation by Mrs. Jane Marsh Parker. Only 750 copies will be issued.

—A new edition of Captain Marryat's books in monthly volumes has been undertaken by Routledge & Sons.

—The most popular Macmillan books in December were Matthew Arnold's "Letters," which have gone into the third edition, and Mrs. Oliphant's "Makers of Modern Rome," which is in a second edition. Lafarge's "Considerations on Paintings" and Miss King's "New-Orleans" have each gone into a second edition.

—George Saintsbury's "History of English Literature in the Nineteenth Century" will be published this month.

—Disraeli's "Sibyl" will be added soon to Macmillan & Co.'s series of "Illustrated Standard Novels."

—The Critic remarks that Alfred Austin, the new Poet Laureate, "has one thing in common with his predecessor—his Christian name. Tennyson has occasionally been called Alfred the Great. He will be called so oftener hereafter."

—In the January number of the American Historical Review is printed the first installment of the diary of Richard Smith while a member of the Continental Congress, from Sept. 12 to Oct. 1, 1775, and from Dec. 12, 1775, to March 30, 1776. It contains information not found in the printed journals of the Congress, and has never before been printed. The original is in the possession of Mr. Smith's great-grandson, J. Francis Goad of Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's County, Md. Mr. Smith lived in Burlington, N. J., and was a brother of Samuel Smith, the historian of that State. Before the Revolution he spent some time exploring the head waters of the Susquehanna River in this State, and afterward lived for some years at Cooperstown, intimately associated in land affairs with Judge Cooper, the father of Fenimore Cooper.

—The extension department of the University of the State of New-York has issued a statement concerning the statistics contained in the last printed report. Thirty-three libraries and institutions were chartered, admitted, and registered during the year ended Sept. 30, 1894, and $10,351.84 was apportioned to such libraries free to the public for borrowing or reference as had raised an equal amount. This sum represents only a fraction of the expenditure for libraries, as the Regents apportion only to libraries under their visitation, frequently duplicating only a small part of the local revenues. Traveling libraries are in growing demand, and during the year have resulted in the establishment of permanent free public libraries in several places. In spite of the financial stringency, twenty extension centres were at work with thirty-one courses, five centres having been formed during the year.

—Pierre Loti is writing a novel, "Ramoncho," the personages of which are smugglers and the scene the Basque Mountains.

—Zola will become a member of the Académie Française if he consents not to apply for the chairs of Doucet, Pasteur, and Lesseps, and waits for the election of a successor to Dumas, who was his warmest friend in the Académie.

—There is no doubt in Paris that Anatole France will be chosen as successor to Ferdinand de Lesseps in the Académie Française.

—The last two volumes of Barras's "Memoirs" are to be published in French at the end of March or thereabout.

Jules Simon is writing "Quatre Portraits," Renan, Cardinal Lavigerie, Kaiser Wilhelm, and Lamartine.

—Mme. Louise d'Alcq has created a fund the interest of which is to defray the expenses of publication annually of some meritorious book written by a poor young man. The details of the legacy are in the provisions of her testament.

—A historian of Rouen says "The legend of Joanne d'Arc is the slight alteration of an ancient Graeco-Celtic lunar myth." He demonstates this in twenty-five pages.

—There is a complaint made by an English author, who has produced some works in fiction of merit, which complaint he prints in The Athenaeum. His last novel was issued in good style ("exceptional value," as he calls it) as to paper and binding, and it was agreed between author and publisher that the retail price should be 3s. 6d. Now what does the aggrieved author find? Not that he is undersold, but that the general booksellers have tacked on an extra shilling to the price, and so the book is ticketed at 4s. 6d. It is not the merit of the book the writer talks about, but its looks. Though made to be sold at 3s. 6d., it has the appearance of a 6s. volume. "I might have a good circulation at 3s. 6d., and I might have none at all at 6s." The inverse of this happens in New-York, and probably elsewhere in the United States. There are certain books which can be had in the department stores absolutely cheaper by the single volume than at wholesale by the thousand from the publishers. That is just one of the cases where cheapness brings, if not exactly reputation, at least that advertisement most authors want. Pretty generally, too, the merit of the book being appreciated, the department store buys a great many copies, sells them below cost, and gets advertised itself. Belinda Starter's "Boadica's Bloomers," at cut rates, materially increases sales at the bargain counter.

—Between a paper-knife and an uncut volume, the average distance some indolent man has computed to be fourteen and three-quarters feet, very much too far to stretch one's hand to, and making necessary a journey around a room. Unquestionably, when there is a mass of books to be read "for business," there is less chance for the uncut than for the cut volume. This fact accords with the line of the lesser resistance. Andrew Lang has written cheekily about the insufferable character of the uncut book, and Octave Uzanne has treated the same subject in a really sympathetic vein. As to the uncut magazine, about which readers send complaints to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, it is to be remembered that a proportion of the magazines are finally bound. If all the magazines were mechanically pared off at the time of their issue, then when they were to be bound an additional portion of the margin would have to be cut off, and so the appearance of the text and the illustrations would be spoiled. It is said that all the publishers of magazines would, if they were allowed to have their own way, trim their pages, because in the waste slivers there is a profit. Think, however, of a world without paper-knives and the extinction of a no doubt extensive business.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD TO-DAY. An Outline for the Use of Newspaper Readers. By Hamblen Sears. 12mo. Meadville, Penn.: Flood & Vincent. $1.75.

THE AMERICAN JEW AS PATRIOT, SOLDIER, AND CITIZEN. By Simon Wolf. Edited by Louis Edward Levy. 8vo. Philadelphia: The Levytype Company. $2.

A LITTLE WIZARD. By Stanley J. Weyman. 18mo. New-York: R. F. Fenno & Co. 50 cents.

THE STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE. Fifty-sixth edition. 18mo. New-York: The Scott Stamp and Coin Company. 50 cents.

MYTHS AND MOTHER PLAYS. By Sara E. Wiltse. Illustrated with twenty-four full-page drawings by Hiram P. Barner. 8vo. Springfield, Mass.: Milton Bradley Company. $1.

LETTERING FOR DRAUGHTSMEN, ENGINEERS, AND STUDENTS. A Practical System. By Charles W. Reinhardt. Long 12mo. New-York: D. Van Nostrand.

THE LIVES AND CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND LEE. A Comparison and Contrast of the Deeds and Characters of the Two Great Leaders in the Civil War. By Samuel W. Odell. With Introductory Reminiscences. By Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard and Bishop John N. Newman. Illustrated. 8vo. Chicago: Star Publishing Company.

THE TRAGEDY OF KING RICHARD II. Edited by C. H. Herford. 16mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 40 cents.

RECOLLECTIONS OF LORD COLERIDGE. By W. P. Fishback. 12mo. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

THE NURNBERG STOVE. By Ouida. (Louise de la Ramé.) Illustrated. 18mo. New-York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

A DOLL'S HOUSE AND OTHER PLAYS. By Henrik Ibsen. Translated by William Archer and Other Hands. With a Biographical and Critical Introduction by Edmund Gosse. 12mo. New-York: United States Book Company. 50 cents.

THE LADY FROM THE SEA AND OTHER PLAYS. By Henrik Ibsen. Translated by Clara Bell and Others. 12mo. New-York: United States Book Company. 20 cents.

STRANGERS AT LISCONNELL, a Second Series of "Irish Idylls." By Jane Barlow. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

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# THE OLD GUARD'S DANCE

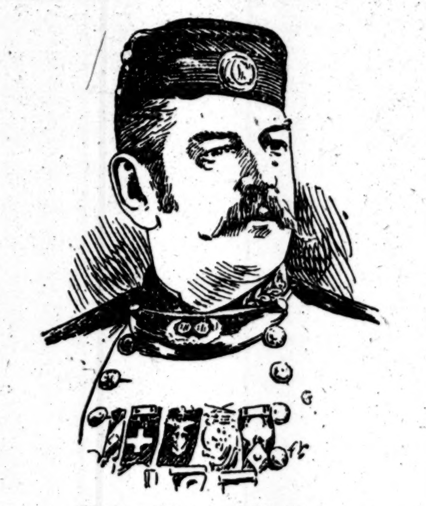
## A Brilliant Ball Given in the Metropolitan Opera House.

### GOV. MORTON REVIEWS THE MARCH

### Many Famous Military Organizations of This and Other States Represented—The Building Decorated with Great Taste.

The Old Guard gave its annual ball last night in the Metropolitan Opera House, which was handsomely decorated. The dancing floor was made to represent the grand ballroom of a palace, the entrance to which was supposed to be by way of the stage, which was set to represent a great hallway, with Corinthian columns that supported handsome panels of gold and colors.

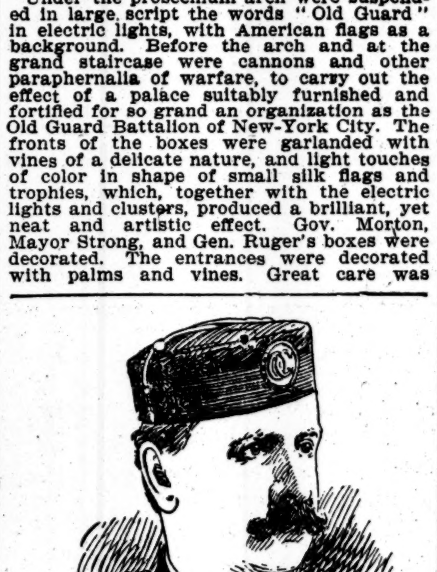
A marble staircase led to an elevated reception chamber, surrounded by columns of alabaster, entwined with delicate vines of asparagus and electric lights, and surmounted by gilt eagles in bursts of silk American flags. From the tops of these columns scarfs of white and gold rose to a common centre. Between the columns were draperies of white and gold, with hanging baskets of flowers, suspended by silk ribbons of pale tints.



Major Thomas E. Sloan,
Commandant of the Old Guard.

On the floor of the reception chamber twenty jardieres with immense palms and flowers, and handsome rugs and appropriate furniture completed the surroundings for the reception by Major Thomas E. Sloan, the commandant of the Old Guard, and the other members of the Reception Committee.

Under the proscenium arch were suspended in large script the words "Old Guard" in electric lights, with American flags as a background. Before the arch and at the grand staircase were cannons and other paraphernalia of warfare, to carry out the effect of a palace suitably furnished and fortified for so grand an organization as the Old Guard Battalion of New-York City. The fronts of the boxes were garlanded with vines of a delicate nature, and light touches of color in shape of small silk flags and trophies, which, together with the electric lights and clusters, produced a brilliant, yet neat and artistic effect. Gov. Morton, Mayor Strong, and Gen. Ruger's boxes were decorated. The entrances were decorated with palms and vines. Great care was taken by the Decorating Committee, which consisted of Sergt. W. S. Coxford and W. H. Truman, in adorning the ballroom to use only colors which corresponded with the Metropolitan Opera House decorations.



George H. Wyatt,
Adjutant of the Old Guard.

The ball was opened by a color guard of sixteen files of the Old Guard in full uniform, with their great bearskin shakos and muskets. This guard escorted the colors to the centre of the dancing floor, and the curtain was then raised, disclosing the handsomely set reception room with the young ladies of the reception committee and a group of Old Guardsmen waiting to receive their friends.

The women members of the Reception Committee were: Miss Estelle Sloan, Miss Belle Togers, Miss Mabel Northrup, Miss Mamie Giglio, Miss Margaret Baker, Miss May Verien, Miss Ella Sands, Miss Ida Savage, Miss Emily Barrett, Miss Ella L. Barr, Miss Polly Baltese, Miss Bessie Baltese, Miss Estelle Clark, Miss Birdie Meseraux, Miss Josephine Stadler, Miss Adele Guggenheimer, Miss Annie Higgins, Miss Marie Higgins and Miss Margaret Townsend of New-York, Miss Edith Quick, Miss Ida L. Herbert, Miss Helen M. Feris, Miss Margie Hubbard, Miss Mamie C. Harris, Miss Mabel Stanwood, Miss Laura L. Crook, Miss Mabel Britton, Miss McNaughton, Miss Sue Vickers, and Miss Genevieve Wissell of Brooklyn, and Miss E. Janet Berry of New-Jersey.

Rampone's Old Guard Band played the "Lanciers Militaire" and the dancing was commenced. From that time until after 2 o'clock A. M. the dancing was continued, the only intermission being that in which the Old Guard and its military friends assembled and marched in review before Gov. Morton, Mayor Strong, and Gen. Ruger.

The costumes of the visiting military organizations, combined with the handsome costume of the Old Guard, made a striking picture. There were representatives present of the Worcester Continentals, in blue coats and buff trousers; the Governor's Light Guard of Hartford, Conn., in red coats, black trousers, and top boots, with tan tops; the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, in many handsome uniforms, of which there were scarcely two alike; the Fourth and Fifth Maryland Regiments, in blue and gray; the State Fencibles of Pennsylvania, in scarlet coats; the United Train Artillery of Providence, in white coats, blue trousers, and wearing bearskin caps; the Providence Light Infantry, in scarlet coats and blue trousers, with red stripes; the City Troop of Philadelphia, in blue coats with white, close-fitting buckskin trousers and top boots; the Albany Burgesses Corps, in scarlet coats, blue trousers, and bearskin caps; the Troy Citizen Corps, in blue coats, and the Utica Citizens' Corps, in blue coats and bearskin caps.

In addition to these were many members of the various militia regiments of this and other States, and members of the United States Army and Navy.

The evolutions were greeted with much applause, and were highly commended by the Governor and those who reviewed the march with him.

Among those who accepted invitations to attend the ball and were present were:

Gov. Morton of New-York, Gov. Coffin of Connecticut, Gov. Werts of New-Jersey, Gov. O'Ferrall of Virginia, Governor-elect Griggs of New-Jersey.

Gen. Sawtelle, Gen. Viele, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Cols. W. Barr, S. W. Worth, J. H. Higbee, G. C. Byrne, Morrill, and Fennington, Lieut. Col. A. B. Carey, Majors B. R. Brown, A. D. Andrews, J. V. R. Hoff, J. G. D. Knight, Egan, and E. T. Comegs.

Capts. S. S. Mills, J. M. Cabill, J. M. Thompson, W. C. Langfeit, J. E. Dillenback, J. Allen, Van Ness, and W. S. Patton; Lieuts. D. H. Russell, H. E. Smith, Hulme, Granger Adams, Donovan, and Upton.

Gens. C. H. F. Collis, J. J. Astor, L. Fitzgerald, M. C. O'Brien, M. O'Terry, H. M. Whitlock, J. M. Varian, W. S. Wiley, and E. A. McAlpin, Cols. F. R. Reno, W. V. King, J. T. Camp, N. N. White, S. E. Mervin, E. Haight, James, Andres, Sewers, B. F. Stackpole, D. E. Austin, and A. Rogers, Majors C. S. Smith, John Bogert, A. T. Francis, H. B. Montes, and C. F. Roe, Capts. F. Schneider, David Wilson, E. F. Austin.

Gens. E. B. Godfrey, T. S. Chambers, E. W. Spencer, E. E. Tenny, and L. E. Bernard, Cols. C. H. Stirling, Riger, Asa W. Dickinson, A. W. Clark, Mussey, and G. E. Terrierry, Majors J. C. Shaller, and B. King, Capts. J. V. Alhstrom and W. H. Holly.

Gens. E. B. Grubb and L. N. Rice, Cols. W. N. Chew, George K. McCain and T. J. Hudson, Major Truman Breser, Gens. J. F. Piercy and G. J. Bert, Cols. E. P. Stacey and E. G. Boyd, Capts. C. M. Stevenson, E. L. Rice and A. F. Matlack, Cols. T. S. Peck and E. A. Arnold, Gens. L. N. Doggett and J. F. Forman, Cols. A. G. Tyler, J. B. Houston and Russell Frost, Capt. J. F. Fox, Cols. C. N. Burbaker, Thomas D. Shaw, Henry Walker and W. A. Gill, Majors J. F. Supples, A. G. Rollins and G. S. Merrill, Capts. A. A. Folsom, T. J. Hollis and S. Hedges, Col. J. H. Minns, Gens. A. G. Strew, H. F. Arneson and A. L. Bristoll.

The boxes were occupied by the following persons:

PARTERRE BOXES.

1. Gov. G. V. Coffin and staff, Conn.
3. Gov. G. V. Coffin and staff, Conn.
4. Gen. James McLeer and staff, Second Brigade, (N.S.N.Y.)
5. R. V. Harnett.
6. Sergt. D. H. Lichtenstein.
7. Sergt. W. H. Seaich.
8. W. H. Truman.
9. Joseph Taylor.
10. Dr. J. L. Adams.
11. Lieut. H. C. Piercy.
12. Frank A. Munsey.
13. Col. W. D. Mann.
14. J. H. Ammon.
15. Abel Crook.
16. Albert Tilt.
17. W. Brixie.
18. Lieut. H. C. Piercy.
19. C. T. McClenechen.
20. B. F. Beckel.
21. Emerson McMillin.
22. Joshua Gregg.
23. Capt. B. J. Rogers.
24. Clinton Elder.
25. Gen. P. F. Wesner.
26. W. D. May.
27. J. Kent Mason.
28. Capt. C. A. Stadler.
29. M. E. Levitt.
30. Col. T. E. Sloan.
31. F. A. Burnham.
32. Mayor W. L. Strong
33. Governor's staff.

GRAND TIER BOXES.

56. George A. Kessler.
57. Directors Metropolitan Opera House.
58. Col. Lucien F. Burpee.
59. Capt. B. G. Kenson.
40. Gov. G. T. Werts and staff, New-Jersey.
41. Second Battery, N. G. N. Y.
42. Gov. G. T. Werts and staff, New-Jersey.
43. Hon. John J. Quinlan.
44. D. G. Yuengling, Jr.
45. Major Gen. Joseph W. Plume.
46. F. W. Seybel.
47. Mrs. Inez de Angerice.
48. Col. Robert Allison.
49. John Beaver.
50. C. E. Landers, A. H. B. Judge.
51. First Brigade Staff, N. G. N. Y.
52. James M. Bell.
53. Col. John S. Bliss.
54. H. H. Vreeland.

STALL BOXES.

A..United Service Club.
B..J. M. Horton.
C..Hon. Chas. King.
D..Sam'l McMillan.
E..Henry Nessle.
F..Mrs. I. Haviland.
G..Col. B. A. Lee and staff, 3d Regiment N. G. N. J.
H..H. E. Brockway.
J..J. P. Whitfield.
K..L. F. Mackey.
L..Capt. E. A. Nesbitt.
N..Chas. Wheeler.
O..W. H. Talmage.
P..Otto Heppenheimer.
Q..E. D. Thornburgh.
R..M. T. Cotes.
S..W. P. Bigelow.
T..Mrs. C. B. Newcomb.
U..Officers Machine-Gun Battery, C. N. B.
V..Fred'k de Barry.
W..Col. F. Frost, 4th Regiment, C. N. G., and Col. A. C. Tyler, 3d Regiment, C. N. G.
X..Leonora Benton.
Y..John J. Quinn.

The Reception Committee was composed as follows: Major Thomas E. Sloan, Chairman; Capt. William Henry White, Capt. Belden J. Rogers, Capt. Rastus S. Ransom, Capt. H. L. Faris, Capt. John Wesley Brown, Lieut. Walter Scott, Lieut. George L. Winn, Lieut. Frederick W. Seybel, Adjt. George H. Wyatt, Sergt. Major A. W. Peters, Sergt. Charles H. Heyzer, Sergt. David S. Skinner, Sergt. Morison Hoyt, Sergt. James K. Mason, Sergt. C. M. Richmond, Corp. John H. Ammon, Horace H. Brockway, John J. Glasson, James P. Whitfield, William H. Kirby, John E. Cossart, Joseph Naylor, George Chappell, Robert C. Brown, Jacob Hess, S. Ellis Briggs, Miles H. Bergen, Robert P. Lyon, William G. Winans, William H. Truman, L. Frank Barry, John A. Clussman, David M. Hildreth, A. L. Dickinson, William Sperb, Jr. Capt. Charles A. Stadler, Capt. Alonzo T. Decker, Capt. George Green, Capt. Daniel D. Wylie, Surgeon Homer H. Warner, Lieut. Henry C. Piercy, Lieut. Charles H. Huestis, Lieut. Tracy B. Warren, Lieut. Charles H. Chumar, Sergt. George H. Van Ness, Sergt. William H. Seaich, Sergt. William F. Coxford, Sergt. Benjamin F. Moore, Jr., Sergt. Schuyler L. Gerard, Corp. John J. Quinn, T. W. B. Hughes, John Martine, C. Stockton Halstead, James F. Wenman, Edward P. Moore, William D. May, Charles T. McClenachan, Benjamin Gurney, George H. Rich, Horace J. Farrington, Alexander Slater, George W. Robertson, Edwin O. Hotchkiss, E. P. Sanderson, Paul C. Grening, H. R. McMurray, James H. Stevens, Emanuel Dreyfus, J. Otis Woodward, Warren E. Smith.

The following were the members of the House Committee: Capt. Belden J. Rogers, Chairman; Lieut. Charles H. Huestis, Vice Chairman; Corp. L. R. Jaggar, Corp. Henry A. Harrison, James Gayler, Walter K. Paye, H. W. T. Mali, Joseph Torrey, Otto Heppenheimer, Orville Oddie, Andrew L. Soulard, William D. Mann, George F. Cummings, Charles A. Peverelly, T. A. Roessle, Frederick A. Allen, A. H. Weigle, Louis F. Hallen, William D. Sheldon, Henry J. Moore, Washington E. Connor, Montefiore Isaacs, Frederick F. Beale, Charles E. Bucki, George W. Corliss, Frank Jones, George H. McLean, Corp. Frederick B. Langston, Corp. V. E. Wetmore, James Hamel, Benjamin F. Moore, Isaac E. Hoagland, John C. Copeland, Eugene Finck, Richard J. Leggat, Thomas G. Rigney, Charles E. Rector, William H. Schott, Joseph H. Horton, C. C. Reed, S. Calhoun Smith, Peter Kenny, George H. Chatterton, Thomas Moore, Benjamin F. Allen, Richard H. Poillon, Henry H. Brewster, Eugene W. Guindon, James G. McMurray, George Brady, Charles G. Child, William S. Haynes.

The Honorary Committee was composed of the following: Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, Chairman; Gov. Levi P. Morton, Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, United States Army; Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Col. Flavius J. Allen, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Gen. James McLeer, James E. Campbell, Col. Loomis L. Langdon, United States Army; Major Charles W. Woolmer Williams, Honorable Artillery Company, London; Capt. Thomas J. Olys, Ancient and Honorable Artillery, Massachusetts; Abram S. Hewitt, William L. Strong, and David G. Yuengling, Jr.

The Floor Committee consisted of the following divisions, with Adjt. George H. Wyatt as floor director and Sergt. Major A. W. Peters as assistant floor director:

First—Sergt. John Parr, Sergt. A. M. Alexanderson, Corp. Adolph E. Dick, Myron T. Wilbur, Alonzo W. Foster, Robert Dinwiddie, George Willis White, George J. Seabury, John Oothout, Charles A. Groth, Jer. T. Smith, J. W. S. Aspell, John Beaver, and Francis D. Beard.

Second—Sergt. George W. Homans, Sergt. D. H. Lichtenstein, Sergt. James O'Neill, Corp. Frank H. Clement, Charles H. Covell, Joseph O. Harvey, William M. Stillwell, Frank M. Coleman, E. L. Knoedler, William J. C. Berry, Thomas S. Brennan, Charles W. Spear, E. Fellows Jenkins, William A. Hearn, and Charles C. Hummel.

Third—John D. Quincy, Corp. James W. Thompson, Corp. Thomas F. Ryder, Corp. Byron Alger, Corp. Charles W. Topping, Robert Taylor, T. J. Montgomery, H. A. Bishop, A. Eugene Kirby, Edward A. Peth, George H. Pride, John Tully, Augustus C. Foster, and Eben B. Woodward.

The ball of last night was attended with the same brilliant success that has ever been a feature of the Old Guard balls. The hundreds who danced the twenty-four numbers that constituted the order of dancing made a charming scene that delighted those who sat in the boxes and seats to feast their eyes on the kaleidoscopic effects that were produced by the magnificent costumes of the women and the gorgeous uniforms of the warriors.

# PAID A DYING WOMAN'S RENT

### Judge Puster of Jersey City Tempers Justice with Mercy.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Annie McGuckin, a widow with one child, a seven-year-old boy, is dying from consumption in her home, 178 Wayne Street. She has been unable to pay the rent of the two little rooms she occupies, and is two months in arrears. The amount is $8. Michael Giblin, the owner of the building, brought suit to-day before Judge Puster, in the First District Court.

"The law must be obeyed," said Judge Puster. "The landlord is entitled to his rent, and as the facts are not disputed I must give judgment against Mrs. McGuckin for the amount claimed by Giblin, and costs. The clerk will enter the judgment as satisfied."

Then Judge Puster took out his pocketbook and paid the rent and costs, $9, to Clerk Braden. Arrangements will be made to pay Mrs. McGuckin's rent hereafter, and she and her boy will be provided for by members of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church.

# MR. LAUTERBACH FOR PRESIDENT

### Will Head County Committee Ticket—Platt Men May Purge the Rolls.

The Nominating Committee of the Republican County Committee met yesterday and decided to place Edward Lauterbach in nomination for President, George Manchester for Secretary, and J. M. Doremus for Vice President at the first meeting of the County Committee, which will be held on the third Thursday of this month.

It was stated last night that the managers of the Platt local machine had decided to "purge" the rolls that resulted from the recent enrollment, so as to outwit the Anti-Platt Committee of Twenty-five, that is now investigating the enrollment.

It is said that one rich Platt Republican has offered to furnish all the money that will be necessary to pay for the work of revision of the enrollment, and that clerks will be hired at once to ascertain in each Assembly district who should be on the rolls and who should not.

# ANTI-CONSOLIDATION TALK

## A Couple of Dozen Brooklynites Meet and Pass Resolutions.

### MR. BOODY AGAINST MR. SCHIEREN

### The Former Changes His Mind in Favor of Union, the Latter Changes the Other Way—Mr. Boody's Argument.

It is a significant fact that nearly all of the old Democratic leaders in Brooklyn are opposed to consolidation.

"Boss" Hugh McLaughlin was yesterday quoted as saying: "I voted against the consolidation of the cities originally. They say we were beaten, and they say they will carry out any schemes they have upon that basis. I have not altered my mind upon the matter, however. The men who are forcing consolidation are real estate speculators."

"Some persons talk of its reducing taxation, Mr. McLaughlin?" he was asked.

"I pay taxes myself," said Mr. McLaughlin, "and I can see no benefit. To me, as I figure it, it would lead to an increase of taxation, instead of a decrease. I am gald to see the Republicans begin to realize the situation."

Two dozen prominent citizens of Brooklyn, most of whom have been generally and publicly regarded as opposed to consolidation, met last night in the art assembly rooms of the Academy of Music to consider the proposed action of the Legislature on this subject. The call for the meeting was signed by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, President Charles A. Moore of the Montauk Club, and Henry Hentz. Among those present were ex-Mayor Schieren, ex-Mayor Boody, ex-Congressman W. J. Coombs, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, George Foster Peabody, James D. Bell, John Winslow, ex-Alderman Isaac H. Cary, ex-Park Commissioner Elijah R. Kennedy, Henry Sanger Snow, George A. Price, Henry K. Sheldon, Henry Hentz, S. L. Woodhouse, Robert D. Benedict, Henry W. Maxwell, and Franklin W. Hooper, President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Henry Hentz called the meeting to order and nominated Mr. Schieren for Chairman. On taking his seat as presiding officer, Mr. Schieren said: "For years I favored annexation to New-York, perhaps because I have large business interests in that city.

"But, having been Mayor of Brooklyn for two years, I have given this subject much careful consideration, laying aside all personal interests. I have come to see the thing in a new light, and I now consider it extremely problematical if Brooklyn will gain anything by consolidation.

"At any rate, we do not want consolidation in the dark. The people should have a say in the matter. The name merely of New-York would not add one dollar of benefit to Brooklyn. The name of Brooklyn is dear to us. Historical associations cluster around it.

"I am not certain that Brooklyn would gain even financially from consolidation with New-York. The tax rate over there is rising every year, and, with the great new annexed territory to provide for, there will be an immense burden to bear. We have had some experience with consolidation here in Brooklyn.

"Politically, it is doubtful if Brooklyn will gain by consolidation. Brooklyn now enjoys good local government. Every evidence points to the reinstatement of Tammany Hall in New-York. The people of Brooklyn certainly do not desire to be ruled by Tammany Hall."

The Rev. Dr. Storrs offered the following resolution:

> Whereas, several bills have been, and are being prepared for introduction in the present session of the Legislature of the State of New-York, the purposes of which are to seriously modify, abridge, or supplant the present charter of the City of Brooklyn, and existing laws affecting the public interests of the city; therefore;
>
> Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that whatever legislation is proposed, no law should be enacted which will deprive the people of Brooklyn of the right to determine, for Brooklyn, by popular vote, whether they will accept or reject any charter or any other measure which will terminate in any way the corporate existence of the City of Brooklyn.

Speaking in support of the resolution, Dr. Storrs said: "We are not here to antagonize anybody, but to compare our opinions and set them forth. It is understood the people of New-York are eager by a large majority to absorb Brooklyn. That is a natural desire on their part because they want to continue to be the biggest city on the continent, and they want the added moral distinction of taking in a place like Brooklyn.

"I am not set in my opinion on the question of consolidation, yet I do not favor it, as so far informed. I believe Brooklyn should have a chance for a full and fair vote on the question, after a full and fair discussion.

"Brooklyn is too vast and important to be moved about by other people like a pawn on the chessboard, in connection with any financial or political game. We have here a large and prosperous city, with as good a future as any city in the world. I am myself fond and proud of Brooklyn. New-York is a richer and more splendid city, but it has far different characteristics. New-York is like a gridiron. The palaces and hovels stand almost side by side.

"The so-called vote on consolidation in Brooklyn was not vote at all. It was a mere expression of opinion, expressly stated by the Legislature and Consolidation Commission as not intended to be binding. It would be a preposterous proposition to take the declared majority of 277 out of only a two-thirds vote of the people as binding. It would be infamous oppression. Let nothing be done in this sinister and extravagant haste."

Ex-Mayor Boody spoke against the resolution and in favor of consolidation. "If this resolution," he said, "means that any act of consolidation, no matter how favorable to Brooklyn, shall be submitted to the people, I doubt it's propriety. None of us would approve any act which did not fully provide for Brooklyn in consolidation.

"I question if it will be wise for us to discount in advance any legislation which may be passed. We elect our representatives to the Legislature in advance."

"I have gained the impression," said Mr. Boody, looking around him with a smile, "that all of the gentlemen here are opposed to consolidation. I believe this question is one of the most important that ever confronted our city.

"This is purely a business question. Is consolidation best? Will it be for the material interests of Brooklyn? We should divest ourselves of personal interests and prejudices in its consideration. When this question came to be first discussed, I was Mayor of Brooklyn. The party with which I was acting was opposed to consolidation. I felt then that the question should be referred to the people. I take to myself some credit for its reference to the people."

"Now, when any question has been submitted to the people and a conclusion has been reached, that question should thereafter be discussed with great carefulness. It may be that some of us were derelict in our duty and did not vote on the question of consolidation. That is certainly not the fault of those who did vote. It is the fault of those who did not vote.

"Of course, if the Legislature should prepare a bad consolidation bill it should be referred to the people.

"When I first began to consider the subject of consolidation, my prejudices were all against consolidation. But as I came into touch with the question my views changed.

"I say frankly that I believe our only relief from the peculiar situation in which we are placed can come from consolidation with New-York.

"We will not be consolidating with any foreign city. We will be merely reaching out and getting out own—the city which we have built up ourselves.

"What we want here in Brooklyn is money to meet the necessities of our municipal life. Now, as I look around me here, I notice that nearly every man present is engaged in business in New-York, and is helping to add to that city's wealth. It is so with the signers of the call—with Mr. Hentz, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Schieren.

"These are considerations which I cannot lightly put aside. Consolidation is like uniting both our hands.

"Our hearts and homes are in Brooklyn, our brains are in New-York. By consolidating with New-York we will really only be getting the benefit of that which we created ourselves.

"Our situation is peculiar—unlike that of any other city in the world. Although we are a city of a million people, we are by the side of a still greater city. We must either have the benefit of the taxable property of New-York or we must give to ourselves the character and institutions of a great metropolis. We have no Custom House, no exchanges. We cannot get them. As we grow larger our sufferings will increase. The increase of our own suburban population will only hasten the drain of our resources. We must spend on them far more than we can get from them."

"How about New-York's annexed territory?" asked Mr. Coombs.

"The case is not parallel," said Mr. Boody.

E. R. Kennedy spoke in favor of the resolutions. He said they were not meant to declare either for or against consolidation. All that the people of Brooklyn wanted was to see any proposed consolidation bill—to learn beforehand the terms of the partnership.

Just here the Rev. Dr. Storrs withdrew. S. L. Woodhouse, Mr. Coombs, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Peabody, Mr. Benedict, and others spoke briefly in favor of the resolution, and at the last it was adopted without a dissenting voice. Mr. Boody did not vote.

Chairman Schieren was authorized to appoint himself and six others of those present a committee to present the resolution to the Governor and the Legislature, and also to actively agitate the subject.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn yesterday came out strongly against consolidation. He said that he was opposed to it on political grounds.

# PLOTTED TO TAKE HIS LIFE

### A Chicago Man Accused of Trying to Have His Benefactor Killed—Wanted to Get His Position.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—W. J. Weber and "Gus" Weber, his brother, were arrested yesterday afternoon and charged with plotting to kill E. V. Hamlin, Secretary of the Kilmer Steel Tile Company.

Hamlin was away for a month, and during his absence W. J. Weber filled his position as Secretary of the tile company. The Secretary has just returned to the city, and, it is alleged, that Weber planned to kill him so that he could retain his position.

Weber was picked up from the street by Hamlin twenty years ago, and was educated by the latter and supported until he reached manhood. His brother, "Gus," has been in jail several times. According to the police report, he confessed that W. J. Weber offered to pay him to put Hamlin out of the way, and he accepted the job. "Gus" took with him as a partner in the prospective murder Dick Maloney, and the two were fitted out with new clothes and weapons by the man who, it is said, wanted his benefactor killed. Sunday was selected as the time, and early in the evening the two would-be murderers boarded a West Side car upon which E. V. Hamlin, the intended victim, was riding. Mr. Hamlin left the car at Laflin Street to go home.

It is a dark neighborhood at night, and it was planned to kill him before he reached his own house. As the time approached to commit the murder Maloney weakened, and Weber, not wishing to do it alone, postponed it to get another partner.

A few words spoken between them were overheard and led to an investigation, with the result that both Webers are locked up and Maloney is held as a witness. The feeling against W. J. Weber is very strong, and Hamlin is reluctant to believe that the man he raised from boyhood has plotted his destruction.

# ACCUSED OF TAKING BRIBES

### Serious Charges Against Lyndhurst Officials by a Constable Who Admits His Own Guilt.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 7.—William Anderson, a constable of Lyndhurst, testified in court here to-day that he and Constable George McKenna and Freeholder John Kehoe of Lyndhurst had accepted bribes from "green goods" operators, the arrangement being that each of the three officials should receive $50 a month and the swindlers should be protected. The testimony was given in the trial of Frederick Ranges, a Lyndhurst hotel man, who was accused of keeping a disorderly house.

The authorities have claimed they had no knowledge of "green goods" men operating in Lyndhurst, and nothing was expected of Anderson when he was called to the stand. He clearly told his story, and said the agreement was made one afternoon when he and McKenna halted the "green goods" men at the point of their revolvers and compelled them to go back into the hotel.

"I received $25 that day," said Anderson, "and the next day I told Freeholder Kehoe I had been fixed up all right. I often saw carriages drive up to the hotel with 'come ons,' but I never made any attempts to cause arrests. I told Ranges what kind of people were stopping at his place, and, although he was surprised, he did not take any steps to remove them.

"Just after some trouble with two Philadelphians I got a letter from one of the 'green goods' men in New-York, who wanted to know why Kehoe hadn't sent the blank papers and valise to the city. There were about twenty-five small tin boxes in their vacated room, containing packages of blank paper the size of ordinary bills, which are given to victims. This I took to New-York myself, and gave one of the men the check for it.

"I have not been promised any leniency from the court for making this confession, and have made it voluntarily."

Kehoe and McKenna deny the allegations emphatically. They will get a chance to tell their stories to-morrow.

# ONE OF THE GOVERNOR'S CALLERS

### He Came at Midnight and Forced an Entrance to the Mansion.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—A local evening newspaper publishes a story that the Governor narrowly missed an annoying visit from a crank at the Executive Chamber one evening last week. It is stated that the servant admitted the fellow, believing he was a special messenger.

Col. Ashley W. Cole, the Governor's private secretary, says the facts are that on New Year's night a man, sodden drunk, came to the door of the Executive Mansion. He rang the bell so persistently that, although it was midnight, the butler got up and went to the door. The fellow took the butler unawares, and, pushing the door open, got inside the mansion. Then the caller said he only wanted to see the Governor, and to shake hands and wish him a happy New Year. He mumbled something about having been making New Year calls. With a little cajolery the fellow was placed on the outside again and the door locked behind him. The Albany police were notified, but have merely been requested hereafter to keep a sharp lookout to prevent future annoyances of the kind if possible. The police on their rounds now take in the grounds of the Executive Mansion.

# TRAIN RUNS INTO A LAKE

### Accident in Louisiana in Which Several Lives Were Lost.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 7.—A freight train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, due here at 5:30 o'clock this morning, when entering the bridge at Rigolets, south of New-Orleans, went through an open draw.

Four cars and two spans of the bridge went into the lake. The fireman is missing, and the head brakeman was seriously injured.

Several tramps who were stealing a ride are thought to have been drowned. Freight traffic with North and East was entirely suspended.

### A New Torpedo Boat Begun.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 7.—Work was begun early this morning at John H. Dialogue & Sons' shipyard, on the Delaware River, on the new torpedo boat known as "No. 13." United States Naval Constructor William H. Varney, Passed Assistant Engineer Alexander S. Halstead, Chief Draughtsman J. McMackin, and Charles Cushman, all Government officials, arrived here this morning to superintend the construction of the boat. Draughtsman McMackin has general charge of the work.

### Wrecked on Dog Island.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—A cablegram from St. Kitts announces the wreck of the schooner Charles H. Fabens on Dog Island, near St. Martins, W. I. The particulars of the disaster are lacking, but in the absence of any information to the contrary it is presumed that the crew was saved. The vessel was commanded by Capt. George W. Howes of this city and carried a crew of about seven.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Comedy and Tragedy and A Pair of Spectacles—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—The Two Escutcheons—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Carmen—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
FINE ARTS BUILDING—Lecture on The History of Japanese Art—8:00.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Masqueraders—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Gay Parisians—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Ferdinand's Marriage Contract—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15. Max O'Rell—3:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Ladies' Six-Day Bicycle Race—3:00 to 12:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Les Huguenots—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Fall Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—The Bauble Shop—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:15.

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## YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

|  | Weather Bureau. 1895. | 1896. | Times. 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 47 | 6 | 8 |
| 6 A. M. | 45 | 8 | 10 |
| 9 A. M. | 49 | 8 | 11 |
| 12 M. | 50 | 11 | 15 |
| 4 P. M. | 49 | 17 | 18 |
| 6 P. M. | 50 | 16 | 18 |
| 9 P. M. | 48 | 14 | 16 |
| 12 P. M. | 48 | 13 | 15 |

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday....................13.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday....................11.60
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year....................47.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years....................32.00

## PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Snow, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 2.

## SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1896.

*The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.*

### THE PEOPLE AND THE FINANCES.

The resumption of gold exports—something like $3,000,000 will go out to-day—was to have been expected. The drooping of the stock market is also natural. Neither has much value as indicating the fortune likely to attend the new loan as a means of maintaining the gold reserve. Both are due to an abrupt change in the immediate outlook, which is what generally and necessarily guides transactions in Wall Street. The expectation that a very large loan would be placed with a syndicate prepared to handle it had checked gold exports and even tended to a current this way, creating an appreciable premium on the gold that could not be got, under the arrangement of the syndicate, from the Treasury. The same expectation, with the certainty that a loan thus prepared for would place the Treasury in a perfectly secure situation for a considerable time, stimulated confidence, for it gave stability to all business calculations for a period of some length. When this expectation was dispelled, it was inevitable that gold should go out again and that prices on the Stock Exchange, which reflect the general feeling of the hour, should sag.

It is, however, obviously no proof that the loan by public subscription will not succeed, so far as success can be attained. At best nothing like so much advantage can reasonably be looked for in this direction as could have been obtained by the other method, and such advantage as can be got will be neither so prompt nor so lasting. That is perfectly understood by every one who is competent to have an opinion on the subject. Though the loan be subscribed for twice over, no one knows or can know how much new gold it will bring into the Treasury, or how much will be taken out meanwhile, or how much will remain on the 15th of February, or how long what there may be can be kept there. All these questions could have been answered with confidence regarding the other loan, and that fact would have been to the country and to every interest in the country, from the largest to the smallest, worth infinitely more than all the possible profits of handling a loan of a couple of hundreds of millions. But the very natural disappointment in financial circles at losing these great advantages should not lead men to think that the "popular loan" is to be a failure in any discouraging sense whatever. It is entirely too soon to make any trustworthy estimate of what will come out of it. It is enough at present to keep in mind that it was absolutely unavoidable, and to await its outcome with the assurance that it is not a final measure—that if something other or something more shall be needed, it will be provided, and free from some of the difficulties previously existing.

Above all, it cannot be insisted on too strenuously that the situation is a result of a public opinion not sufficiently informed or aroused to influence Congress. The President has from the first and steadily treated the financial question with utter disregard of all partisan considerations, and, being a man of singularly clear intelligence in matters of this sort, with a very firm hold on essential principles and invincible courage, he has for two years held the country safe from the incalculable disaster of the failure of the Treasury to maintain gold payments. But during that period, and for a long time previous, Congress has played a reckless and outrageous game of politics with the finances. It is playing the same sort of game with even greater recklessness now. The tariff tinkering in the House, the free-silver substitute for the bond bill in the Senate, the Elkins resolution forbidding other than public sale of bonds, all the sickening manoeuvres of the politicians with reference to the next National campaign, would be impossible if the general opinion of the country were intelligent and strong and outspoken. Until it becomes so, the antics of the politicians will continue. The confusion, depression, the terrible losses that have come upon the country solely because of the uncertainty of the currency, are of no account to them. They know little and care less about such things. But what they do know is that when popular opinion once reaches a decision, that decision must be respected. Unquestionably when the business men of the country are really determined that the decision shall be made, it will be made. Until then there will be no secure peace for them.

### AMERICAN INTERESTS FIRST!

Old World affairs loom up and take on a sudden interest. With England and Germany in the cast, it will be a great play upon a great stage. Like all the rest, we Americans sit gaping at the show.

However it turns, the spectacle will be worth looking at, but we must not neglect our own affairs. We are making history in the New World also.

In Cuba and in Venezuela the grain is ripening for the American sickle. It is not good husbandry to go to the circus on harvest day.

### THE SCHOMBURGK LINE.

The London Times said on Monday that it would not "allow that anything had occurred since President CLEVELAND sent his Venezuelan message to Congress substantially to alter the position," but it almost immediately added that "there is no particular sanctity in the Schomburgk line." The allusion doubtless is to the new situation created in Europe by the German Emperor's dispatch of congratulation to the Boers. We may readily grant that that has had no effect upon British opinion of the Venezuelan business or British determination with respect to it. But we can scarcely admit that nothing has occurred since the President's message substantially to alter the situation.

What has happened has been the enlightenment of the British public with respect to the merits of the Venezuelan dispute, and this has been wrought by the dispatches of Mr. HENRY NORMAN, showing conclusively that the "line" which Lord SALISBURY drew as the line within which he would not arbitrate had no historical validity whatsoever, had never been assented to by Venezuela, and had been waived by Great Britain.

That these disclosures of Mr. NORMAN's were revelations in Great Britain was at once shown by the change of attitude on the part of the British press, a change emphasized by the admission of The London Times which we have taken for a text. It was observed by a well-informed London newspaper on the day when Mr. NORMAN's dispatches were published that the Government should not have left it to the enterprise of a newspaper to bring to light a fact so vitally affecting the British contention. It was the bringing to light of the facts about the Schomburgk line that has made Englishmen willing to believe that Lord SALISBURY's statement of the case had not been full and frank, and that it was the right and the duty of the people of England to go behind it.

There is an extreme silliness, in the face of such a change as this, in the endeavor to disparage it by pointing out that the facts brought to light are not new and have been repeatedly published already in diplomatic correspondence. Nothing could more distinctly have tended for peace than the publication of the historical facts about the Schomburgk line. As we have seen, that publication has created a real revulsion of British sentiment. Nothing could be more weird than that the most belligerent peacemakers should belittle the publication as of no account and assure the British public that it would be very unreasonable of them to be pacified by the public production of documents that had been accessible to them all along.

As a matter of fact, the view which The London Times now abandons, to wit, that there is some "particular sanctity about the Schomburgk line," is the view which Lord SALISBURY's dispatches sedulously inculcated. It was from these dispatches alone, very naturally, that most Englishmen derived their impressions of the boundary question. They may be searched in vain for any avowal of the facts that the Schomburgk line had never been made an ultimatum until Lord SALISBURY made it so, and that it was a line run for the convenience of a British Ministry half a century ago, and, in the language of that Ministry, "merely a preliminary measure open to future discussion." All this Lord SALISBURY, we will not say suppressed, but left out of view in his recent dispatch reciting the history of the boundary dispute. Whoever derived his information upon the subject from that dispatch would have supposed that the Schomburgk line was not only Lord SALISBURY's ultimatum, but that it represented the historic and indubitable rights of Great Britain which national self-respect would not permit her to submit to arbitration. When Englishmen found that, instead of being all this, the Schomburgk line is only what it is, and that Lord SALISBURY has appeared ready to risk war in behalf of "a preliminary measure open to future discussion," the prospects for a peaceable settlement of the dispute immediately brightened. And all this is indisputably the beneficent work of the Washington correspondent of The London Chronicle.

### THE MAYOR'S VIEWS.

The only part of the Mayor's message which will excite positive interest is that which relates to municipal administration in general and to the efforts of the Police Department in particular. With regard to the former, the Mayor displays again that hazy state of mind with regard to the relation of politics to city government which has characterized his whole course. To one who had a clear conception of non-partisanship in municipal management—like non-partisanship in managing a railroad or a bank or any other great business—there would be no mystery and no muddle about it. He would not explain that he had been put under special obligation "to make fitness for office a prerequisite in appointment and to subordinate every other consideration thereto," or raise any question about the "wisdom of inaugurating such a policy." To a real non-partisan Mayor this would all be a matter of course, and in expressing his "settled opinion that the city can be best administered upon common-sense, frank, fair, and open business principles" he would not think of such a qualification as "and without making public office the mere reward for party service," because he would not regard it as having any relation to party service.

In this matter Mayor STRONG shows that he cannot get party politics out of his head in dealing with municipal affairs, and most of his appointments and much of his official conduct in other matters show the same thing. He is so much a Republican in his politics that he cannot help considering himself a Republican Mayor, but he holds to the somewhat dubious doctrine that when the Mayor has appointed the heads of municipal departments his responsibility for their conduct ceases. He is quite right, however, when he says that we cannot have a model City Government until citizens take an active and continuous interest in their public affairs and themselves act upon the principle, in their recommendations and propositions, that appointments should be made only for fitness and official action should be taken with a sole view to public benefit. The people must be non-partisan in their ideas of city government before they can get their officials to act up to such ideas.

What will be specially looked for in Mayor STRONG's message is his views upon the present excise law and its rigid enforcement by the Police Board. He is not altogether so clear and positive as might be desired; but he takes the sound position that "the laws enacted must be enforced until they are repealed." He says that it is "a necessity both for good order under a properly drawn law or for the establishment of a public sentiment that will repeal an unnecessarily oppressive one." The difficulty in the case of the "unnecessarily oppressive" provisions of the excise law is that the public sentiment behind the enforcing authority cannot control the legislative power. The people of this city cannot compass a repeal of these provisions, however oppressive they may regard them.

The Mayor seems to recognize this difficulty when he declares that a proper enforcement of the laws without undue harshness and a degree of disturbance which would defeat the very purpose of their enforcement cannot be had unless there is behind it "a majority sentiment of our intelligent and thoughtful citizens," and when he favors deciding the question of Sunday opening of saloons by a vote of the people of the city. He puts himself on the side of local option upon this question and gives very sound reasons for doing so. If the people and public officers of the city were a unit in this matter, they could extort from the Legislature the right of home rule in dealing with it. The Mayor is careful to avoid any appearance of antagonism toward the policy of the Police Board, but he takes occasion to deprecate "a system of espionage," and this is a mild symptom of a difference which may lead to a change of method if not of policy.

### THE OLD DELUSION.

On Monday last Mrs. CORNELIA SEIBELS of Brookhaven, Miss., was found wandering in the streets of London. She was not in a destitute condition, for she had nearly $1,000 in her possession, but she had lost her memory. She was sent to the workhouse. It appears that Mrs. SEIBELS, who is the owner of considerable property, sailed for England in November last, "on her way to Germany, where she expected to recover $50,000,000 as her part of the great Seibel estate, believing she was a direct heir." This is the story told in Georgia and Mississippi, where she was well known.

This case shows once more the harmful effect of the prevailing and widespread delusion as to the existence in England, Germany, and Holland of enormous "unclaimed" or "undistributed" estates, ranging in value from $75,000,000 to $800,000,000, which can be obtained by American "heirs," and which are held, as these "heirs" have been led to believe, subject to the completion and submission of their proofs of direct descent from the founders of these great fortunes, who died, so the stories go, in the eighteenth century.

Thousands of Americans have been misled by these baseless tales about "estates"; thousands have been induced to contribute money which they could not afford to lose for the prosecution of their "claims"; many have thus been diverted from honest and profitable industry; many have wasted their earnings and savings in futile attempts to establish their title to properties which do not exist, and a considerable number have passed their last days in destitution or as public charges because of the deplorable influence of this delusion upon their energies and earning power.

Nothing but publicity can cure this mania, publicity that shall discourage, by the presentation of the abundant and accessible proofs that it is a delusion, every new attempt to deceive the credulous "heirs," among whom are many persons of more than average intelligence and some who have been prominent, locally, in public life. For some years past THE TIMES has occasionally directed attention to fresh undertakings in this field and to the conclusive evidence that they must be futile. We have driven out of his fraudulent business at least one agent who had for years fattened upon the contributions of the gullible.

If every American newspaper of prominence would exert its influence to promote a sane consideration of the facts, whenever the delusion appears in connection with a new "estate" or an old one in the district where its influence is effective, we should soon see the end of this wretched and absurd craze. But, unfortunately, there are prominent journals—a majority of them in the West—which prefer to encourage the delusion by assuming the validity of the "claims" in sensational news articles and withholding the proof of the worthlessness of them.

### THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

In the chaos of rumors and "claims" about Cuba, it is something to lay our hands upon an indisputable fact. Such a fact has been announced in the notification of the Western Union Company that "telegraphic communication with points south of Havana is interrupted." That is to say, the insurgents are operating, and operating with success, in a part of Cuba that has heretofore been peaceful.

Of course the cutting of the wires around Havana might be merely the result of a sprightly and adventurous raid, such as STUART and FORREST used to make around Union armies a generation ago. But the circumstances indicate that there is more than a mere raid on foot. While the Spanish forces have been occupied, or, in military language, "amused," in the eastern part of the island, it seems that GOMEZ, with a considerable force, has managed to elude them, and that he has found little obstruction to a westward march almost up to the walls of Havana. Although there is no reason to believe that the capital is actually in danger, we can readily accept the announcement that the Spanish troops are being recalled from the eastern provinces.

It is plain that GOMEZ has performed a spirited and gallant feat of arms. The material results of it will perhaps not be very great, but the moral results must be important. Spain has now in Cuba every man that she can spare to send there, and her finances are strained to support the army of occupation. That the insurgents, instead of being crushed, as Spain was promised that they should be, are growing bolder and bolder and carrying the war to the suburbs of Havana, is a demonstration of the futility of the Spanish efforts that will have its effect on both sides of the Atlantic.

### GROWTH OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

In these days of threatened panics and bear raids on American railway securities it is refreshing to glance over the reports of earnings of some of the chief railway systems in this country during the month just closed. In many instances the increase reported over the receipts of the same roads for the corresponding period of 1894 are extraordinary and indicate a most significant improvement in the industrial condition of the country.

The steady growth of the traffic of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road since early last Fall affords a conspicuous case in point. For the third week in December St. Paul's earnings showed an increase of $159,000 over last year, and for the fourth week the increase was about $215,000. The gross receipts of that road for the fourth week in December were $790,652, which were about $32,000 in excess of the gross receipts for the same week in 1893, and were more than $220,000 in excess of the average weekly earnings for the entire year of 1894.

The Great Northern is another road that shows a remarkable increase in earnings. For the month of December that company reports gross earnings amounting to $1,813,233, an increase over last year of $414,582. The New-York Central shows an increase in gross earnings for December of $375,850, and an aggregate increase for the last three months of 1895 of $1,089,667. The Chesapeake and Ohio system reports for last month gross earnings of $995,680, an increase over last year of $195,230.

Other railroads that are able to show largely increased earnings for December are the Northern Pacific, $184,775; Missouri Pacific, $181,106; the Southern Railway, $80,679; the Louisville and Nashville, $32,300, and the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, $21,159.

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Residents of Northfield, Vt., must be in a state of deep humiliation at the really disgraceful showing which their town has made of itself during the present cold snap. Not once since this frigid wave swept over the East has the place been credited with a temperature lower than 22° below zero, and yet villages with no long and honorable record, such as Northfield has, of being "the coldest point in New-England," are pointing with justifiable exultation to thermometers that marked anywhere from minus 26° to minus 47°. What has happened to the Northfieldians we are at a loss to imagine. Doubtless the little hamlet still stands in its valley among those high hills to the south of Montpelier, and there have been no rumors of recent geological changes in that neighborhood, in consequence of which the one glory of Northfield and its one chance of seeing its name in the papers should of necessity have been allowed to slip away. There must have been a strange diminution of local pride among the citizens of the place, or they would never have permitted Franconia, N. H., to vaunt itself over 35° below zero, while what has been for unnumbered years the Refrigerator of the East lolled at ease with its experienced mercury 13° higher. Such a thing never happened before since weather reports were invented. Unless the people of Northfield get together at once and take energetic measures on the thermometer question, there will be no more hope for them. They ought not to need a stronger incentive to action than is the fact that at Vassar College 20° below was attained Monday night at a single effort, made by inexperienced girls who probably did not really try to rival Northfield's experienced and once skillful meteorologists. Unless the latter bestir themselves, we predict that the Poughkeepsie girls will beat the old-timers at their own game on the next attempt.

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One reason why South African telegraph lines work so badly the moment somebody like "Dr. JIM" sets out on a little excursion is the fact that, after the battle of Majuba Hill, GLADSTONE instantly set the wires at work reversing BEACONSFIELD's colonial policy. The Cape Englishmen still speak of that as "the great betrayal."

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The rapidity with which one "crisis" follows another, nowadays, is extremely bewildering. It is also calculated to make an economical person shudder. In Armenia, or in Cuba, or in Venezuela, or in the Transvaal, there are vast news possibilities; each is more than sufficient to furnish the traditional "what everybody is talking about," but, all coming together, they make a real embarrassment of conversational riches.

## HARLEM ORATORIO ASSOCIATION

### Heard in the "Messiah" in Carnegie Hall, and a Number of Favorite Solo Singers Welcomed.

The Harlem Oratorio Association was heard for the first time in public last night at Carnegie Hall in Handel's "Messiah." The organization had the assistance of the North New-York Choral Society and Mme. Emma Juch-Wellman, soprano; Mme. Helene Hastreiter, contralto; J. H. McKinley, tenor, Dr. Carl E. Dufft, basso, and an orchestra of about forty pieces. Samuel A. Baldwin, the musical director of the association, conducted, and Frank L. Sealy was the organist.

This concert was the means of again introducing Mme. Helene Hastreiter to the local public, she having but recently returned to America, after an absence of several years. Mme. Hastreiter has long since established herself here as an artist of superior qualifications, and, as she stepped upon the stage, she was given a hearty greeting, her many friends in the audience demonstrating in this manner their pleasure in welcoming her once more.

Mme. Juch-Wellman was also given a warm reception and also to J. H. McKinley and Dr. Carl E. Dufft, as well as to the conductor, Samuel A. Baldwin.

The chorus gave evidence of some good material, and its work awakened the hope that it may soon be heard in some composition within its scope, the Messiah being somewhat beyond its grasp. But so earnestly did the members of the association labor that they deserve credit, at least for their ardor and honest endeavors.

The orchestra was evidently made up of substitutes, for its playing was scarcely up to what might be expected at a first rehearsal. Its defective playing marred some excellent work on the part of the soloists.

Mme. Hastreiter is the same conscientious, cultivated artist as of old. She sang artistically and with an ease that commended itself to the audience. At no time did she attempt to force her voice, and her rendition of the contralto solos in the oratorio won for her well merited applause.

Mme. Juch-Wellman gave spirited renditions of new solos, and vocalized with that skill and fervor that has placed her in high favor in the past. Both Mr. McKinley and Dr. Dufft are deserving of creditable mention, and received their due share of plaudits. But for the thorough work of Mr. Sealy on the organ, some disastrous breaks would have undoubtedly resulted, as his heroic efforts were the means of keeping the orchestra from stampeding in not a few instances.

The Harlem Oratorio Association gives promise of establishing itself thoroughly in public favor, and in such compositions as are within its capabilities, it is certain to receive flattering comments from the musical public.

## RAPID TRANSIT DEFINED

### Mr. Orr Tells Commissioners that It Means 40 to 55 Miles an Hour Outside of Business Limits.

Frederic R. Coudert, W. H. Gelshenen, and George Sherman, the Commissioners appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court to investigate the plans of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, met again yesterday at 256 Broadway.

Chief Engineer Parsons was recalled and described the plans of the proposed railroad between Ninety-eighth Street and the Harlem River.

George Zabriskie, counsel for the protesting property holders in Broadway, appeared and seemed much surprised at finding the board in session.

W. F. Reeves, an engineer employed by the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, testified that between Ninety-eighth Street and the Harlem River the distance between the housewalk to the elevated structure was thirty-six feet. Mr. Coudert then announced that he would adjourn the hearing until 2 o'clock to give Mr. Zabriskie time to prepare his case.

President Alexander E. Orr of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners was recalled after recess. He said that he had given to the public notice of the hearing of his board, as it wished to obtain views from all sides. He said that he had never "solicited" the elevated railroad.

He said that he wanted to give the public accommodation at the rate of twenty or twenty-five miles an hour in business limits and forty to fifty-five miles outside. This was in answer to a question as to what he meant by rapid transit.

He said that he would recommend the appointment of a board of experts to report on the expense of his plan, which he thought would be generally commended after it was put into operation.

"I firmly believe," said Mr. Orr, "that if the proposed system of rapid transit is completed it will be a success as a commercial enterprise, and will prove exceedingly valuable as a source of revenue to this city." The rates of fare, he thought, would be the same as now charged by the elevated road.

Adjournment was then taken until 2 P. M. to-day.

## COL. WARING SUGGESTS A PLAN

### Would Have His Men Organize and Appoint a Conference Committee.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Public Works, sent a circular to his employes yesterday which begins:

"In order to establish friendly and useful relations between the men in the working force and the officers of the department, I shall be glad to see an organization formed among the men for the discussion of all matters of interest."

Col. Waring suggests that the "organization be represented by five spokesmen in a board of conference, in which the Commissioner will be represented by the Deputy Commissioner, the General Superintendent, the Chief Clerk, one District Superintendent, and one stable foreman." The five employes are to be chosen by a general committee, composed of one man from each section station and one from each section stable.

It is planned that this board of conference should meet each month and that each one of the ten should be on an equal footing.

In event of this board failing to settle disputes, Col. Waring would have the Permanent Chairman, and the Permanent Secretary, one of whom represents each side, argue the matter before him.

## *AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.*

—GILSEY—Henry Haynie of Paris.
—EVERETT—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, N. Y.
—ASTOR—Dr. Davies, United States Consul at Swansea.
—METROPOLITAN—State Senator James Ballantine.
—PARK AVENUE—Gen. Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.
—FIFTH AVENUE—Leslie E. Keeley of Dwight, Ill., and J. Newton Fiero of Albany.
—HOFFMAN—Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson, William F. Cody of Nebraska, and Theodore Cramp of Philadelphia.
—HOLLAND—Congressman N. O. Murphy of Arizona, Gen. Thomas W. Hyde of Maine, and Russell J. Wilson of San Francisco.
—WINDSOR—Bishop John A. Watterson and Gen. James Barnett of Ohio, and Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.
—WALDORF—Governor-elect John W. Griggs of New-Jersey, Gen. George S. Field of Buffalo, J. W. Thomas of Nashville, and Mrs. Craigie of London.

## *AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.*

—UNREGISTERED—Thomas C. Platt, New-York.
—COCHRAN—Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Young, New-York.
—HAMILTON—Mrs. C. E. Perkins, Mrs. C. L. Rathburne, New-York.
—RIGGS—H. E. Hayes, Robert Noys Faubauless, R. B. Granger, New-York.
—EBBITT—Edward McGlynn, C. G. O'Keeffe, George A. Barnard, New-York.
—WILLARD'S—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Gast, John M. Frasuer, M. E. Frasuer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kobletz, E. E. Lewis, R. G. Powers, New-York.
—SHOREHAM—A. T. Nye, A. Burtis, United States Navy, and Mrs. Burtis; Mr. and Mrs. A. Govedel, W. F. Lunt, Henderson M. Somerville, New-York.
—ARLINGTON—B. D. Greene, H. C. Miner, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Paine, Mrs. Bennett King, D. Demarest, Miss A. S. Hamilton, J. George Schink, G. F. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Benedic, New-York; C. W. Bliss, Mrs. Panaca, Miss Plummer, Miss Minnie Plummer, Brooklyn.

## FIGURINES OF MANHATTAN.

### A Popular Pastor.

"Eloquent, full of unction, thin, dark, he is a saint or a player. One does not know if he descended from heaven or if he came out of a box. He can describe Paradise as an ocular witness, or ask you how many fingers there are on the hand. His features recall the pictures that schoolboys draw in the margins of their copybooks. His beard is perhaps a false beard. Often he flies away. Is he a kite or an angel?

### An Apostle of Doubt.

A young, modest, searching, powerful, witty face. It must be confessed that it is scarlet. The mouth questions and persuades, the eye tries to go through light and darkness, the hair has almost disappeared, not to be in the way of his perpetual work. The fervent and poetic apostle of Incredulity is as red as Falstaff, so true it is that extremes meet. The Wine of the Ideal has cardinalized his nose, as the wine of Spain cardinalized Bardolph's. How ironical nature is!

### A Popular Actress.

Eyes large and brilliant under rich eyebrows, heavy hair, a serene and superb profile. Her nose is slightly, very slightly, accentuated. The brilliancy of her teeth is irresistible. Royal hands. Her bust is too well shaped. A comedian should be like a broomstick, in order to represent a manikin for costumes. But one cannot do better than the best that one can.

### A Literary Critic.

Look at her and be convinced that an abstraction may have life, for this woman with a vast, pensive forehead, large eyes, a firm and grave mouth, and wearing a jacket which falls straight and the sleeves of which open on hands square as are those of sculptors, has nothing masculine in her demeanor. Her name is symbolical, for who can make words as brilliant as the rarest metal if not one who lives with literature in an implacable hymen than nothing can trouble.

### A Favorite Typewriter.

An expression of gayety, a song, twenty years of age forever, the fatuity of Brummell, the wit of a street arab, the curiosity of Don Juan. Her glances know everything; if they wished her lips could say everything, but they only sketch smiles on dazzling teeth. Her blue eyes are small, charming, saucy. Her forehead is pensive, her chin is arch; she is as light as a feather. She has as little body as possible, needing none. She flies like a couplet or a winged stanza. You may lodge her in a cavalier's gauntlet; but you dictate, and it is the typewriter that prints what you say.

### The Advisory Council of the Chamber of Commerce.

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

The Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting on the 2d of January, 1896, passed a resolution looking "toward obtaining the submission of the whole Venezuelan boundary dispute for investigation to a joint commission to be composed of the members of the commission already appointed by the President and an equal number of British subjects, and to be presided over by some man of eminent character and ability, to be agreed upon by the Governments of Great Britain and of the United States; the commission so constituted to be not a court of arbitration, but a commission of inquiry or advisory council, and as such to report the result of its investigation and its opinion to the Governments concerned for their decision."

Leaving aside for the present any comment upon the wisdom of the Chamber in bringing about a popular and general discussion of a grave position now the subject of diplomatic communication between two serious, responsible Governments, through their legal and duly accredited officers, a careful reading of this resolution discloses a singular omission. The country most intimately and vitally interested in the question is left out of consideration in the constitution of the suggested commission or advisory council. The action of Great Britain and the United States concerning the ownership of a vast portion of territory forming part of or adjacent to the Republic of Venezuela is to be taken upon advice of a commission composed of five Englishmen, six neutrals, and no Venezuelans!

Clearly this is an omission due to the haste of the occasion or to the extempore character of the resolution presented. It cannot have been intended to take proceedings which must to a great extent shape the action of England and the United States concerning territory claimed by Venezuela without inviting the Government of that country to participate in the formation of the advisory council.

The lesson to be drawn from this may possibly be that it is dangerous to deal with delicate diplomatic subjects in popular meetings, and that, having selected the governing bodies, we may profitably leave to them the form and manner and timeliness of any negotiations required by the exigencies of Government. P. F.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1896.

### A Chapel Where Wesley Preached.

From The Galignani Messenger.

An appeal has been issued to Wesleyan Methodists throughout England to assist in raising a fund for further renovation work in connection with the City Road Chapel, more popularly known as the Methodist Cathedral.

The place abounds with memories of Wesley, for not only did he lay the foundation stone in 1777 and preach the opening sermon toward the end of the following year, but he lived and died in one of the adjoining houses. From the Centenary Fund of 1891 over £10,000 was spent in the renovation of the chapel—raising the roof, the introduction of a very fine organ with pneumatic action—and in rebuilding the Superintendent's house, but several other necessary improvements were held over. The inevitable bazaar is to be held as a means of raising at least £500, and the Superintendent minister thinks he has good grounds for appealing to those Methodists to whom it would be a matter of regret if the interests of this historic fabric were allowed to suffer and languish through financial embarrassments. Like many other places of worship in the city, Wesley's chapel has suffered from the removal of its more wealthy supporters to suburban districts, and this makes the general appeal doubly justified.

### Prof. McMaster's Able Paper.

From The Little Falls Times, (Ind.,) Jan. 6.

John Bach McMaster, the eminent historian, and author of several works on international law, contributed a highly interesting article to THE NEW-YORK TIMES last week on the Venezuelan imbroglio. Mr. McMaster gives a clear exposition of the history and meaning of the Monroe doctrine, and cites several cases where it has been applied by former Presidents. No fair-minded man can read his article without becoming thoroughly convinced that President Cleveland did just the right thing at just the right time. Mr. McMaster shows that the area of the territory in dispute is 109,000 square miles, not 30,000, as has been stated by the enemies of the President. If England succeeds in her purpose to grab this immense territory, it will give her a foothold on the South American isthmus which will be well-nigh impossible to break. We hope those peace-at-any-price shouters will think of this before decrying the spirit of true Americanism.

### Facts About Lead Pencils.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Herr Ernst Faber, a son of Johann Faber, has just delivered, before the Polytechnic Society of Berlin, a lecture on the history of lead pencils. How old the lead pencil is nobody knows exactly. But graphite, out of which the pencils are fabricated, was not used for drawing in Albert Durer's time, so that the pencils must have come into vogue subsequent to his period. The Cumberland deposits were discovered in the sixteenth century, and carefully watched by soldiers lest the precious material should be stolen. A century later the first German pencilmaker commenced business in Nuremberg. He thus founded what grew to be a most important industry. At present graphite is mainly derived from the mines of Bohemia. But it can easily be made in the electric furnace from [illegible] and it is a bye product in the manufacture of certain classes of iron. It is not [illegible] probable that [illegible] those districts which supply the world with [illegible] will also supply it with [illegible].

# LOYALIST CUBAN MEETING

## Political Leaders Agree to Act in Union Against Rebels.

## MARTIN Z CAMPOS ON THE SITUATION

### Enemy's Main Body Has Marched to Pinar del Rio Province—There Is Destruction, but No Cause for Alarm.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—An immense patriotic meeting was held in the Casino last evening, at which the leaders of all the political parties agreed upon a complete union and a united front against the rebels in view of the situation confronting the country.

Speeches were made by Señors Santos, Guzman, Montero, Saturnino, Martinez, and other political leaders, who were in perfect accord.

The rebels have arrived at Punta Brava, near Mariano. Gen. Luque, with his command, has prevented the rebels from making an attack upon San Antonio Ramos.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Spanish Minister received to-night a telegram from Madrid stating that Marshal Martinez Campos, in a telegram received there this morning, says:

"The main body of the enemy has marched to the province of Pinar Del Rio. I have advanced the columns of Gen. Valdez, Garcia, Navarro, Echague, and Luque to follow them. I have the other columns on the railroad between Havana and Batabano. They will take rations and proceed to-morrow (to-day) in a parallel line to occupy the line from Mariel to Artemisa.

"The columns of Prats, Galvis, Fort Aldacoa, and the battalions of Valencia and Espana are chasing the small bands that are burning and committing other depredations. The situation in Cuba from a military point of view remains unchanged. The insurgents have proceeded west without daring to stop in any place and are avoiding all encounter.

"They have been continually pushed, although the results are not satisfactory on account of their destruction of property. Nothing is in danger and it is absurd to suppose that they will pretend to attempt to surround or enter Havana, when, until the present moment, they have not dared to enter any town of medium importance.

"In the Department of the East, Principe Villas and even in Matanzas, nothing of importance has occurred in the past few days, notwithstanding that a large number of troops have been withdrawn from there. That shows that the insurgents have no means and are not supported by the population."

## DIFFICULT NEWS MANAGEMENT.

### Chicago Associated Press in Peril of Reporting Kurds in Santiago.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—The reports circulated in the United States by the Chicago Associated Press that Havana had been captured by the rebels are as absurd as they are untrue.

Perfect tranquillity prevails throughout the city, which is not, nor has it at any time been, in the slightest danger of falling into the hands of the insurgents. The rebels have entered Hoyo, in the District of Colorado.

The Chicago Associated Press last evening circulated a report that Havana had been captured by the Cuban insurgents. Strangely enough, this startling announcement did not come direct from Havana, as it naturally and very promptly would if the insurgents were really in possession of the Cuban capital, but it was projected upon the public from Boston, obviously the headquarters of the "representative of the Chicago Associated Press in Havana."

As might be supposed, this wholly unfounded and inexcusable report found its way to Havana, and its receipt immediately provoked an emphatic, though entirely unnecessary denial. Through the medium of a United Press dispatch cabled from Havana, not from Boston, the reading public of the United States were informed that the city was in a perfectly tranquil state, and that not the slightest apprehension was felt by the inhabitants or officials in regard to its immunity from investment or capture by the insurgents.

When Havana is taken by the insurgent forces, if it ever should be, the announcement of the event will not be "cabled" from Boston, but from Havana, and that, too, as quickly as its captors can send out to the world the news of their victory.

This alleged Havana dispatch, via Batabano and Boston, has the flavor of much of the matter contained in the palpably false and plainly home-manufactured "dispatches" which the Chicago Associated Press were accustomed to send out daily a few weeks ago, purporting to come from "Constantinople, via Sofia, Bulgaria," and it may be, indeed it is likely that it is, the work of the same "representative," though it seems strange that the Havana and the Constantinople representatives of the Chicago Associated Press should both be located in Boston.

One would fancy that such an arrangement might be confusing, leading to the capture of Havana in Asia Minor, or the slaughter of the Armenians by the Kurds of Santiago de Cuba and the Bashi Bazouks of Santa Clara. Clearly the operation of such a system must involve much greater care in the dating of "dispatches" than in their manufacture.

## MAKING FUN OF THE FEEBLE.

### Comments of Several Newspapers on the Chicago Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The Dispatch says editorially:

"The exciting condition of Cuban affairs has set the Chicago Associated Press foundry to working overtime. Last night it handed over Havana to the insurgents, and the papers served by it issued 'extras' which startled and affrighted the quiet Chicago citizens from their first naps and brought them out of their beds. There is no real cause for alarm. Mr. Stone frequently has these spells, and they never amount to anything serious. It will be recalled that it was his master hand which gave the last international yacht race to the English boat, Valkyrie III.; assassinated Sultan Abdul Hamid, and slew President Cleveland at Buzzard's Bay. His Cuban victory fittingly rounds out a singularly successful career in journalistic mendacity. The Chicago Associated Press should hire somebody else to do its guessing."

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 7.—The Leader this afternoon publishes the following editorial:

"The Chicago Associated Press has captured Havana. It woke up Gomez last night; took him to the fortified city as easily and gracefully as if this sort of thing was part of the daily routine of Chicago journalism; seized everything in sight except Morro Castle, which was left for later diversion, and, having given Campos his coup de grace and formally wound up the war, it put the finishing touch to the night's work by roasting the United States Congress, and indicating that Cuba Libre, now placed on its feet by Chicago, would seek the alliance of some other Government than ours.

"This, let it be noted, is what the Chicago Associated Press tells the public to-day through the newspapers that enjoy its service.

"The United Press, on the other hand, ascertains and confirms by direct communication with Havana that the city has not been taken; that Campos has not fallen into the hands of any Chicago reporter, and that Gomez is still backing and filling in the suburbs without much likelihood of his making an early attack on the Spaniards.

"All of which begets the inference—the most charitable that can be entertained under these circumstances—that the Chicago Associated Press has been walking in its sleep as usual."

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 7.—The Daily News says editorially this afternoon:

"After having needlessly shot Dr. Jameson after a trial by drumhead court martial, then liberated him, and finally placed him in jail, the Chicago Associated Press has suddenly captured Havana for the Cuban insurgents, and then returned it to the Spaniards. Truly, the so-called newspapers fed by such an active press association should feel happy, but somehow they don't. The United Press, which contents itself with giving all of the important news of the world just as it happens, seems to satisfy the majority of people."

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 7.—The Evening Tribune says:

"The Associated Press took Havana this morning. This remarkable military feat was engineered from Chicago. Melville E. Stone, Manager of the fake factory, directed the movements of the Cubans from the top of the Masonic Temple. He used the great Yerkes telescope to help out his far-seeing eye, and flashed his signals with a two-pound diamond stud. Mr. Stone had full confidence in the accuracy of his observations, as some months ago he watched a shipwreck on the Cuban coast from the self-same point of vantage, and minutely described for his papers the death agonies of his victims. He was also able to read the ship's books, and so got the names of everybody on board. And all newspaperdom wondered.

"By the way, that reliable news gatherer, The United Press, reports this afternoon that Havana has not been taken by the rebels, and has never been in any danger."

FORT WAYNE, Jan. 7.—The News this afternoon says editorially:

"The Chicago Associated fakir is still doing business at the old stand, and in a manner peculiar to itself. Having given the America's Cup to Lord Dunraven, assassinated President Cleveland, and poisoned the Sultan, the Chicago concern this morning captures Havana and presents it to the patriots on a silver platter. The Associated Press is not even a respectable guesser at news."

### Republicans Declare for Cuba.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 7.—The Republican City General Committee of this place has appointed a committee to draft resolutions, which will be forwarded to Congressman Richard C. McCormick, at Washington, requesting him to use his vote and influence in securing recognition by The United States of the Cuban patriot forces fighting for the liberty of Cuba. The motion to appoint a committee was offered by Vice President Marti F. De Zays, who is a Cuban.

## BRITISH TROOPS FOR CAPE TOWN.

### A First-Class Cruiser Ordered to Proceed to Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Telegraph will to-morrow say that the Government has decided to send to Cape Town as soon as possible strong reinforcements of cavalry and infantry.

It adds that a second regiment, which is under orders to return home from India, will stop at Cape Town, while other regiments, selected from the First Army Corps in England, will shortly leave for that place.

The Telegraph further adds that a first-class British cruiser has been ordered to proceed to Delagoa Bay.

## VICTORIA REBUKES THE KAISER.

### Farmers of Chard Drink to All Her Family Except One Grandson.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Westminster Gazette says the Queen has written a letter to the Emperor of Germany rebuking him for his attitude in regard to the Transvaal, especially in the matter of the congratulatory message which his Majesty sent to President Kruger.

At a large public dinner of farmers and tradesmen, given at Chard County of Somerset, last evening, the Mayor of the town proposed to drink the health of all of the Queen's family except one grandson, (referring to Emperor William of Germany.) The toast was received with enthusiastic cheers, which were followed by groans and hisses for Emperor William.

## TO RECEIVE THE AMERICANS.

### Preparations to Entertain Congregationalists Next June.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The English committee appointed in connection with the visit to this country in June next of American Congregationalists, held a meeting to-day, and made arrangements for a reception to the Americans.

The Deans of Westminster and Canterbury have offered to extend courtesies to the visitors during their stay here. After making a tour of the centres of interest in England, the Americans, accompanied by an English party, will visit Holland.

## BERIDJIK AFFAIR INTERPRETED.

### Official Version of a Riot Reported as a Terrible Massacre.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Turkish Legation to-day received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram:

"Contrary to the assertion made, the incident provoked by the Armenians at Beridjik had no very serious importance. Order has been restored, thanks to the energetic measures taken by the local authorities. Thirty-one Mussulmans and Armenians were killed and fifty wounded. No disorders have taken place anywhere else."

### Death of Sir Julian Goldsmid.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Sir Julian Goldsmid, member of Parliament for the South Division of St. Pancras, died this morning at Brighton, where he had been seriously ill for several weeks. He was one of the wealthiest, most charitable, and best-known Hebrews in England.

Sir Julian Goldsmid was born in October, 1838, educated at University College, London, and called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in January, 1864. He was a Magistrate for Kent, Middlesex, and London and a Deputy Lieutenant for Kent, Sussex, and Berks. He was a fellow of University College, London, and a member of the senate of the University of London. He was a peer of Portugal, and succeeded his uncle, Sir F. Goldsmid, as third baronet.

### Charles Frederic Dietz-Monnin Dead.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Charles Frederic Dietz-Monnin, an eminent politician and life Senator of France, died here to-day.

Charles Frederic Dietz-Monnin, born at Paar, Sept. 15, 1826, was a Judge of the Tribunal of Commerce in the time of the Second Empire. He had made fame as a business man. He was afterward President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce from 1876 to 1887. He was elected a life Senator in 1882, and was appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honor in 1883.

### Redmond Says England Is Friendless.

DUBLIN, Jan. 7.—John E. Redmond, M. P., in a speech at Wexford last evening declared that the British Empire was without a friend in the world. Never since the passed of the accursed Act of Union, he said, had it been more needful than now that Ireland should be united in principle and policy of action. Mr. Redmond's address was received with wild cheers.

### Death of Felix Francois Deville.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Félix François Deville, one of the members of the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of Aisne, committed suicide to-day with a revolver. His act has no connection with politics. M. Deville was a Republican. He was born March 14, 1841.

### Gratitude for Papal Benediction.

ROME, Jan. 7.—Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore has sent a cable dispatch to Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, expressing his gratitude for the Papal benediction sent to him on the occasion of the ceremony of conferring the red hat on Cardinal Satolli.

### Boundaries of Cameroons Defined.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—An agreement has been reached between the members of the Anglo-German Commission appointed to define the boundaries between the Cameroons; German territory in West Africa, and Old Calabar, British territory.

### Board of Trade December Returns.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Board of Trade returns for December show an increase in imports of £3,900,000, and an increase in exports of £1,680,000 during that month, as compared with December, 1894.

### Empty Honor for Mr. Brice.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 7.—The Democratic minority of the Legislature caucused to-night to choose a candidate for their complimentary vote for United States Senator. There are only thirty-one Democratic members. The caucus was secret. Five members were absent. Five votes were cast for Dr. Isaac Kagy of Crawford. The other votes were cast for Senator Brice. Three of those who voted for Kagy will not vote for Brice, now that he is the candidate.

# CHICAGO VERSUS BERLIN

## "The Two Escutcheons" Received with Favor at Daly's Theatre.

## A COMEDY FROM THE GERMAN

### Stuart Robson Presents a New Comic Piece from the French, at the Garrick Theatre, with Success.

There was no lack of laughter and applause at Daly's Theatre last evening. The new comic play from the German had a cordial welcome. It is called "The Two Escutcheons," and was taken with facility from the "Zwei Wappen" of Blumenthal and Kadelburg, which was on view earlier in the season at Mr. Conried's German theatre.

Comparison of the present performance with that of the German actors would not be instructive or at all to the point. Manifestly the actors in Irving Place were more like Berlin folks than those employed by Mr. Daly. They spoke German. They also spoke a great many more words than are in the English version of "Zwei Wappen," and much of the fun of the original depended upon the comic presentment from a German point of view, of the doings of foreigners, Americans, in Berlin society.

In adapting the play the point of view was necessarily somewhat changed. Here, where Berlin is not regarded as the centre of the universe, infringement of Berlin etiquette is not necessarily mirth provoking. The manner in which the rich and shrewd widow spoke a mixture of English and German in the original was not to be transferred to the English version. The equivalent of this rôle, acted at the Irving Place Theatre by the ample Lucie Freisinger, is assumed gracefully at Daly's by Maxine etiqutte is not necessarily mirth provoking.

Mr. Rosenfeld's play has the slightest of plots, and its interest centres on a situation as old as comedy itself. The aristocrat and the parvenu are once more brought into intimate relations by a trick of Cupid, and disagree as violently as ever. Thomas Foster, in spite of his name, was born in Berlin, and emigrated early in life to the United States, where he thrived. He is a millionaire pork packer of Chicago. He sent his daughter, Mary, to Germany to be educated, and at Bad Gastien young Baron Rudolf Wettingen met her, loved at first sight, proposed marriage, and was promptly accepted.

The wishes of Rudolf's father, Von Wettingen, descendant of Crusaders, were as little considered as those of Foster of Chicago. The expostulations of the old Baron were not heeded. Foster was satisfied as long as his daughter was happy. But the very thought of Foster was a terror to the Baron. So long, however, as five thousand odd miles of land and water separated Foster from the Wettingens, and the origin of his wealth could be kept secret, there was peace. But the Baron's worst fears were realized when, on the wedding day, Foster himself appeared on the scene in a wonderful brown suit of clothes and a soft felt hat, his face beaming with happiness, his heart full of kindness, and his mind elated with a new-born idea to establish a Chicago pork-packing industry in Berlin.

The two old gentlemen came to hot words before the marriage contract was signed, and they had a fiercer quarrel just before the formal banquet at which the "family" was to formally recognize the union of young Wettingen and his wealthy bride. This time Mary was impelled to take her father's part, while Rudolf was in honor bound to side with the aristocrats. So the rumpus became general and formed a brisk, well-devised, and highly effective penultimate climax to the four-act comedy. The sudden apparition of the august Chancellor Darmstadt, the head of the family, in the midst of the general disturbance, his pantomimic expression of disapproval, and quick retirement were hugely diverting.

But when Foster and the old Baron simultaneously decided to leave the young persons to solve the problems of life for themselves, the storm was over immediately. And in their final agreement to disagree forever and remain apart the two old gentlemen were as friendly as possible.

The interest of this comedy does not depend upon its study of character. Its personages are briefly sketched. It treats merrily, with the laughing irresponsibility of the jester, a social problem that might well be seriously considered in drama. It makes no false pretenses. It contains some good, clean fun. Its situations are few, but most of them are telling. There are some comic love scenes, between a volatile spendthrift and a handsome widow who reclaims him from folly, and marries him, that are in the vein of high comedy of the long accepted and even pleasing type. The love episodes between Mary Foster and her young husband are of even slighter interest.

The two old gentlemen dominate the play. Both are comic figures, but they suggest, at least, possible beings. When they quarrel hotly over the education of grandchildren yet unborn, they are very droll.

The performance at Daly's is meritorious. Miss Rehan assumes the slight rôle of Molly and bears it gracefully, conscientiously, with unfailing art, but with no attempt to lift it out of its proper place in the picture. She lends to it personal charm and piquancy.

Mr. Lewis has a congenial rôle as the gentleman from Chicago, and Mr. Edwin Stevens, a new recruit at Daly's, is well placed as the old Baron. Mr. Worthing is the spendthrift reclaimed by the shrewdness and benevolence of Miss Elliott. Why the servants should speak unconvincing dialects is difficult to understand. But that is a small blemish, and a little more briskness in the general performance, and a neater touch here and there in some of the more delicate scenes, will make it thoroughly satisfying. But time is growing short at Daly's, and there are great things to be done before the season closes. So this merry play cannot have a long run, and must be seen quickly.

| | |
|---|---|
| Baron von Wettingen | Edwin Stevens |
| Thomas Foster | James Lewis |
| Rudolf | Sidney Herbert |
| Von Vinck | Frank Worthing |
| Lorenz | Truesdell |
| Werniche | Shepherd |
| Franz | Bridgland |
| Darmstadt | Hobart Bosworth |
| Countess Darmstadt | Fanny Morris |
| Baroness Wettingen | Mrs. Gilbert |
| Widow Stevenson | Maxine Elliot |
| Mary Foster | Ada Rehan |

## "MRS. PONDERBURY'S PAST."

### Mr. Robson Scores a Nice Little Hit in a Nice Little Play.

In order to be quite in style with the other managers and actor-managers and actors of this glorious and thoroughly independent land, Mr. Sturat Robson has plunged his eager hand into the dramatic grab-bag, which the talented London writers are running for our benefit and amusement, and last night at the Garrick Theatre he revealed to a large and kindly throng of his New-York friends the prize he won—"Mrs. Pondesbury's Past," a three-act farcical comedy, bearing the name of Mr. F. C. Burnand, carefully written in large letters over the names of two inconsequential Frenchmen, and warranted to be safe, proper, and instructive.

The little play is all that—and more. While extremely tenuous as to idea and plot, it is also extremely short, so that all the space between the first act's beginning and the third act's close is fairly well covered. Now and then the observer can, if he chooses, see through the gauzy veil that is passing before his eyes, and catch glimpses of the bare wall behind, but this opportunity does not come very often, and, perhaps, nobody except absurdly critical people will notice that it comes at all.

In other words, the farce is a trifle of no permanent value, but none the less distinctly amusing, and it will almost certainly serve all the purposes which Mr. Robson could have had in mind when he secured the American rights. This was proved last night by the almost continuous and obviously sincere laughter which it excited, and the generous applause which punctuated every scene and followed every fall of the curtain. Without adding in the slightest degree to Mr. Robson's reputation or popularity, the play will not injure either of them. That, assuredly, makes it out something very like a success, and these are times when even the avoidance of failure is an achievement by no means to be sniffed at.

Mr. Robson's rôle is that of a pleasing little old gentleman who lives in a state of complete and not wholly unhappy submission to the will of his energetic wife. It is a good part, and he makes the most of all its opportunities. Of course, all the inevitable Robson mannerisms are displayed again—the jerky enunciation, the queer break in voice to a single falsetto note at every stress of emotion, and the odd gestures which no other actor could imitate, or would—but they seemed to fit Mr. Ponderbury as well as they fitted Bertie or Tony Lumpkin or the Dromio, or a dozen others whom most of us remember. And "as well" is "perfectly," or thereabouts. The broken sentences were again full of meaning, the high note carried conviction, and the quickly tossed arms never failed to emphasize a point and to sharpen it into the bargain. The man's power is a mystery, but it exists and enables him to attain the effects of versatility without possessing an atom of that quality or of anything like it. Last night he worked hard, carefully, almost anxiously. The piece depended wholly upon him for such measure of success as it might attain, and the success it won was due entirely to his skill and to the personal magnetism by which, almost invariably, he makes the character he portrays at once ludicrous and likable.

This is not saying that the other parts were not more than ordinarily well played. Any such intimation would be altogether unjust—to Mrs. Robson especially, who, as an ex-famous music hall celebrity, retired to the country and living on a dead husband's fortune, gave a fine personation of that type, so familiar to us all and so deeply admired. She wore gowns at once gorgeous and beautiful, and possibly her bright eyes and glowing cheeks won other hearts than that of Mr. Ponderbury. Miss Henrietta Vaders was the elderly person with a past. It found her out at last in the most terrible and satisfactory way, but not until she had tyranized over everybody on the stage most effectively. Mr. Benjamin Howard, as a young artist in love with Mrs. Ponderbury's niece, looked and acted the part with modesty and vigor. The other personages were shadows, not all of them quite understandable or obviously useful, but they did no harm, and at least served to give each recurring scene the requisite animation.

The scenery was admirable to an uncommon degree. The second setting, a studio, was about the best thing of the kind New-York has beheld for a long time. It won a well-deserved round of applause from the appreciative and delighted spectators.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Ponderbury | Stuart Robson |
| Mervin Thorpe | Benjamin Howard |
| Captain John Rumford | Theodore Hamilton |
| Peter | August Hallback |
| Hyacinth Grayling | Frank Monroe |
| The Mayor of Twigginham | John L. Wooderson |
| Colonel Ayersnack | John Webster, Jr |
| Mrs. Ponderbury | Henrietta Vaders |
| Ethel | Carrie Radcliffe |
| The Lady Mayoress | Generva Ingelas |
| Miss Pokket | Evangeline Irving |
| Madame Polacca Di Lowinski | Mrs. Stuart Robson |

## MONEY FOR FICTITIOUS FIRMS

### Westchester Supervisors Find Strange Bills in the Accounts of a Former Superintendent of the Poor.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 7.—A great deal of surprise and astonishment was occasioned among the Westchester County Board of Supervisors at its meeting to-day when the Committee on Superintendent of the Poor and Asylums, to which had been referred the report of the late Superintendent of the Poor, Miles Adams, made its report.

The committee declared that its members had examined the report and compared it with the books and vouchers kept at the almshouse. It found an error of $40 in favor of the county in one bill. But the committee refused to audit charges for supplies, for the reason that the delivery of the goods was not proved.

This made the Supervisors prick up their ears, as it suggested something crooked at the almshouse, which was at variance with the high character and reputation of Superintendent Adams, who has been Chairman of the Board of Supervisors and who represented his town of Poundridge for many years.

The names of the firms and the amounts disallowed are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| McNamara & Nochensohn & Co. for groceries | $629.35 |
| C. Cohn & Co., dry goods | 456.78 |
| Rose, Beck & Co., boots and shoes | 385.50 |
| Total | $1,471.63 |

This amount, including the error noted, makes a total of $1,511.63.

The committee says it feels it will not do its full duty in the matter without severely condemning the action of the late Superintendent in drawing drafts on the County Treasurer to pay fictitious or fraudulent bills for supplies that he could not prove were delivered at the almshouse when called on by the committee to do so.

"In the discharge of our duty," the report says, "we have brought this matter to your attention, and it is for you to act as seems to you the best interests of the county require. And we hereby condemn the practice of buying goods from other than reputable houses, who deal regularly in the supplies purchased, and we would recommend that in future no drafts be paid by the County Treasurer unless the bill has been audited by the Committee on Superintendent of the Poor and Asylums, or a special committee appointed for that purpose, said committee to meet at least once in two months."

The committee says that there is no such firm as McNamara & Nochensohn & Co. at 237 Division Street, New-York. A man named Nochensohn was found there, but it is only a tenement and no business is carried on. The committee could not find the names of the other two claimants, C. Cohn & Co. and Rose, Beck & Co., as carrying on the business as given by the Superintendent, so the committee decided that they were fictitious claims.

The Board of Supervisors, in view of these startling revelations, will make a thorough investigation of the almshouse books and the administration of Superintendent Miles Adams.

## BRITISH OIL STEAMER MISSING

### The Wildflower, Carrying a Crew of Thirty Men, Believed to Have Sunk in the Atlantic Ocean.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—During the gale which swept the Atlantic in the middle of December, it is believed that the British steamship Wildflower, which sailed from Philadelphia for France with a crew of thirty men, foundered in midocean.

There has been anxiety for her safety for some time among her owners, and those who had friends on board, and the matter reached a climax to-day when she was posted in Lloyds shipping rooms in London as a missing vessel. Capt. Frederick Stanwell of Wiesbeck, England, commanded her.

The Wildflower was a bulk oil carrier of large dimensions. She carried on her last voyage 1,173,626 gallons of crude petroleum in bulk, shipped by the Standard Oil Company. The cargo was valued at $59,658, and was fully insured by foreign companies. The missing vessel was owned by Alfred Stuart & Co. of London, large holders of steam craft engaged in carrying oil in bulk.

### Banker Agnew Found Guilty.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 7.—E. W. Agnew, late President of the First National Bank of Ocala, Fla., was found guilty by a United States Court jury to-day of embezzlement and of misappropriation and misapplication of funds of the bank. Agnew was a native-born Floridian, and one of the richest residents of the State.

### Maryland for the Monroe Doctrine.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 7.—The House of Delegates to-night passed a resolution strongly indorsing the Monroe doctrine, and expressing gratification at the appointment of "two of the most highly respected citizens of Maryland as members of the Venezuelan Commission."

## FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

### Citizens' Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation Issues an Appeal for Funds.

The Citizens' Committee on Conventions, of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, which has in charge the arrangements for the movement to bring the next National Democratic Convention to New-York, held a meting in the rooms of the Board, 203 Broadway, yesterday, and issued the following address to the public soliciting financial aid:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1896.

To the Business Men of New-York:

The Citizens' Committee on Conventions, appointed by the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, which has been intrusted with the duty to have the Democratic National Convention held in the City of New-York, respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of New-York to the advantages that would inure to our community by the holding of such a convention here.

New-York, a great commercial city, with interdependent interests with every section of the Nation, cannot better increase and render more pleasant its relations with the other communities in the Nation than by having among us in business and social touch, a great gathering of their representative men. The low rates of railway fare procured for such a convention would, in addition, attract many thousands of other visitors bent on non-political missions. The immediate result of entertaining such a gathering would be manifested by the enlivening of all branches of trade at a season of the year usually dull.

To procure this convention against the aggressive competition of other cities, a sufficient fund must be raised: First, to enable us to offer transportation to members of the convention from distant States at a cost not greater than the sum they would have to pay to a city more centrally located; second, to pay the hire of clerks and attendants, and other necessary expenses to entertain our visitors in a hospitable manner.

We, therefore, appeal to the press for its support and continued agitation of the subject, and to our public-spirited citizens for moral and financial assistance.

Subscriptions may be sent to John D. Crimmins, Chairman Finance Committee, 621 Broadway.

ISIDOR STRAUS, Chairman.
ALBERT T. PATRICK,
C. C. SHAYNE,
JOHN A. MASON,
FRANCIS B. THURBER,
WILLIAM J. K. KENNY,
Sub-Committee.

## CORTLANDT STREET LOOP

### Report Before the Board of Aldermen—Mr. Goodman's Plan in Behalf of Col. Waring Failed.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday there was a long discussion in reference to the Railroad Committee's report in favor of the Cortlandt Street loop, as applied for by the Metropolitan Traction Company, and which makes connections for the company through Dey and Greenwich Streets and West Broadway.

The Republican Aldermen objected because that section of the report referring to transfer privileges virtually gave away the power held by the board to compel the company to give transfers over its branches. Alderman Hall's amendment keeping the power to compel the issuance of transfers within the Board of Aldermen was then adopted, as was also the report.

Incidental to this was a discussion precipitated by Alderman Goodman, who offered an amendment providing that Col. Waring be allowed to collect the snow in cars to be run over the Metropolitan Company's tracks.

Alderman School said that Col. Waring would next want steam engines, electric plants, and so on, to give him motive power. Alderman Marshall thought that the cars might impede traffic, and Alderman Brown thought that the resolution of Alderman Goodman was not worth the paper on which it was written. The Goodman amendment was lost.

The connections asked for by the Metropolitan Traction Company in Third and Fourth Streets, from Wooster Street to Broadway, and through Broome Street, connecting the tracks of the Broadway Line with the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry tracks, were authorized.

## OBITUARY RECORD.

### Gen. Mortimer Dormer Leggett.

Gen. Mortimer Dormer Leggett died at his residence, in Cleveland, yesterday of apoplexy. Gen. Leggett was born in Ithaca, N. Y., April 19, 1831. When a boy, his parents removed to Willoughby, Ohio. In that State he was admitted to the bar, and organized the first system of union free schools in the State of Ohio. Mr. Leggett's parents were Quakers, but when the civil war broke out he volunteered on the side of the North. He raised the Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, and was appointed Colonel. He took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and Corinth. Later on, while in command of a brigade, he captured Jackson, Tenn., and successfully defended Olivia, Tenn., against a large force of Confederates. He was commissioned a Brigadier General of Volunteers in November, 1862. Gen. Leggett was severely wounded at the battle of Champion Hills and again at Vicksburg. In Gen. Sherman's march to the sea Gen. Leggett commanded the Seventh Division of the Third Army Corps. He was commissioned a Major General in August, 1865, and shortly afterward resigned. He was appointed Commissioner of Pensions by President Grant in 1871. For the past fifteen years Gen. Leggett had been practicing law in Cleveland.

## OBITUARY NOTES.

—Charles Webb, who had been a resident of Chicago since 1853, died at his home, Sunday night. He was born on Valencia Island, off County Kerry, in 1817, and came to New-York when a boy, establishing a wholesale shoe business here. He engaged in the same business in Chicago, and retired fifteen years ago. While a resident of New-York he married Sarah Rowan, a member of the Stokes family of Rhode Island. In his early life he was associated with the home rule movement in Ireland and this country. His father, Thomas Nash Webb, was a prominent figure in Ireland's early struggles for freedom.

—Benjamin K. Payne, sixty-eight years old, died suddenly at Riverhead, L. I., last night. Mr. Payne was one of the oldest members of the Suffolk County bar. He had practiced law in Riverhead for nearly forty years. He was born in court in Brooklyn Monday. Death was due to acute indigestion. Mr. Payne was born in Wading River. His brother, Cephas Payne, lives there. He studied law with the late Judge Miller. He leaves a daughter Addie, wife of Theodore Terry of Jamesport.

—John W. Coleman, founder of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board, died yesterday aged sixty-one years.

### Union Bread for Prisoners.

Raymond Street Jail, in Brooklyn, is now to have union-made bread. The journeymen bakers of Brooklyn have complained for some time that the jail was being supplied with non-union bread, and a committee from the union called on the Warden. The Warden referred them to Sheriff Butling, and yesterday the Sheriff promised to see that only union-made bread should be supplied to the jail in the future.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—8:30 A. M.—625 Amsterdam Avenue; Henry Kingsland; damage, $20.
—10 A. M.—11 East Twenty-sixth Street; Fredrick Whitney; no damage.
—12:40 P. M.—461 West Forty-third Street; Edward Sawyer; damage, $50.
—1:10 P. M.—323 West Seventy-sixth Street; Mrs. Louis Stein; damage, $50.
—1:30 P. M.—30 Water Street; Miner's Oil and Supply Company and others; damage, $4,000.
—2:15 P. M.—Foot of East Thirty-eighth Street; Street Cleaning Department scow; damage trifling.
—3:25 P. M.—95 Greenwich Street; David Mooney; damage trifling.
—3:40 P. M.—426 East Fourteenth Street; Bernhart & Schubert; damage, $25.
—3:55 P. M.—16 East Forty-third Street; Dr. C. Barnes; damage, $300.
—4:20 P. M.—205 West Eighty-seventh Street; James McEntee; damage, $150.
—4:40 P. M.—114 East Eighty-fourth Street; no damage.
—5 P. M.—748 Columbus Avenue; M. Bauman; no damage.
—3:55 P. M.—99 Broome Street; David Shapero; damage trifling.
—5:30 P. M.—103 Stanton Street; Louis Fossner; damage trifling.
—5:40 P. M.—116 Elizabeth Street; Osterman & Co.; damage, $25.
—6 P. M.—709 Madison Avenue; Henry C. Miner and others; damage, $10,000.
—8:45 P. M.—91 Crosby Street; City Metal Company and others; damage, $15,000.
—8:45 P. M.—136 Attorney Street; Benjamin Shier; damage, $50.
—9:25 P. M.—55 West Seventeenth Street; Miss Summers; damage, $200.
ADD YESTERDAY'S FIRES.
—9.25 P. M.—1,922 Lexington Avenue; William J. O'Connor; damage, $300.

### Flint's Fine Furniture.

An opportunity is offered to purchase fine furniture at very low prices at Flint's, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

## WORKING WOMEN IN DANGER

### Fire Does $15,000 Damage to the Building 91 Crosby Street—The Top Floors Destroyed.

The top floors of a six-story business building at 91 Crosby Street, running through to Marion Street, were destroyed by fire shortly before 9 o'clock last night. It was a matter of uncertainty at first whether there was any fire in the building. A policeman thought he smelled smoke. While he was debating as to whether he was mistaken or not, a watchman came and confirmed his impression. The policeman went into the building and examined the staircase, but he could see no trace of fire. The smell of smoke was so strong, however, that he went around to the quarters of Engine Company No. 20, in Marion Street, and asked the firemen to investigate.

While he was talking to them an automatic fire alarm rang in from the building, and he sounded the fire box at Spring and Marion Streets while the engine came out. Flames were shooting from the side windows of the building on the top floor when they arrived, and, seeing the height of the structure, the Battalion Chief in charge ordered a third alarm to be sounded.

The girls employed by Max Spitz Bonas, manufacturer of embroidery, who occupies the top floor in the building in which the fire started, were working late yesterday and were all in the workroom when the first alarm was sounded. They rushed down the staircase through the smoke before the firemen arrived.

Twenty minutes' fighting subdued the flames, which had done $15,000 worth of damage. They had been prevented from reaching below the third floor by the efforts of the fire patrol companies, who were summoned by a special call before the third alarm was sent out.

The ground floor of the building was occupied by the City Metal Works, whose damages also extend in part to the floor above. The other occupants of the building are E. H. Hart, ladies' hats, third floor; the Belknap Addressing and Mailing Company, M. J. Bluen, and Max Spitz Bonas, embroideries. Only the three latter firms will suffer by the fire.

## SIXTH FIRE IN EIGHT YEARS.

### Sutherland Apartment, Owned by Congressman Miner, Damaged $5,000.

The Sutherland apartment house, 700 Madison Avenue, caught fire again early last night. Like the one on Dec. 1, it began in the laundry on the sixth floor. It was discovered by one of the domestics, who was on the roof at the time. Flames were soon seen coming from the top-story windows, and two alarms were sent in. Hose lines were run up through the elevator shaft, and in half an hour the flames were extinguished.

Much water was poured into the apartments on the right-hand side of the building. The fifth floor, occupied by Mrs. G. J. Homans, was damaged about $500. The apartments of H. Q. French, on the fourth floor, a Mr. Witherspoon on the third floor, J. M. Cohen, on the first floor, and Dr. F. B. Ward were damaged about the same amount.

Mr. French's family were greatly excited by the cries of the servant, and his daughter, who was in her room, fainted. She had to be carried down stairs, and was taken away in a cab. The domestic who discovered the fire, Gretchen Wuchterphenning, employed by Harold Cohen, fell down stairs in trying to get out of the building and hurt an arm, and was partly suffocated by the smoke.

Harold Cohen said that he and his father have lived in the Sutherland for about eight years, during which time there have been six fires. This last was the most serious one of all. The damage to the building is about $5,000. The building was purchased by Congressman Henry C. Miner about two months ago.

Superintendent Freund said last night that no gas was used in the laundry, and that there was no light in the apartment until the servants retired for the night, when they used oil lamps. He said he could account in no way for the blaze.

## DISCUSSED JAPANESE ART

### Address by Ernest F. Fenolosa Before the Meeting of the Architectural League —Examples on View.

Will H. Low presided at the regular monthly meting of the Architectural League last evening in its rooms, in the Fine Arts Building. Among those present were Russel Sturgis, W. F. Ketcham, E. H. Kendall, S. P. Avery, and Warren R. Briggs.

The feature of the evening was an address by Ernest F. Fenolosa on Japanese art as shown by a collection of Japanese pictures and colored prints now on exhibition in this city. He gave a review of the rise and progress of the art of printing in colors from wooden blocks as it exists in Japan.

Art, he said, was the exponent of the individuality of the artist, either in painting, sculpture, or music, in the solution of problems in form or color. Each nation, each period in history, stands for an idea in construction, and Japanese art is peculiar in the many and interesting solutions of the problem of flat values in colors. The exhibition at the Fine Arts Building, he said, contained the best examples of flat values in colors, and they were peculiarly interesting because they were representative of the lives of the common people of Japan for the past 300 years and the work of artists who had sprung from the common people. They had a special educational value because they comprised so many individual solutions of decorative and pictorial problems.

The speaker gave an interesting history of color printing from wooden blocks by the Japanese from its origin, in 1670, until the present day and traced the evolution of the art through its various processes. It began simply in outlines of black and white, and gradually other colors were brought into use, beginning with green and red applied to black outline masses; then came the interlacing of those colors and the application of green, red, and yellow, the using of many colors in flat tones and grades, and finally the grading of any or all of these colors in landscape and figure effects.

At the conclusion of the paper the members of the league present visited the gallery and examined with much interest the examples of Japanese art exhibited there.

The league, at the request of the Municipal Art Society, appointed a committee to confer with committees from kindred societies on the subject of the erection of a memorial in honor of Richard M. Hunt, the architect, who died recently.

### "Is Wright Petit in the Lock-up?"

A telegram reached the Board of Aldermen just before adjournment yesterday, addressed to the board. It came from Millburn, N. J., and read:

"Is Wright Petit in the lock-up?" asked John J. Petit.

The Aldermen could not furnish any information on the subject.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 7.—Fire in the greenhouses of J. M. Hodgson this morning resulted in the loss of many valuable exotic plants and roses. The actual loss by fire was not large, as it merely burned out the ends of two houses, but the cold weather killed the plants, the water freezing on them as it fell. It is believed the insurance will cover the loss. Mr. Hodgson lives in New-York.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The factory of the Confectioners and Bakers' Supply Company, at 272 to 278 East Madison Street, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $60,000—$50,000 to stock and $10,000 to the building. The supply company occupied the four upper floors of the five-story building, while the lower floor was occupied by J. Kuhn's beer hall and T. Schwoer's cigar store.

STOUGHTON, Mass., Jan. 7.—The Clapp school building, containing the high school and several intermediate grades, was burned to-day. The scholars got out in an orderly manner without accident. The fire caught from the furnace. The building was erected twenty-five years ago at an expense of $8,000. It was insured.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 7.—The four-story Bonnallie Block, owned by St. Joseph's Parish, and occupied in the upper stories for parochial school purposes, was damaged $10,000 by fire this morning. B. Litchfield & Co. and J. J. Curran, grocers, lose heavily by water.

## LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New-York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.
SS Inchlonga, (Br.,) Capt. Dickens, from New-York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.
SS Loch Etive, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, from New-York, arr. at Cork to-day.
SS British King, Capt. O'Hagan, from New-York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.
SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagois, from New-York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

## LATEST ARRIVAL.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—SS France, (Br.,) Capt. Foote, from New-York, arrived here at 9 A. M. to-day.

### Steam Engineering Investigation.

The Naval Court of Inquiry, which has been assembled at the New-York Navy Yard to investigate alleged irregularities in the Steam Engineering Department, on charges made by a committee of the International Association of Machinists, held its second session yesterday.

The meeting was held behind closed doors. At its conclusion, Commodore Phythian, the President of the court, said that he could say nothing about the investigation. He thought it would last several days longer.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**The low prices cannot last much** longer on Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets, 104 West 14th St., near 6th Av.

E. & W. **Chico,** The new collar. E. & W.

## DIED.

BLANCHET.—At his residence, Morristown, N. J., suddenly, on the morning of Jan. 5, Major Auguste Durest Blanchet, in the eightieth year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Assumption, Morristown, N. J., on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train from Barclay and Christopher Streets, Wednesday morning, Jan. 8. Friends of the family and members of the Loyal Legion are invited to attend.

MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION, UNITED STATES.—Commandery State of New-York.—Companions are informed of the death of Companion Major Auguste D. Blanchet. Funeral services will be held this morning at the Church of the Assumption, Morristown, N. J., on arrival of 9 o'clock train from Barclay and Christopher Sts. Companions are requested to attend. By order of Brevet Brig. Gen. HORACE PORTER, late U. S. Army, Commander. A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, Acting Assistant Paymaster, late U. S. Navy, Recorder.

BLOODGOOD.—At her residence, No. 6 West 40th St., on Jan. 7, 1896, Elizabeth, wife of John H. Bloodgood and daughter of the late David Wood.

The funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Thursday, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

CAESAR.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, after a lingering illness, Paul W. Caesar, son of the late Senator G. Caesar of Bremen, in the 71st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COLE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 7, after a brief illness, Mary Eadie Cole, wife of William M. Cole.

Funeral services will be held at the residence, No. 30 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, at 3:30 P. M., on Thursday, 9th inst. Interment at convenience of family.

DISOSWAY.—At her residence, in this city, Jan. 6, 1896, Ann Eliza, widow of William P. Disosway and daughter of the late Townsend Weeks Burtis of Oyster Bay, L. I.

Funeral private. Interment in the family tomb, Greenwood Cemetery.

HURLBUT.—Suddenly, of peritonitis, on Monday, Jan. 6, Ella Childs Hurlbut, daughter of the late Charles M. and Augusta Childs.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 640 Madison Avenue, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock.

KERR.—At North Tarrytown, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1896, James Kerr, formerly of Brooklyn, aged fifty-six years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. Carriages in waiting on arrival of 5:40 train from New-York. Interment at Greenwood Thursday at 11:30 A. M.

KNOX.—On Monday, Jan. 6, 1896, Col. Thomas W. Knox, age 60 years 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 9th inst., at 11 A. M., from the St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 110 West 41st St., near 6th Av., New-York City. Interment at Fresh Pond, Long Island, N. Y.

MOSENTHAL.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 6, at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, Joseph Mosenthal, in his 62d year.

Funeral services at his late residence, 16 West 85th St., on Thursday, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M. Burial at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

POST.—Suddenly, Jan. 6, 1896, at the residence of his father-in-law, John T. Pultz, No. 71 West 52d St., Major James Clarence Post, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the above address on Thursday morning, 9th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

VAN WART.—On Monday, Jan. 6, Lawrence Monroe Van Wart, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Funeral services from his residence, 312 West Fifty-sixth Street, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.

WESLEY.—Monday night, Jan. 6, 1896, at her late residence, Port Chester, N. Y., Elizabeth, wife of E. B. Wesley, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., Thursday, 9th inst., at 1:15 o'clock.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Located on the Harlem Railroad, forty-eight minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

## Special Notices.

At the American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.
Absolute public sale THIS WEDNESDAY and FOLLOWING AFTERNOONS, Jan. 8, 9, 10, and 11, at 2:30 o'clock, and THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 9 and 10, at 7:30 o'clock,
THE COLLECTION OF
WM. M. CHASE, N. A.
PAINTINGS, STUDIO APPOINTMENTS, BRIC-A-BRAC, CURIOS, ANTIQUE FURNITURE, COSTUMES, TAPESTRIES, OLD WEAPONS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, METAL WORK.
A UNIQUE COLLECTION OF FINGER RINGS, &c., &c.
ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.
THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, M'g'rs,
6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

A.—
SALE OF AUTHENTIC ANTIQUE FURNITURE, TAPESTRY, SPANISH BROCADES & STUFFS, AND RARE OBJETS D'ART AT ORTGIES GALLERIES, 366 FIFTH AVENUE, THIS AFTERNOON AT THREE FIFTEEN O'CLOCK.

## New Publications.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE.
JANUARY—VENEZUELAN NUMBER—OUT TO-DAY.
THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.
Illustrated by Carefully Prepared Maps.
Other timely articles are:
AMERICA'S FUTURE.—A Prophecy.
With Diagrams Explanatory of Text.
SPANISH POSSESSIONS IN AMERICA IN 1795 AND 1895.—TWO MAPS.
MORE GOLD—HIGHER PRICES.
JAPANESE COMPETITION.
THE INTER-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.
SOUTH AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.
ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.
FOREIGN COMMERCIAL NEWS, &c., &c.
EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK FOR NOVEMBER.
25 CENTS PER COPY. $3.00 PER YEAR.
Publication Office, 66 Broad St., New-York City.

## QUARRELING OVER SPOILS

### House Republicans Denounce the "Patronage Combine."

### A BILL TO PREVENT UNDERVALUATION

### Inquiry into the Enforcement of the Anti-Trust Law—Officials Who Are Slow in Rendering Their Accounts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The principal feature of the proceedings in the House to-day was a breezy debate over the appointment of special employes recommended by the Committee on Accounts. The report, submitted by Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman, provided for the appointment of two new employes in the doorkeepers' division, one of whom had been discharged after a service of nearly a score of years. Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) and Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) denounced the discharge of this employe, which the former said had been made necessary by reason of the demands by the "combine" which organized the House for places for constituents, an illustration, he said, of the discreditable proceedings of such affairs. Mr. Walker went further, saying the recommendation of the committee was required to repair the damage done to the public service by the "combine." He also asked whether or not the reading clerks, who could not be heard on either side of the House, were to be retained throughout the Congress, not by the will of the Speaker, nor of the House, but of the gentlemen "who farm out the offices." The report of the committee was adopted—154 to 10.

Upon the recommendation of the same committee, the session clerks provided for in the Legislative Appropriation bill for the current year were apportioned to the following committees: Banking and Currency, Coinage, Weights and Measures, Education, Enrolled Bills, Invalid Pensions, (additional,) Immigration and Naturalization, Irrigation of Arid Lands, Labor, Library, Militia, Mines and Mining, Pacific Railroads, Patents, Pensions, Private Land Claims, Printing, Railways and Canals, Reform in the Civil Service, and Territories. An additional clerk was also authorized for each of the committees on Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, and Inter-State and Foreign Commerce.

Upon the unanimous report of the Committee on the Judiciary that there was no doubt of the election of Mr. Allen as a Representative from the State of Utah, that gentleman was sworn in.

On motion of Mr. Grow (Rep., Penn.,) a joint resolution was agreed to authorizing Lieut. Sydney S. Jordan, Fifth Artillery, and Capt. Edward C. Carter, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, to accept medals from the British Government for gallantry at the time of the shipwreck of the steamer Rathplane.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) reported from the Committee on the Judiciary its unanimous substitute for a resolution introduced by Representative Hubbard regarding the enforcement of the anti-trust law. The original resolution assumed that the Attorney General had failed to carry out the law, and the substitute calls upon the Attorney General for information as to the steps he has taken in that direction and what further legislation is needed to protect the people against trade trusts and conspiracies. The substitute was agreed to.

The House adjourned, after a statement by Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) that the Committee on Rules would be ready to report to-morrow.

## TO PREVENT UNDERVALUATIONS.

### A Task Which the Ways and Means Committee Will Undertake.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The House Ways and Means Committee, at to-day's meeting, decided to call two members of the Board of General Appraisers before them to-morrow to furnish evidence with respect to undervaluations of imports. Chairman Dingley has received numerous letters from importers in the large Eastern cities complaining that these undervaluations are so numerous as to work great injury to the honest merchant. The purpose of the committee is to make such changes in the administrative law as will effectually prevent such practices in the future. The bill introduced some time ago by Mr. Draper of Massachusetts, having this object in view, will be used as the basis of the committee's work. Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury Department will also be heard on the same subject.

Chairman Dingley arranged his sub-committees to-day. These committees and Chairmen are as follows: Customs, Mr. Dingley of Maine; Administration of Customs Laws, Mr. Payne of New-York; Internal Revenue, Mr. Evans of Kentucky; Public Debt, Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania; Commercial Treaties, Mr. Hopkins of Illinois; Miscellaneous Subjects, Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio.

## BEHIND IN THEIR ACCOUNTS.

### A List of Government Delinquents Sent to the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the House a list of officers of the Government coming under his department who are now delinquent in rendering their accounts or in the payment of balances due from them for the last fiscal year. The list included A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress; F. J. Kickhoefer, late Disbursing Clerk, Department of State; Frank Leverett, United States Marshal, Southern District of Georgia; J. W. Jacobus, United States Marshal, Southern District of New-York; Paymaster Webster, United States Navy; Elihu Olund, Collector of Customs, Duluth, Minn.; Overton Cade, Superintendent of the Mint at New-Orleans; John Daggett, Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco; Major Adams, Engineer Corps; H. W. Enger, Collector of Customs, Newark, N. J.; B. M. Price, Collector of Customs, Perth Amboy, N. J., and James T. Kilbreth, Collector of Customs at New-York.

### Sub-Committees on Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Chairman Cannon to-day announced the appointment of the following sub-committees of the Committee on Appropriations:

Sundry Civil—Messrs. Cannon, Hainer, W. A. Stone, Sayers, Layton; Legislative—Messrs. Bingham, McCall, Hemenway, Dockery, Robertson; District of Columbia—Messrs. Grout, Pitney, Blue, Dockery, Bartlett; Fortification—Messrs. Hainer, Grout, Hemenway, Livingston, Bartlett; Pensions—Messrs. W. A. Stone, Blue, Northway, Robertson, Layton; Deficiency—Messrs. Cannon, Northway, Arnold, Sayers, Livingston; Permanent Appropriations — Messrs. Arnold, Bingham, Pitney, Bartlett, Livingston.

### Naval Investigations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The House Naval Affairs Committee considered and referred to sub-committees two resolutions of Mr. Fischer of New-York. The first calls for an investigation of the discharge of certain mechanics at the New-York Navy Yard and the second provides for an investigation of the condition of the battleship Texas.

### Paterson Aldermen in Danger.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 7.—Judge John Hopper, in charging the Passaic County Grand Jury to-day, said:

> I wish to call attention to the presentments found by the last Grand Jury against the Board of Aldermen of Paterson. They are of great importance, especially those parts which deal with recent appointments to the Police and Fire Departments and with the loose business methods of the board. The jury did not find indictments, yet it might seem from the presentments that they could have done so.

Judge Hopper read extracts from the presentments which complained about the difficulty of securing witnesses in the alleged cases of bribery against the Aldermen, and in conclusion said:

> The jurors must have been sure of the guilt of some of the persons, but were unable to find absolute proof. I will hand the presentments to your foreman, and would suggest that you thoroughly investigate these matters.

The November Grand Jury, after a session of fifty-eight days, was discharged a short time ago. It made a partial investigation of the alleged cases of bribery, and when its time was about to expire it found it had not time to make a complete case against the Aldermen. In its presentments to the Court it was stated that while there was every evidence of corrupt methods having been employed in order to secure appointments to the Police and Fire Departments, the Grand Jury did not have time to finish the investigation.

## POLLY'S AGE IS NINETY

### It Likes Whisky and Crackers, and Is a Hater of Women—The Pedigree Carefully Recorded.

G. F. Henriques, who keeps a fancy store at 998 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, enjoys the distinction of being the owner of what is considered the oldest poll parrot in existence. The bird is becoming more and more fastidious in its tastes every day.

It holds its weekly receptions with accustomed regularity, and is frequently visited by naturalists and ornithologists from several neighboring cities.

The parrot is vouched for by several of its owners to be the mate of one kept by President George Washington, and a cousin of one of the royal parrots kept by George III. It is of the Australian variety, and is over ninety years old. Mrs. Morgan, one of its former owners, has a carefully recorded pedigree of the bird, and is willing to make an affidavit upon a stack of Bibles that the parrot was formerly worshipped by the aborigines of New South Wales. Its color, which was formerly white, is fast disappearing owing to the falling of the feathers from the wings and body in great numbers with each recurring year.

The most striking peculiarity of the bird is its aversion to the new woman when attired in bloomers. To prevent its use of intemperate language to such customers, Mr. Henriques invariably keeps the parrot in a back room, but it broke its cage a few days ago upon catching sight of a red-haired girl, and has since been confined to the back room.

It may be remarked in passing that the parrot has attained a most unpardonable degree of impertinence when brought into the presence of strangers. It is also possessed of a cunning and sagacity which almost places it on a level with man in some circumstances.

"Who are you?" was the query addressed by the parrot to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. The reporter introduced himself, and the bird gave a right-about turn and emphasized its dislike of the visitor in a manner which is not considered becoming in polite society.

"The parrot was given to me a short time ago by Ernest De Paul of 96 Carleton Street," said Mr. Henriques to the reporter. "It was formerly owned by Mrs. Morgan of Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, who kept it fifteen years and who is conversant with its history and the date of its birth.

"Is not that so, Polly?" asked its owner of the bird.

"No!" answered the parrot in very distinct tones.

Mr. Henriques then opened the cage, and at his request the bird gave several excellent imitations of the mewing of a cat and the calling of a duck and chicken.

"Now, Polly, won't you kindly dance for the reporter?" asked Mrs. Henriques.

The parrot looked in the direction whence the voice came, nodded its head, and climbed to the top of the cage. It refused to dance, however, except to the accompaniment of a small toy drum, and then executed several specimen bird dances in succession. While engaged in these terpsichorean performances, the beak of the parrot seemed to extend and its feathers stood out like the bristles on a porcupine. It refused to partake of sweetmeats which the reporter offered it, with its customary "No, thank you."

"It is no use to coax it to eat anything," said Proprietor Henriques. "It eats only when it is hungry, and then it calls for whatever food it wants. Its favorite drink is whisky, and it is passionately fond of crackers. It hates water, and is a typical Anarchist in its dislike of bathing. Its principal food is crackers, and it delights in playing practical jokes in the way of breaking its cage. On such occasions it comes with many a 'stately flirt and flutter' into the sitting room or to the door, where it 'takes the air' in the evening, facing the wind with its mouth open."

## THE BOWDOIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

### Twenty-sixth Annual Dinner Celebrated—Election of Officers.

The Bowdoin Alumni Association of New-York met at the Savoy Hotel last night and celebrated its twenty-sixth annual dinner. John H. Goodenow presided, and speeches were delivered at the end of the dinner by Nathaniel Cothren, Joshua L. Chamberlain, John H. Goodenow, Thomas H. Hubbard, Edward B. Merrill, William A. Abbott, William J. Curtis, and Ezekiel H. Cook.

An interesting feature of the evening was the reading of a poem by Isaac McLellan of the class of '26, entitled "Lines to the Alumni."

At the election of officers for the year, which took place before the festivities, John H. Goodenow was elected President, Joshua L. Chamberlain, A. F. Libbey, and William J. Curtis Vice President, and Dr. F. Dillingham, Treasurer.

The following Trustees were also elected: Thomas H. Hubbard, William A. Abbott, William A. Tenney, Frederick G. Dow, H. W. Grindall, George E. Moulton, P. P. Simmons, and G. H. Harriman.

There were covers laid for forty in the breakfast room on the first floor of the hotel, and the proceedings were altogether of a social nature.

## POLICEMAN ROBINSON'S ILL-FORTUNE

### His Transfer One of the Results of the Court Muddle in Brooklyn.

The Civil District Court muddle in Brooklyn, Eastern District, has placed at least one policeman in an unfortunate predicament. The name of this victim is Thomas Robinson. He is nearly seventy years old, and has been detailed for duty in the Second District Civil Court since he was shot in the eye twenty years ago. It was while raiding a disorderly house in 1876 that Robinson received the injuries which deprived him of one eye and partially paralyzed the other. He pulled through, however, after a long and painful illness, but never fully recovered from the effects of his injuries.

As soon as Robinson reported for duty after the shooting he was assigned to the Broadway Court, and was not since interfered with until Monday, when Police Commissioner Leonard R. Welles ordered him to report to his Captain for patrol duty.

Robinson is attached to the Sixth Precinct. His friends are preparing a petition for presentation to Commissioner Welles with a view of having the veteran policeman reinstated as a court officer. They say he is unable to do patrol duty, and has a large family dependent upon him.

## INQUEST INTO RODRIGUEZ'S DEATH

### Coroner's Jury Decides that It Was Caused by Injuries in a Prizefight.

Coroner O'Meagher held an inquest yesterday into the cause of the death of Henry Rodriguez, 2,223 Second Avenue, who was taken home dying after his prizefight with John Shagner at 414 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street Friday night last.

The jury decided that Rodriguez came to his death from injuries received in a prizefight with Shagner.

Coroner O'Meagher held Shagner in $2,500 bail; Kenner, who arranged the fight, in $2,000, and Fullman, Shagner's second, in $1,000, to await the action of the Grand Jury. He held Troja, Raphael Amoroso, and Michael Ginto under $200 bail each as witnesses.

The funeral of Miss McCarthy, Rodriguez's sweetheart, who died the day after his death, was held yesterday at 2,223 Second Avenue, where both had lived.

### Farewell Dinner to Father O'Connell.

A farewell dinner to the Rev. William H. O'Connell of Boston, who will sail to-day to take his place as rector of the American College at Rome, was given at the Hotel Savoy last night by the Catholic clergy of New-York and neighboring cities. There were fifty guests present. Father William Galvin of Providence presided, and speeches were made by Father Galvin, Archbishop Corrigan, and Dr. Francis Wall.

A feature of the evening was Father Thomas McLaughlin's singing of the "Juravit," composed by Rector O'Connell. Among those present were: Bishops Farley and McDonald, Vicar Generals O'Connor and Kelly, Dr. Thomas Kenedy of Philadelphia, and Father John Ford of Boston.

### Talks with Charity Commissioners.

Mayor Strong held a lengthy conference yesterday with the Commissioners of Charities. It was said that the Mayor was impressing the board regarding the changes and improvements he would like to have the board carry out.

## NORTHERN CURLERS WON

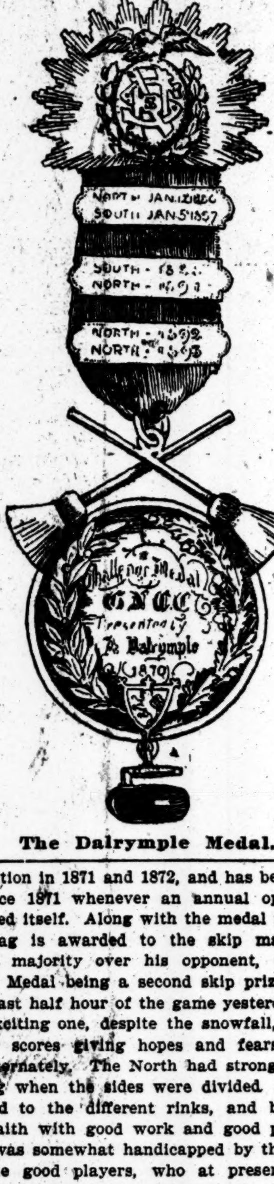
### A Lively Game with the Stones at a Central Park Rink.

### LANDER WON THE HOAGLAND FLAG

### Each Rink Played 17 Heads, and Victory Went to the Highlanders After a Skirmish in the Snow.

The twenty-first bonspiel for the Dalrymple Medal, better known as the North vs. South of Scotland match, was played at Conservatory Lake, Central Park, yesterday afternoon, commencing at 1:30 and continuing until each rink had played seventeen heads, or ends. The result was a substantial victory for the North, by a score of 108 to 86, this making nine victories for the North and twelve for the South.

The medal played for was presented to the National Curling Club by the late Alexander Dalrymple of this city, President of the National Association in 1871 and 1872, and has been played for since 1871 whenever an annual opportunity presented itself. Along with the medal the Hoagland flag is awarded to the skip making the highest majority over his opponent, the Kirkpatrick Medal being a second skip prize.



The Dalrymple Medal.

The last half hour of the game yesterday was a very exciting one, despite the snowfall, the fluctuating scores giving hopes and fears to each side alternately. The North had strong hopes of winning when the sides were divided and skips assigned to the different rinks, and backed up their faith with good work and good play. The South was somewhat handicapped by the absence of some good players, who at present are in Utica with the "Grieve Aggregation," playing for the Crawford Cup in their annual game with the Mohawk Valley curlers.

C. S. Ogden of the New-York Curling Club was umpire, and at the finish called all the curlers together at the curling house and awarded the prizes, Vice President George Bain receiving the Dalrymple Medal by virtue of his Northern nativity; also the second skip prize as a personal trophy. Robert Lander received the Hoagland flag, the first skip prize.

The following is the score by rinks in the order of playing:

| NORTH. | SOUTH. |
|---|---|
| RINK 1. | |
| William Archibald,<br>John Stalker,<br>Thomas Archibald,<br>David Foulis (skip)...13 | Robert Chalmers,<br>William Meiklejohn,<br>Charles McKenzie,<br>Frank Dykes (skip)... 9 |
| RINK 2. | |
| William Stalker,<br>G. Williamson,<br>D. Balantyne,<br>D. Morrison (skip)....19 | William Mackay,<br>G. Turnbull,<br>John P. Muir,<br>William Hogg (skip)..11 |
| RINK 3. | |
| G. S. T. Bain,<br>John Mitchell,<br>D. McKeskill,<br>George Bain (skip)....17 | James Weir,<br>A. Brown,<br>John Johnston,<br>A. Morehead (skip).... 8 |
| RINK 4. | |
| Frank McKay,<br>Thomas Watson,<br>Alexander Fraser,<br>John Watt (skip).....16 | George Waters,<br>Thomas Connell,<br>Adam Manwell,<br>George Lothian (skip).11 |
| RINK 5. | |
| James Waters,<br>Alexander McKay,<br>James Thaw,<br>Thomas Watt (skip).19 | B. Jones,<br>Thomas Ford,<br>William Stewart,<br>Thos. Wallace (skip)..19 |
| RINK 6. | |
| John McGregor,<br>Harry Archibald,<br>John Gray,<br>John Leslie, (skip)....7 | J. Sutherland,<br>Thomas Porteous,<br>R. Lowden,<br>Robert Lauder, (skip).16 |
| RINK 7. | |
| George McGregor,<br>Walter Low,<br>Alexander Morrison,<br>John Bissett, (skip)..15 | P. Anderson,<br>William Hamilton,<br>John Templeton,<br>D. McKeeman, (skip).12 |

The match was carried out with the greatest good humor, both sides cheering one another and the umpire, at the close.

To-day the Stonecutters vs. Stonesetters will meet on the Hoboken rink and play to decide who shall hold the alpha and Omega for the ensuing year. As some of the best of the curlers are allied to these two trades, both sides turning out six strong, well-balanced rinks, a keen contest will ensue on as fine a sheet of ice as was ever seen in Hoboken rink, where fine ice is the rule and not the exception.

## EACH TEAM WON A GAME.

### Riverside, Prospect, and Jersey City Bowlers in the Cycling Tourney.

The bowlers of the Riverside, Prospect, and Jersey City Wheelmen met at Reed's Church-Street Alleys last night in the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs Tournament. Each won and lost a game.

The Prospects defeated the Riversides by five pins in the first game. The Riversides led for six frames and then fell behind. In the second game the Riversides defated the Jersey City team by 123 pins. The winners scored 897, which is the highest yet bowled in this tournament. In the last game the Prospects went all to pieces and were beaten by the Jersey City team by 176 pins. Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

| RIVERSIDE. | Str. | Spr. | Score. | PROSPECT. | Str. | Spr. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. Beam .. | 2 | 3 | 129 | Shannon .. | 4 | 2 | 175 |
| Harringt'n | 2 | 4 | 139 | Brush .... | 1 | 4 | 126 |
| Sanders .. | 2 | 1 | 114 | Barnett .. | 0 | 4 | 117 |
| Ruth ..... | 3 | 6 | 166 | Gibbs .... | 1 | 3 | 126 |
| H. Beam.. | 5 | 2 | 177 | Weinpahl . | 3 | 6 | 186 |
| Total .... | 14 | 16 | 725 | Total .... | 9 | 19 | 730 |

FRAMES.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Riverside | 73 | 154 | 245 | 317 | 389 | 449 | 501 | 578 | 650 | 725 |
| Prospect | 55 | 130 | 193 | 272 | 357 | 429 | 519 | 583 | 675 | 730 |

Scorers—H. J. Gilmour and H. J. Worthen; Umpire—W. E. Scudder. Averages—Riverside, 145; Prospect, 146.

SECOND GAME.

| RIVERSIDE. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. | JERSEY CITY. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. Beam ... | 5 | 3 | 211 | Lockwood . | 2 | 3 | 136 |
| Harrington | 5 | 2 | 196 | Starrett .. | 1 | 6 | 153 |
| Sanders ... | 3 | 6 | 189 | Day ....... | 1 | 2 | 116 |
| Ruth ...... | 2 | 3 | 146 | Scudder ... | 4 | 6 | 202 |
| H. Beam... | 3 | 4 | 155 | Wadleigh .. | 4 | 1 | 167 |
| Totals .. | 18 | 18 | 897 | Totals .. | 12 | 18 | 774 |

FRAMES.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Riverside | 74 | 156 | 253 | 336 | 407 | 489 | 593 | 706 | 807 | 897 |
| Jersey City | 76 | 148 | 223 | 303 | 398 | 494 | 577 | 651 | 716 | 774 |

Averages—Riverside, 179 2-5; Jersey City, 154 4-5. Scorers—H. J. Gilmour, W. C. Glass. Umpire—G. W. Shannon.

THIRD GAME.

| PROSPECT. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. | JERSEY CITY. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shannon .... | 0 | 2 | 100 | Lockwood .. | 5 | 2 | 193 |
| Brush ...... | 2 | 5 | 144 | Starrett .. | 3 | 3 | 156 |
| Barnett .... | 1 | 1 | 96 | Day ........ | 2 | 6 | 170 |
| Gibbs ...... | 2 | 3 | 136 | Scudder .... | 1 | 3 | 123 |
| Weinpahl ... | 2 | 5 | 161 | Wadleigh ... | 3 | 5 | 171 |
| Total ...... | 7 | 16 | 637 | Total ...... | 14 | 19 | 813 |

FRAMES.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prospect | 59 | 108 | 172 | 243 | 314 | 395 | 462 | 527 | 574 | 637 |
| Jersey City | 91 | 150 | 230 | 293 | 399 | 504 | 578 | 653 | 739 | 813 |

Averages—Jersey City, 162 3-5; Prospect, 127 2-5. Scorers—H. B. Worthen and W. C. Glass. Umpire—R. W. Dye.

## GALLAGHER LEADS BANK CLERKS.

### Averages of the Best Bowlers in the League Tournament.

James B. Gallagher, who won the prize for the best average in last year's Bank Clerks' Bowling League, is leading again this year. He is 26 pins ahead of Terwilliger, the Park Bank champion, and his average is 3¼ better. There are 27 bowlers who have an average of 150 or better.

The following are the averages up to Jan. 1:

| Name and Bank. | Total Pins. | Games. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gallagher, Bank for Savings. | 1,441 | 8 | 180⅛ |
| Terwilliger, Park.......... | 1,415 | 8 | 176⅞ |
| Currie, Mount Morris........ | 1,053 | 6 | 175 3-6 |
| Booth, Chase................ | 1,027 | 6 | 171 1-6 |
| Mitchell, Chase............. | 996 | 6 | 166 |
| Haynes, Chase............... | 994 | 6 | 165 4-6 |
| Farries, Park............... | 1,317 | 8 | 164⅝ |
| Harriot, Bank for Savings... | 1,311 | 8 | 163⅞ |
| Bever, Citizens'............ | 983 | 6 | 163 5-6 |
| Gross, Mount Morris......... | 976 | 6 | 162 4-6 |
| Craft, Bank of America...... | 1,297 | 8 | 162⅛ |
| Harper, Bank for Savings.... | 1,293 | 8 | 161⅝ |
| Paynter, Importers & T...... | 955 | 6 | 159 1-6 |
| Jarvis, American Exchange... | 634 | 4 | 158½ |
| Grant, Mercantile........... | 619 | 4 | 154¾ |
| Armstrong, American Exch. | 618 | 4 | 154½ |
| Kennedy, American Exch..... | 613 | 4 | 153¼ |
| McKay, Republic............. | 918 | 6 | 153 |
| Le Furge, Sub-Treasury...... | 610 | 4 | 152½ |
| Jenkins, Sub-Treasury....... | 609 | 4 | 152¼ |
| Leech, Bank for Savings..... | 1,217 | 8 | 152⅛ |
| Langdon, Mechanics'......... | 910 | 6 | 151 2-3 |
| Weiler, Continental......... | 603 | 4 | 150¾ |
| Sperling, Western National.. | 903 | 6 | 150½ |
| Talley, Union Square........ | 901 | 6 | 150 1-6 |
| Beun, Importers & Traders'. | 901 | 6 | 150 1-6 |
| Denzer, Bank of America..... | 1,200 | 8 | 150 |

## CHARLES T. WILLS FOR COMMODORE

### Annual Meeting of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club to be Held To-night.

The annual meeting of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will be held at the Arena, 41 West Thirty-third Street, this evening at 8 o'clock. At this meeting a Board of Officers and a Regatta Committee to serve for the ensuing year, as well as two members of the Board of Trustees to serve for three years, will be elected. The Nominating Committee recently appointed by the Commodore, has proposed the following names to fill these positions:

Commodore—Charles T. Wills, sloop Daphne; Vice Commodore—William B. Higgins, steamer Clarietta; Rear Commodore—George G. Tyson, sloop Vorant; Secretary—Charles F. Stewart; Treasurer—Richard Outwater; Measurer—Frank Bowne Jones; Trustees (to serve for three years)—Charles A. Moore, C. Stuart Somerville; Regatta Committee—George E. Gartland, Chairman; D. Willis Merritt; Charles E. McManus.

Furch's Island, which had been occupied by the club for three years, was sold last Summer to Commodore E. C. Benedict, and was vacated by the club at the end of the yachting season. Another site for the clubhouse has been secured at Rocky Neck Point. The members think that owing to the accessibility of this point, the change will be one of great benefit to the club. Many improvements are to be made for the convenience of the members before the yachting season opens.

### A Suit for a Stake.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 7.—Isaac Sanderson, a well-known horseman of Willimantic, has sued the Charter Oak Driving Park Association to recover $11,000 of the stake money and $12,000 damages by reason of the association's action in declaring off its $20,000 Nutmeg Stake last Summer. Mr. Sanderson and Frank Jones, the wealthy brewer of Portsmouth, N. H., sent checks to satisfy their last payments. These checks were returned, with the explanation that the anti-pool law rendered it necessary to abandon the August meeting. With Mr. Jones a satisfactory settlement was reached, and also with the other thirty nominators, with the exception of Mr. Sanderson.

### Great One-Hand Shooting.

A shooting match took place to-day on the grounds of the New-Utrecht Gun Club between L. T. Davenport and G. W. Coulston at fifty live birds for $100 a side. Davenport shot with one hand only against Coulston, who used both hands, beating him by seven birds. Davenport killed 47 and Coulston 40. Davenport broke the world's record at one-hand shooting, held by George Work.

### Harry Cornish Is Here.

Harry Cornish, who has just concluded his labors as the athletic manager of the Chicago Athletic Association, has arrived in New-York. Last evening he held an informal reception at the New Manhattan Athletic Club to meet some of the men whom he is to instruct in the future. He begins his duties as athletic instructor at the club this week.

### Carletons Defeat Knickerbockers.

The Carleton Club senior bowling team scored another victory last night by defeating the Knickerbocker Field Club bowlers at the Flatbush alleys. There was quite a large attendance, among those present being Mr. and Mrs. J. Stoner, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hebert, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Bassett, F. L. Schifuss, M. P. McPhail, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Carson.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

| KNICKERBOCKER. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. | CARLETON. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boocock ... | 4 | 3 | 167 | Stoner .... | 3 | 3 | 155 |
| Catlin ..... | 1 | 5 | 144 | Mason ..... | 1 | 5 | 141 |
| Silleck .... | 1 | 4 | 133 | Van Siclen. | 4 | 4 | 180 |
| Taylor ..... | 3 | 3 | 147 | Ebbets ..... | 2 | 4 | 141 |
| Lott ....... | 0 | 3 | 105 | Frankish .. | 1 | 3 | 127 |
| Total .... | 9 | 18 | 696 | Total ... | 11 | 19 | 744 |

SECOND GAME.

| KNICKERBOCKER. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. | CARLETON. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boocock .... | 1 | 7 | 153 | Stoner ..... | 4 | 5 | 154 |
| Catlin ..... | 6 | 2 | 202 | Mason ..... | 0 | 7 | 145 |
| Silleck .... | 1 | 6 | 147 | Van Siclen. | 3 | 4 | 182 |
| Taylor ..... | 4 | 1 | 151 | Ebbets ..... | 2 | 4 | 170 |
| Lott ....... | 1 | 4 | 134 | Frankish ... | 3 | 3 | 150 |
| Total ... | 13 | 20 | 787 | Total ..... | 12 | 23 | 801 |

### New-Utrecht Bowlers Expelled.

David M. Boe, Chairman of the bowling tourney of the Long Isalnd Association of Cycling Clubs, stated last night that the New-Utrecht Wheelmen had been expelled from the tournament for non-payment of dues. This explains why the club failed to keep its engagement with the Brooklyn Bicycle Club last Monday night. All their games will be expunged from the records.

## FIGHT OVER THE "HUCKLEBERRY"

### The Board of Aldermen Discusses the Proposition to Revoke a Portion of the Road's Charter.

The proposition to revoke the franchise of the Union Railway Company, or "Huckleberry" system, in those streets of the annexed district in which it has not built its lines, came before the Board of Aldermen again yesterday, when the Railroad Committee made two reports upon the matter.

The majority report, which was signed by all the members of the committee except Alderman Hall, reported against the revocation of the franchise, but urged that the company be required to furnish a bond of $50,000 as a guarantee for the completion of its lines within two years.

The minority report, signed by Mr. Hall, held that the franchise should be revoked, as the company acting under it held certain exemptions that were illegal.

The board at first laid both reports on the table, but the matter was reopened by Alderman Brown, one of the members of the Railroad Committee, who wanted the majority report adopted without delay.

Alderman Hall wanted the matter laid over one week and printed in The City Record, and made a substitute motion to that effect.

Alderman Brown moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Goodman arose to a point of order, claiming that Mr. Brown's motion was out of order, and that Hall's substitute motion, having been tabled, the reports went with it.

The Chair ruled against Mr. Goodman, and a general discussion followed.

Mr. Goodman declared the matter should be thoroughly investigated, as there seemed to be good reasons why it should; first, because certain prominent politicians were reputed to be largely interested and to have made threats of vengeance if the franchise was not declared legal; second, because the board has really no right in the premises, and, third, that the unseemly effort on the part of Alderman Brown to push or rush the matter through caused a suspicion that the same methods were being pursued as when the franchise was granted.

Alderman Hall objected to any "gag law," as proposed by Alderman Brown, and held that the matter should be laid over until the next meeting, so that all the members should have a chance to know what they were voting on.

The matter was laid over until Tuesday morning next at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Brown found that there were not enough of his friends present to pass his resolution.

### An Elopement from Babylon.

BABYLON, L. I., Jan. 7.—Lena Schmidt, who is several years under age, eloped this morning with Matthew Young, who had been employed as a stable hand by John Neuschafer, a merchant, in whose family Miss Schmidt had been living.

Mr. Neuschafer's son, John, tried to stop the couple at the station. Young pointed a revolver at him, and he hurried home. Miss Schmidt's parents live in Paterson, N. J.

## IT IS A GREAT CYCLE SHOW

### Many Novelties at Chicago's Big Bicycle Exhibition.

### FRED TITUS SAID TO HAVE CONFESSED

### Some of the New Features Shown by Manufacturers—Lively Gossip About Exhibitors, Visitors, and Racing Men.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—With the third day's session the Chicago Cycle Show has settled into a businesslike form, but about it there is nothing that is humdrum. The slight confusion attendant upon the last scurry of the exhibitors to get their stands and wares into proper shape has ceased, so that Tattersalls and the annexed Clark Building now have the air of a permanent exhibition.

An overheard remark of a fair one, who wore more souvenir decorations than a French veteran, was: "It reminds me of the World's Fair in miniature." The distributing of souvenirs by exhibitors and the collecting of them by visitors has reached proportions never known before. For the most part, the gifts are cheap and gaudy affairs, in the shape of pins and buttons, but there are many ingenious novelties that are eagerly sought for, among such being canes, pearl-handled knives, gold-plated watch charms, solid silver spoons, watch chains of bicycle chain links, card cases, and small flasks of whisky. In distributing them Indians, Chinamen, grotesquely clad negroes, bloomer girls, and liveried lads have been called into service. "Sycamore Ike," a gigantic, full-blooded Indian, and two half-breed boys, in full dress of feathers and war paint, preclude all possibility of matters growing dull by taking advantage of every lull in the babel to sound piercing warwhoops, and the yells are caught in the air and answered from every part of the building.

The show opened with a boom which could not be expected to last, and from the proportions of a crush on the first two nights the attendance has settled back to the more stable character of a comfortable crowd. An improvement in the social make-up of the assemblage is perceptible, and the most select element in the cycling world is now giving tone to the exhibition halls. The interest manifested in mechanical matters is marked, and the intelligence with which the "new wrinkles" are grasped by riders, even the women, is surprising. The understanding in these matters is being aided, in a measure, by the number of tool and machinery manufacturers, who give practical demonstration of how various parts of wheels are made. Prattle about forgings, stampings, castings, lugs, crank keys, cutter pins, pinch binds, offsets, cones, cups, &c., runs readily from the tongues of those who throng the aisles. Whether it is necessary or not, it seems that the modern cyclist is to become a mechanic to such extent as pertains to wheels.

The craze for collecting extends to catalogues, as well as to souvenirs, and one firm is giving away thousands of pasteboard boxes available for carrying away the assorted printed matter. In the streets, on the way from the show, the name of this firm and its business, boldly printed on the side of these boxes, is the most conspicuous thing before the eyes of pedestrians who meet the showgoers. Many of the makers have not issued complete catalogues yet, and there will be much that is new in this line, as in others, remaining to make a first appearance at the New-York show.

Among the features which most attract here are "Johnny" Spark, a 465-pound rider of a light wheel, which he exhibits, a bicycle made by a rustic youth of Michigan entirely with his jackknife. It is equipped with a wooden cyclometer, also whittled out, which registers 100 miles with moderate accuracy. There is also a nickel-plated Crescent wheel which was built to order for Lillian Russell.

The show has an eight-page daily organ in The Fowler Truth, and the sanctum of its editor, F. W. Van Sicklen, is something which receives much curious attention. It is an eight-by-ten box, perched on upright beams about sixteen feet from the floor, and access to it can be gained only when the editor chooses to lower his ladder. It is a rendezvous for the racing men, and is about the best press bureau in connection with the show.

In mechanical matters there are signs of a move toward making the crank axle and cranks in one piece becoming general. It was discovered a few months ago by a manufacturer in New-York State that such a contrivance could be worried through the bottom bracket. When it was first brought out by the maker alluded to it was received with astonishment. At least six different makes of wheels at the show here are made in this manner.

Something new in the spoking of a wheel is shown by the Sterling people, who get the benefit of a direct spoke fastening and the merits of the divided strain in tangent spokes by the use of a hub, flange-shaped, like a cycloidal sprocket. Another growing tendency is that of having the crank on the chain side connect with the sprocket wheel near the rim of the latter, or, in some cases, for the entire distance in which they are parallel.

A new-comer is a wheel with a rigid frame of usual pattern, but having a secondary pair of rear forks, which unite below the bottom bracket with two rods, one running to the head and the other up the diagonal tube to the saddle. The crank axle is in this auxiliary frame, and a coil of round steel spring is so arranged as to take up all jolting, vibration, and all lost motion; at least that is the claim made for it.

In the Spalding booth, which is richly draped in blue and old gold, is shown what the makers dub a "Jinriksha cycle." It is a tricycle, having in front a frame of the open style used by women, while between the two rear wheels is a cane seat of the phaeton pattern, capable of accommodating two.

The Wolff-American concern has a new idea in spoke fastenings, consisting of buttonhole openings in the face of the hub, which is devoid of flanges, into which openings the head of the spoke is thrust, and made firm by drawing it to the other end of the slot.

An elliptical crank, as the makers term it, is shown on the Ide wheel. It is made of spring steel, and describes an arc equal to about a quarter of a circle, the distance from end to end, direct measurement, being the usual six and a half inches. It is claimed that it gives increase of leverage because of the slight yield to the pressure of the foot when riding, and the consequent lengthening of the crank.

A racing wheel with a three-and-a-half-inch head is hoisted high at the front of the Czar booth. It is attained by making the bottom bracket circular in shape, instead of cylindrical.

The exhibit shows up brilliantly at night, but the whole effect is hardly harmonious, and in spots it is garish. The use of vivid colors in connection with the electric lamp globes attracts the eye to certain stands from a distance, but the wheels directly under them are too much colored, and as the glare is also trying to the eyes the machines often seem to have fantastic shapes. Compared with the show here of last year, it is larger; it is more varied, and fuller in bustle and business, but unimproved from the artistic standpoint. In the last respect it compares very poorly with the show last year in Madison Square Garden. The draping of the walls and roof of the building is ornate, but not tasteful, and the booth decorations lack the richness seen in the New-York show. The uncouthness of the building as compared with the Madison Square Garden is much to blame for this. The floor is of rough boards, which were hurriedly laid over the field of ice which has been used for skating all Winter. Few visitors realize that there is ice beneath the floor, for there is no trace of frost in the atmosphere of the show.

The Home Trainer machine was utilized for contests to-day by a number of the "speed merchants," Johnson, Barnett, Bald, Cooper, Rigby, Andersen, and Kilpatrick, the latter the one-legged trick rider, all trying for records. Mr. and Mrs. Kilpatrick arrived yesterday and have pitched upon the Iver-Johnson wheel for their use in the future, and Kilpatrick is scheming to introduce some new evolutions by the use of a changeable gear. E. H. Wilcox of the Iver-Johnson Company is arranging a theatre party for the trade people, to be held the last of the week.

John L. Sullivan, the "ex," is in town, and has been invited to look over the new wheels of 1896.

A delegation of very respectable proportions is on hand from Louisville booming that city for the National meet of the League of American Wheelmen this year.

The topic of the day has been the sensational confession of Fred Titus of the Riverside Wheelmen, who, on the best of authority, is said to have admitted that he did make the deal at St. Louis of which he and Cabanne and Murphy were accused and for which they were permanently expelled by the Racing Board. Titus, it is said, intends to throw himself on the mercy of the Racing Board.

To-night the South Side, Aeolus, and America Cycle Clubs visited the show in bodies and the halls resounded with club cries.

The veteran Col. Pope arrived to-day and held an impromptu reception at the Columbia booth.

### The Exhibitors.

The names of the exhibitors are:

Columbus Bicycle Co.,
Kingman & Co.,
Prentiss Tool and Supply Co.,
U. S. Heat & Light Co.,
W. S. Frazier & Co.,
McIntosh - Huntington Company,
Fox Machine Co.,
W. W. Shoe,
Studley & Barclay,
Pope Mfg. Co.,
R. B. McMullen & Co.,
Cushman & Denison,
Geneva Cycle Co.,
Grand Rapids Cycle Co.,
Reed & Curtis Machine Screw Co.,
Chicago Tip & Tire Co.,
Nilsson Cycle Co.,
Garvin Machine Co.,
F. S. Waters & Co.,
John Caldwell & Co.,
Grand Rapids Bicycle Mfg. Co.,
A. U. Betts & Co.,
Avery Planter Co.,
Century Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Gladiator Cycle Works,
Windle Cycle Co.,
Elgin Cycle Co.,
E. K. Tryon, Jr. & Co.,
Hunter Arms Co.,
Capitol Mfg. Co.,
Richards Mfg. Co.,
Davis & Stevens Mfg. Co.,
O. J. Faxon & Co.,
Stover Bicycle Co.,
Ralph Temple Cycle Co.,
Hamilton Cycle Co.,
Bolte Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Kankakee Mfg. Co.,
Norris, Alister & Co.,
Tinkham Cycle Co.,
E. Howard Watch and Clock Co.,
Tholson & Cassidy Co.,
Geo. Worthington Co.,
Keating Wheel Co.,
Plymouth Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Sterling Cycle Works,
Liberty Cycle Co.,
Yost Mfg. Co.,
Eclipse Bicycle Co.,
Adams & Westlake,
Sieg & Walpole Mfg. Co.,
New Departure Bell Co.,
International Mfg. Co.,
Ames & Frost Co.,
Chicago Stamping Co.,
Meacham Arms Co.,
Waltham Mfg. Co.,
American Buttonhole P. and Sewing Machine Co.,
Brown-Lipe Gear Co.,
Kenwood Mfg. Co.,
St. Louis Refrigerator & Wooden Gutter Co.,
Czar Cycle Co.,
Buffalo Wheel Co.,
Toledo Mfg. Co.,
Allerton Lubricant Co.,
Foley & Williams Mfg. Co.,
Bean & Chamberlin Mfg. Co.,
Speeder Cycle Co.,
Lindsay Bicycle Mfg. Co.,
Geo. Oberne & Co.,
Barr Cycle Clothing Co.,
Rouse, Hazard & Co.,
Fee, Edgerton & Co.,
Excelsior Supply Co.,
Fenton Metallic Mfg. Co.,
Hoffman Bicycle Co.,
Morgan & Wright,
Peerless Mfg. Co.,
John P. Lovell Arms Co.,
Royal Cycle Works,
Hartford Rubber Works,
Marion Cycle Co.,
Hay & Willits Mfg. Co.,
Peoria Rubber and Mfg. Co.,
Telegram Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Central Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Acme Mfg. Co.,
Buescher Mfg. Co.,
Richmond Bicycle Co.,
Miami Cycle Mfg Co.,
Worcester Cycle Co.,
New-York Belting and Packing Co.,
Mechanical Rubber Co.,
Davidson & Sons,
M. E. Griswold,
Ide, F. F. Mfg. Co.,
Iver Johnson's Arms and Cycle Co.,
George N. Pierce & Co.,
Schlueter Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Pratt & Whitney,
Cutting & Kaestner,
Kalamazoo Cycle Co.,
Manufacturers' & Merchants' Warehouse Co.,
W. S. Demorest & Co.,
John Caldwell & Co.,
Taylor Trunk Works,
Turner Brass Works,
Indianapolis Rubber Co.,
Indiana Novelty Mfg. Co.
U. S. Cycle Improvement Co.,
Zenith Cycle Co.,
New-Haven Chair Co.,
Nies & Person,
Davis Sewing Machine Co.,
St. Louis Ref. & Wooden Gutter Co.,
Gormully & Jeffery Mfg. Co.,
R. H. Wolff & Co.,
Barnes Cycle Co.,
G. M. Shirk Mfg. Co.,
Light Cycle Co.,
D. D. Warner Co.,
Dodson Mfg. Co.,
Crown Cycle Co.,
Bellis Cycle Co.,
Winton Bicycle Co.,
Arnold, Schwinn & Co.,
March-Davis Cycle Co.,
National Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Munger Cycle Co.,
Union Mfg. Co.,
Newton Rubber Works,
Edwin Oliver & Co.,
H. A. Lozier & Co.,
Eagle Bicycle Mfg. Co.,
Lodge & Davis Machine Co.,
Warwick Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Hulbert Bros. & Co.,
Remington Arms Co.,
Syracuse Cycle Co.,
Buffalo Cycle Co.,
Gendron Iron Wheel Co.,
Union Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Palmer Tire Co.,
Trenton Watch Co.,
Tie Company,
Indiana Rubber and Insulated Wire Co.,
C. H. Woodruff Co.,
Boston Woven Hose Co.,
Co.,
A. L. Moore Co.,
Climax Cycle Co.,
Mason & Mason,
Whayne Mfg. Co.,
New-York Standard Watch Co.,
Julius Andrae & Sons,
Relay Mfg. Co.,
Glidden Varnish Co.,
Geo. W. Cole & Co.,
Bridgeport Gun Implement Co.,
Parkhurst & Wilkinson,
H. Hardy,
Butler Co.,
Western Wheel Works,
Fowler Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Indiana Bicycle Co.,
Cycle Electric Light Co.,
Canton Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Wareh'se Co.
Bostedo Package and Cash Carrier Co.,
Tonk Mfg. Co., Mackie-Lovejoy & Co.,
Kokomo Rubber Co.,
Beebe Tire Co.,
Duplex Saddle Co.,
Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Hoffman Bicycle Co.,
Black Mfg. Co.,
Excelsior Supply Co.,
Continental Cycle Co.,
American Dunlop Tire Co.,
White Sewing Machine Co.,
Standard Cycle Works,
Puncture Proof Tire Co.,
Sherman Cycle Co.,
New-York Tire Co.,
M. C. Henley Bicycle Works,
Jenkins Cycle Co.,
Queen City Cycle Co.,
Parsons Mfg. Co.,
A. G. Spalding & Bros.,
E. C. Stearns & Co.,
Rockford Tool and Sundry Co.,
Premier Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Vanguard Cycle Co.,
Sligh Furniture Co.,
Cline Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Henry Sears Co.,
M. H. Kiebel,
Betts Patent Headlight Co.,
Old Fort Mfg. Co.,
E. Arnstein,
H. T. Hearsey & Co.,
Knickerbocker Cycle Co.
Alexander Dodds,
Spamer Mfg. Co.,
Indepedent Electric Co.,
Central City Enamel Co.,
Detroit White Lead Works,
Garden City Cycle Works,
A. M. Siebemagel,
Rosenwald & Wiel,
Holson Speed Indicator Co.,
Rubber Paint Co.,
E. C. Stearn & Co.,
F. C. Clemens,
Iroquois Cycle Co.,
Congress Cycle Co.,
John A. Wright & Co.,
Louis Jordan,
Safety Mfg. Co.,
H. F. Meyers Mfg. Co.,
Automatic Cycle Seat Co.
Defender Cycle Works,
P. & F. Corbin,
U. S. Mfg. Co.,
Hercules Wood Rim Co.,
Berry Brothers,
Whaley Mfg. Co.,
Columbus Brass Co.,
Huennekens Cycle Co.,

The members of the Morse Cycling Club will visit the show on Tuesday evening.

## WHAT CHAIRMAN GIDEON SAYS.

### The Racing Board Man Tells Why the League Should Control the Sport.

George D. Gideon, Chairman of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, gives his views on the racing question to a Philadelphia reporter as follows:

"Why should the League abandon its control of racing?" said the Chairman, in discussing the subject. "No good reason for such action has yet been advanced. One would be led to believe from what is being said by those advocating abandonment that the League was devoting its every energy to the control of racing.

"This is very far from the truth, however, as the subject is in the hands of five members of the League, H. W. Robinson of Massachusetts, E. H. Crominger of Cincinnati, Fred Gerlach of Chicago, D. W. Robert of St. Louis, and myself.

"The board is self-supporting, as the fee charged for granting sanctions has paid all the expenses incurred by the members and the immense amount of correspondence that has been carried on during the past year.

"As the Racing Board is absolutely no expense to the League, and it serves to advertise that body by bringing it constantly before the public, I can see no reason why this branch of the League of American Wheelmen work should be abandoned any more than any other.

"I consider that both the Highway Improvement and the Transportation Committees are equally as important as the Racing Board, if not more so, and just now the Transportation Committee is occupying fully as much of the public attention as we are.

"The only difference between these committees and that which controls racing is that the latter is continually kept before the public by the fact that it is always doing something. The Highway Improvement Committee takes good care to let every one know what it is doing whenever it has any important matter under consideration, and it then is just as prominent before the public as the Racing Board.

"The weak points of Mr. Potter's suggestion are that he gives no good reason why the control of racing should be relegated to some one else, and does not even suggest who will take charge of this important feature of cycling if the wheelmen abandon it.

"Possibly Mr. Potter thinks that some new organization would be formed, probably among the racing men themselves, to control their own actions, but such a condition of affairs would not be tolerated.

"As a matter of fact, the League of American Wheelmen is the only organization which possesses the confidence of the public sufficiently to control racing in all its ramifications, for it has proved by its policy from the first that racing is regulated only in the interest of pure and good sport, and other organizations would be a long time convincing the public that they acted similarly.

"As I have said before, there is no real reason why racing control should be abandoned, and I do not think it will."

## GREENWICH COMMITTEES.

### President Churchill Announces the Club Workers for the Year.

The Greenwich Wheelmen held a largely attended meeting last evening at their clubhouse, 309 West Fourth Street. Seven names were added to the membership roll. The club is in a sound financial condition, with a first-class membership, and there is no doubt that 1896 will be its banner year. The President, Alexander Churchill, announced the following committees to serve during the year:

Racing Board—Adolph Stahl, Chairman; E. Heyes, "Al" Ford, G. Lippman, and W. Whelpley.

Entertainment Committee—H. Reynolds, Chairman; M. Barry, A. Green, H. Lowenthal, and C. Heyes.

Auditing Committee—W. Hilliard Jones, Chairman; W. McNally, and F. McIntyre.

Membership Committee—J. Fickling, Chairman; A. Churchill, Harry Kelly, Ingersoll Brinckerhoff, and J. Souder.

House Committee—W. Lozier, Chairman; R. Quinn, R. Link, J. Proppe, B. H. Mooney, A. Levy, and W. H. Gardner.

Press Committee—A. Lippman, Chairman; Adolph Stahl, and Floyd Riley.

### A Cyclists' Housewarming.

In their efforts to make the event a memorable affair, the Harlem Wheelmen are sparing neither pains nor expense on their housewarming programme. Their new house, situated at 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, is perhaps the finest of its kind in Greater New-York, and to-morrow evening, when the event takes place, there will be a large gathering of representative cyclists within its walls. Wives and sweethearts of the members have been interested in the formal opening of the house, and a Ladies' Reception Committee will assist in the pleasant duties of the evening. This committee comprises Mrs. James P. Haight, Mrs. R. J. Nellis, Mrs. George J. Cooke, Mrs. A. J. Englert, Miss Place, Miss Boese, Miss Van Norden, Miss Littell, and Miss Chapman.

### Columbia Wheelmen "Hoodooed."

The "hoodoo" is still pursuing the Columbia Wheelmen, and last night they lost two more games in the Long Island Association of Cycling Club's tourney, making six straight defeats. The victors were the Kings County Wheelmen, who played a good quality of ten pins, especially in the first game, when they passed the 800 mark. The score:

FIRST GAME.

| COLUMBIA. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. | KINGS COUNTY. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gaden ..... | 4 | 2 | 151 | Taylor ..... | 4 | 5 | 183 |
| Perrin ..... | 2 | 2 | 127 | Martin ..... | 3 | 1 | 149 |
| Ruprecht .. | 3 | 4 | 159 | Cooper ..... | 0 | 7 | 150 |
| Letkus ..... | 2 | 4 | 150 | Nellis ...... | 1 | 5 | 146 |
| Boe ........ | 5 | 1 | 140 | Biershenk .. | 5 | 4 | 191 |
| Total.... | 16 | 13 | 727 | Total.... | 13 | 22 | 819 |

SECOND GAME.

| COLUMBIA. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. | KINGS COUNTY. Name. | Str. | Spr. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gaden ..... | 2 | 5 | 147 | Taylor ..... | 1 | 5 | 148 |
| Perrin ..... | 0 | 4 | 114 | Martin ..... | 2 | 3 | 143 |
| Ruprecht .. | 4 | 3 | 174 | Cooper ..... | 2 | 4 | 144 |
| Letkus ..... | 3 | 2 | 135 | Nellis ...... | 3 | 1 | 129 |
| Boe ........ | 1 | 3 | 119 | Biershenk .. | 2 | 5 | 159 |
| Total.... | 10 | 17 | 689 | Total.... | 10 | 18 | 723 |

### Libertys to Have a Patriotic Debate.

A patriotic debate will take place at the clubhouse of the Liberty Athletic Club Wheelmen to-morrow evening to argue the resolution brought before its members by Leo Weil, also a member of the Eighth Battalion Bicycle Corps. The resolution reads:

"Whereas, The proclamation of President Cleveland over the Venezuelan dispute is worthy of the approbation of the American people; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Liberty Athletic Club of New-York, do hereby, in case of war, tender our services to Gen. Miles, commander of the United States troops, as a bicycle corps of the State of New-York.

Capt. George W. Ott, Andrew Snyder, Joseph S. Meyer, and Edgar Mallett will argue in support of the resolution. President Francis Charles Bonn will argue against the position taken by President Cleveland, but will indorse the resolution in case it secures the approval of the members.

### Tourist Bowlers Claim Default.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 7.—The Elizabeth Athletic Club, having requested a postponment of the bowling games scheduled here for Monday evening, alleged "on account of the illness of members of their team," Manager Charles H. Norwood of the Tourists had agreed to postpone on receipt of a valied reason properly attested. Later advices were received to the effect that the Elizabeth Club had ignored their date in order to bowl on their own alleys. The Tourists accordingly bowled both games, and will claim both by default.

The games, if the default is allowed, will materially affect the contest for the individual THE NEW-YORK TIMES medal, as Taylor proved to be in fine form, his scores placing him in the lead should the Tourists claim be allowed. He scored 174 in the first game, and 216 in the second. The total score of the team in the first game was 849 and 902 in the second. Individual scores were: First game—Drew, 150; Berdan, 166; Dunphy, 170; Lockwood, 189; Taylor, 174. Second game—Drew, 168; Berdan, 175; Dunphy, 172; Lockwood, 171; Taylor, 216.

### League Headquarters in Baltimore.

According to President Willison's announcement the headquarters of the league during the National Assembly in Baltimore will be at the Hotel Rennert. The general meetings of the delegates will be held in the Royal Arcanum Hall, directly opposite the hotel. The first day of the assembly, Feb. 10, will be devoted exclusively to the discussion of good roads.

## AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Chief Consul Potter is visiting in Goshen, N. Y. Secretary-Treasurer Bull will open the division offices in the Vanderbilt Building early next week.

—Alexander Verheyen, the German wheelman, is coming to this country to race in professional events during the coming season.

—"Johnnie" Johnson will race abroad this year. He sails for Europe on March 1.

—A ladies' auxiliary is soon to be added to the Williamsburg Wheelmen.

## *CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.*

### Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—As a suitable memento, and to celebrate their twentieth anniversary in business, A. G. Spalding & Brothers have issued Spalding's Educational Athletic Figures. They will send a complete set, embracing a baseball player, a football player, a tennis player, a golf player, and a bicycle rider, to any address in the United States or Canada for 10 cents, which is required for postage, &c. The figures represent the different athletes in correct positions, with the proper implements and clothing, and contain as well a short educational story as to how the different sports are played.

—The question of name plates agitates the average cycle maker of to-day, and something specially destinctive is the objective point. One of the most easily discerned and attractive is used by the Willard & Conroy Manufacturing Company, which makes the "Conroy" for both women and men; the "Conroy, Jr.," in both diamond and drop frames; the "Americus," a medium grade in two models, and the "Americus" ladies' diamond frame. This firm guarantees its wheels for a year, and claims to have had unlooked-for success in placing agencies.

—One of the latest novelties in cycle construction is a double drop frame ladies' tandem, a product of the Davis Sewing Machine Company. The "Dayton," as their wheels are named, have attained great prominence in the East, and it is claimed that the easy-running qualities are but one feature of the many which can be mentioned of this handsome wheel.

—One of the most expensive souvenirs in connection with the New-York Bicycle Show will be presented to all ladies making application at the stand of the Waltham Manufacturing Company. It will be a sterling silver spoon of a particularly handsome design. It is safe to say that this booth will be besieged by applicants.

—The popularity of the Sterling, "built like a watch," is a fact attested to by the number of wheels placed in this territory by Schoverling, Daly & Gales. They will continue to handle it in 1896. This firm also sells the Gales as well as the medium grade cycles called "Manhattan" and "Gotham."

## ATHLETICS AT PRINCETON.

### The Annual Games with Columbia to be Held at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 7.—Whatever arrangement may be made between Yale and Princeton for dual track games the coming season, or whether any agreement at all is to be reached, Princeton proposes to stand by her old friendly rival in track athletics, Columbia, and it has already been definitely decided that the dual games held between Columbia and Princeton during the past four years will be repeated the coming season. A meeting of the Columbia and Princeton managements was held yesterday in New-York, at which everything was agreed upon for the usual meet, except that a date was not chosen. The games will, however, be held some time during the month of May. Princeton was chosen as the place of meeting, instead of New-York, as in former years. This action was agreed upon because Princeton had never had the games, and Columbia readily acknowledged Princeton's right in this regard, and agreed to come here. Capt. Robert Garrett and Manager Edward B. Turner represented Princeton at the conference, and Capt. Fearing and Manager Kirby acted for Columbia.

Manager Turner of Princeton was seen to-day on his return from New-York, and said: "The same rules as those to be used at the annual intercollegiate meet will govern the Princeton-Columbia meet. These rules have not yet been adopted, as the annual Winter meeting of representatives of the intercollegiate association has not yet been held. It will be held the last week in February. The usual list of events will doubtless be agreed upon, but it is quite likely that the mile walk may be dropped from the programme and a three-mile run substituted for it. Princeton, at any rate, will favor such a change. We have already agreed with Columbia that each college can enter six men for each event, but only four starters will be allowed."

Princeton supporters feel confident of adding another victory to their long list. The freshman class contains several promising men, and the graduation of last year's class made little loss to the track team. New life has been given to track athletics at Princeton by the building of the new cinder path at the 'Varsity field, which is now nearing completion. The new track affords a beautiful straightaway course of 220 yards, which probably has not its equal in the country. The Brokaw Memorial is also nearing completion, and Director of Athletics George Goldie is superintending the placing of new apparatus in the building. It is expected that the big swimming tank will be ready for use in two weeks.

Christmas came too soon for many of Flint & Co.'s Furniture Novelties, which are just finished, and they are offered at half cost of manufacture.
45 West 23d Street.

# SCHOOLS OF BROOKLYN

## President Swanstrom Makes a Report to the Board of Education.

## THE NEW COURSE OF STUDY IS GOOD

### School Libraries Valuable—Useless Detail Avoided—Night Schools Failed—Miss Lee's Case Settled.

The first meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education for the year 1896 was held yesterday afternoon. President J. Edward Swanstrom submitted his annual report. It dealt largely with statistics, but contained a number of important general suggestions.

Speaking of the new course of study, which is largely due to his own efforts, Mr. Swanstrom said:

In the report which I submitted to the Mayor a year ago, I took occasion to point out what I deemed to be defects in the course of study then in use in our elementary schools. I urged then, as I had done previously, that there should be a thorough and complete revision of the whole course of study. This work has now been accomplished; and it has, perhaps, been the most important work of the year on the strictly scholastic side.

It is a little too early to pronounce a final judgment on its usefulness. Doubtless, in time, defects will make themselves apparent; in any case, in a very few years, changed conditions in the schools will render another revision necessary; but, be these things as they may, the new course of study is certainly a great improvement on the old. Much useless detail that had accumulated around the study of geography, history, and grammar, has been swept away. What is left, it is important that all should know. The time thus gained, has been utilized for the purpose of introducing our children to good reading matter and to all-important but very elementary facts of science. The most conspicuous feature, indeed, of the present course is the amount of reading matter required or recommended. From almost the lowest grade to the highest, four distinct lines of reading matter are mapped out: history, science, geography, and pure literature. This course in reading, if industriously pursued by the pupil and skillfully directed by the teacher, is in itself no mean education.

The new law governing the distribution of the State Library Fund, came most opportunely to our assistance by enabling us to supply—as yet only in part—the reading matter required. The contribution from the State toward school libraries is contingent on the city's raising and spending an equal amount for the same purpose. There is no more sacred duty in the work of education than to provide abundance of suitable reading matter for the young. The Board of Education should zealously guard this library fund and see that it is neither frittered away on inappropriate books nor diverted in any way from its proper purpose. The power to read, if not accompanied by a taste for good reading, may be a curse rather than a blessing.

Referring to the evening schools, President Swanstrom said they had had a very unsuccessful year, the attendance having dropped considerably.

He said another high school was imperatively needed.

Included in President Swanstrom's report were the results of the recent census of the Police Department of children in Brooklyn between four and twenty-one years of age. Under the new law education is compulsory, when a child is eight years old. The total number and race of persons between four and twenty-one years of age in Brooklyn is:

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Caucasian or white | 134,060 | 135,327 | 269,387 |
| Ethiopian or negro | 1,341 | 1,557 | 2,898 |
| Mongolian or yellow | 14 | 6 | 20 |
| American or red | 73 | 69 | 142 |
| Total | 135,488 | 136,959 | 272,447 |

The number of children attending school is:

| Ages. | Public Schools. Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 to 8 | 14,963 | 13,726 | 28,689 |
| 8 to 12 | 28,007 | 27,268 | 55,275 |
| 12 to 14 | 11,100 | 11,136 | 22,236 |
| 14 to 16 | 5,209 | 6,172 | 11,381 |
| Total | 59,279 | 58,302 | 117,581 |

| Ages. | Other Schools. Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 to 8 | 6,905 | 6,576 | 13,481 |
| 8 to 12 | 7,865 | 8,013 | 15,878 |
| 12 to 14 | 2,530 | 2,703 | 5,233 |
| 14 to 16 | 1,758 | 2,104 | 3,862 |
| Total | 19,058 | 19,396 | 38,454 |

| Ages. | Total. Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 to 8 | 21,868 | 20,302 | 42,170 |
| 8 to 12 | 35,872 | 35,281 | 71,153 |
| 12 to 14 | 13,630 | 13,839 | 27,469 |
| 14 to 16 | 6,967 | 8,276 | 15,243 |
| Total | 78,337 | 77,698 | 156,035 |

The number of children employed is given in this table:

| Ages. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 to 12 | 149 | 212 | 361 |
| 12 to 14 | 1,401 | 1,497 | 2,898 |
| 14 to 16 | 7,739 | 6,372 | 14,111 |
| Total | 9,289 | 8,081 | 17,370 |

It is estimated that there are in Brooklyn 97,000 children between four and twenty-one years who are out of school, of which 41,500 are between four and eight years old. Of the latter, two-thirds are under six years.

Eight schools and additions to schools were built during the year, adding 10,484 sittings. The districts which still urgently need relief are in the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighth, Twenty-fifth, Tenth, and Twenty-fourth Wards, in the order of urgency. On Oct. 1, 1895, 9,500 pupils were taught on half time in Brooklyn, and 4,977 children were refused admission to the schools in September and October. Seven new schools will be opened this year.

The Committee on Supplies reported it had found a shortage in weight equal to thirty-one tons in coal supplied to the public schools, under contract by ex-Alderman Elbe H. Itjen, and recommended scaling down his bill in proportion.

A resolution was offered approving the action of the local committee of Public School No. 84 in dropping Mary E. Lee from the rolls as a teacher. There was a long discussion, but finally the resolution passed, it being distinctly stated by members of the committee that there was no charge or reflection against Miss Lee, and that the situation merely was that there was no longer any class for her to teach.

After another long discussion, the board passed a resolution providing that any teacher not teaching for five years must get a new certificate.

## ARITHMETIC MADE EASY

### A New and Rather Queer Argument for the Metric System.

Paris Letter in London Truth.

I should begin by pointing out to English ladies the great advantage their French sisters have derived from the decimal system. Read every notebook of tours made in France before the Revolution, and you will not find a word about feminine accountants. There was then no such thing as a lady bookkeeper. The brains of Englishwomen are not more refractory than the brains of Frenchwomen in arithmetic, if they had a rational system. When the latter had to deal with Troy and avoirdupois weights, with livres, tournois, francs, crowns, deniers, sols, liards, &c., they were not famous accountants.

There are now thousands of feminine bookkeepers in Paris. One finds them also in the Bank of France. Women have practically a bookkeeping monopoly in restaurants and cafés, and as the world goes the dame du comptoir is really well off. She has few expenses, a good salary, and three luxurious meals a day. A plain, neat black stuff dress is all the toilet her employer requires. If she has a small independent income, she saves all her salary and is sure of being thoroughly independent against middle age. For three or four hours a day she has little to do, and amuses herself with fancy work.

I have been told by dames du comptoir that the salary is generally over £100 a year, and often up to £150. It may be considerably higher in a very busy place. Attention and punctuality and quickness in adding up figures are the needful qualifications. The quickness is made possible by the decimal system.

## COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 7.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

| | Tuesday. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| Gibson | .46½ | .46 |
| Anaconda | .21 | .21 |
| Portland | 1.88 | 1.79 |
| Argentum | .47 | .47 |
| Isabella | .59 | .60 |
| Union | .44½ | .45 |
| Consolidated | .21 | .21 |
| Pharmacist | .15 | .15¼ |
| Work | .24½ | .25 |
| Alamo | .08½ | .09 |
| Mount Rose | .20 | .20 |
| Blue Bell | .12 | .12½ |
| Silver State | .02½ | .02½ |
| Golden Crater | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Golden Fleece | 1.70 | 1.65 |

# FOUR BOYS SEVERELY FROZEN

## Each Badly Injured in an Unsuccessful Attempt to Escape from a New-Jersey Reform School.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 7.—Four boys who escaped from the Reform School at Jamesburg on Saturday were taken back from this place to-day. They were terrible-looking cases when they left. Their faces, hands, and feet were encased in cotton and rags and they carried their shoes slung over their shoulders. One of them had to be assisted to move every time it was necessary for him to do so. The four were exposed to all of the zero weather, and all were frozen.

The lads suffered terrible hardships, all of which they are unable to tell because utterance is painful to them, with their frozen faces. The four are colored lads whose ages range from sixteen to eighteen. One of them is a lad named Nephan of Fair Haven, a village near here. Another is named Elliott, and he also hails from Fair Haven. Prince Wilson, the third, is from New-Brunswick, and the fourth is a lad named Miller, from Paterson.

Since their admission to the school they had been employed in the school laundry. On Saturday afternoon they finished their work for the week and started to deliver the washing to the different families. Jamesburg is a peculiar reformatory, in that there are no walls and great liberty is allowed the inmates. The boys are divided into families, over which a matron and master preside. Each family has a house of its own. The workshops and schools are used in common.

The lads did not dress very warmly for their trip over the farm. They had on a cap of the institution and the short gray coat. As their trip would not take long, they took no pains to keep warm. As they journeyed along delivering the washing of each family they resolved to make the escape they had long been contemplating. The hour was late, it being 5:30, and every one of the boys in the institution except themselves were inside. The officers were also inside. There was no one to watch, as they were trusted and had made the same trip many times without endeavoring to get away.

They started across the country to make their way to Fair Haven, as it was thought they could get help there from the parents of the Nephan boy. They walked until almost daylight on Sunday morning, taking the back roads and fields, as they knew their absence would be noted within an hour and a watch set on all the main lines of travel at once. They crawled into a barn a few miles from the school on Sunday morning and went to sleep. By that time all of them had been frostbitten. They found some old blankets in the barn and with these made themselves as comfortable as possible. Late in the day they ventured out and begged some food in a farmhouse. They obtained that and ate the first and only food from noon on Saturday until early on Monday morning, when they reached Fair Haven. Their first stop had been made at Marlborough, and by dusk they were hurrying along the road as best they could toward their destination.

All were limping and sore. They tied up their ears and their hands with parts of the old blankets, and tried to keep their feet from freezing with other pieces. Sunday night was bitterly cold, and it was not long before the four were victims of the cold. They were all soft and unhardened through working in the heated laundry, and all were thinly clad, in view of the intense cold.

The Elliott boy yielded to the cold first, but his companions forced him on with them, although every step and every movement was a torture to each. They could not increase their heat by running, for all had by this time frozen their feet, and their legs were numb. A dozen times Elliott tried to lie down, but was beaten by his companions to save his life.

It was 3 o'clock on Monday morning when the four reached Red Bank. They kept on, and in half an hour were at Fair Haven. They roused out Mr. Nephan, who took them into the house. They were then in a terrible condition. All four had their feet, hands, ears, noses, and faces frozen. A physician was called and did what he could for them by dressing their frostbitten parts.

The search for the boys had commenced at the school immediately after their escape. Among those warned to watch for the boys was Justice Child of this place. Mr. Nephan on Monday afternoon came here and notified the Justice of the arrival of the four boys at his house. He said he feared they would die. Conveyances were obtained and the boys brought here. They were treated by doctors, and this morning were turned over to Officer Enwright of the school, who came on for them. Mr. Enwright had to almost carry Elliott. The boys left here at 10:40, and were taken to Long Branch, from which place they took a train for Jamesburg. They excited much comment and pity while at the station here and on the train. Little of them could be seen except their eyes, so swathed in cotton were they. Each carried his shoes, as their feet were so swathed they would not go into the shoes. One of Elliott's ears swelled up with the cold and then burst. The boys, on reaching Jamesburg, were sent to the hospital. The doctors who treated them here say that there is every possibility that each of the boys may lose a portion of his frozen members. One may lose a hand and another a portion of his foot.

The boys say their Sunday night trip was the worst part of their experience. They say it was so cold they did not feel it much after they started, although they realized why this was. The others say Elliott weakened about 10:30 o'clock, and from that time until they reached shelter they had to drive him along.

## THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, fair, except light snow on the coast, warmer, winds becoming northeasterly. VERMONT and NEW-HAMPSHIRE, fair in northern, light snow in southern portions, warmer, northeasterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, snow, warmer, northeasterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, light snow in central and southern portions, warmer, northeasterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY, snow, probably turning to rain, warmer, northeasterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and DELAWARE, rain, possibly commencing as snow, warmer, northeasterly winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, rain, slightly warmer, northeasterly winds. GEORGIA, rain, warmer, southeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, rain, followed by clearing and colder weather at night, easterly, shifting to northwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, rain, warmer, southeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, clearing and cooler, northwesterly winds. TENNESSEE, clearing and colder in western portion, rain continuing in eastern portion, winds becoming northwesterly. KENTUCKY, fair, except rain or snow in extreme eastern portion, colder, northwesterly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, colder in southeast portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair and slightly colder, northerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer in western portion, variable winds, becoming southerly. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer in northern and western portions, southerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, rain, probably turning to snow, colder in northwest portion, northerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, snow, colder in southern portion, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, light snow, warmer in eastern portion, northerly winds. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, colder, northerly winds. MINNESOTA and IOWA, fair and warmer, southerly winds. MISSOURI, fair, slightly colder in southeast portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. ARKANSAS, fair and slightly colder, northerly winds. LOUISIANA, fair, slightly colder in northeast portion, light northerly winds, becoming westerly. EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, variable winds. KANSAS, fair, warmer in northern portion, winds becoming southerly. NEBRASKA, fair and warmer, southerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in central and eastern portions, southwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southwesterly winds. MONTANA, fair and colder, westerly winds. WYOMING, fair, light variable winds. COLORADO, fair, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed on the coast from Galveston to Pensacola. The pressure has fallen along the Atlantic coast. A storm centre of slight energy is central in the East Gulf States. Rain has fallen in the Lower Mississippi Valley and Tennessee. An area of clouds extends from the Eastern Gulf States to New-England. Light snow has fallen in the latter districts. New-York and Eastern Pennsylvania. A belt of high pressure extends from the Canadian Provinces southwest across the lake regions and Central Mississippi Valley to Western Texas. The pressure remains high in the central regions of the Rocky Mountains, and a new storm area has appeared in the far Northwest. The temperature has continued to rise in the North and Middle Atlantic States, and lower lake region; it has fallen in the Central Mississippi and the Missouri Valleys. It is very warm in the Northwest, temperatures of 40 to 50 degrees prevailing in North Dakota and Montana. Cloudy and threatening weather is indicated for the Atlantic coast districts, with rain in the southern, and snow in the northern portions. Generally fair weather will prevail in the lake region, with low temperatures Wednesday, turning warmer Wednesday night. Fair and colder weather is indicated for the Lower Mississippi Valley, and fair and warmer weather for the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri Valleys.

# A DAY'S WEDDINGS

### Hall—Maclay.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Miss Julia Havemeyer Maclay was married this afternoon at 4 o'clock to Charles Ward Hall of New-York City.

The bride's father is Isaac W. Maclay of this city, a former officer in the army, and her mother is the youngest daughter of the late Mayor William F. Havemeyer of New-York. The bridegroom is the son of the late John H. Hall of New-York. The marriage took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Maclay, in Palisade Avenue. The house was handsomely decorated with palms and other plants. The Rev. Dr. Alvah S. Hobart of the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a handsome gown of ivory white satin, trimmed with point lace and orange blossoms, and her ornaments were diamonds and pearls.

The bridesmaids were Miss Agnes Craig Maclay, sister of the bride, and Miss Catharine Cornelia Hall, sister of the bridegroom. They wore dresses of pale yellow mousseline de soie, with court veils and feathers.

George W. Schurman, a brother of the President of Cornell University, was the best man, and the ushers were E. Ludlow Gould of Yonkers, Francis L. Pruyn of Albany, Edwin B. Katte of New-York, and William Frederick Havemeyer Maclay, brother of the bride.

The bridegroom's gifts to the bride were a pearl and diamond pendant and a circlet of diamonds and pearls. The bride also received a diamond wreath pin from her aunt, Mrs. William F. Havemeyer. The bride gave her maids pins of pearls, and the bridegroom gave his best man and ushers scarf pins of diamonds, rubies, and pearls.

### Husband—Hammond.

The marriage of Miss Caroline Stewart Hammond, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hammond of 115 West Seventy-second Street, to Charles Howard Husband took place last evening at 8 o'clock, in St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Columbus Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. George Miller, pastor of the church.

The pulpit and platform were elaborately decorated with clusters of Easter lilies and palms.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white, with duchesse lace and trimmings of pearl. The corsage had a yoke of pearl netting and a combination of lace, satin, and chiffon. On one shoulder was a large bunch of orange blossoms, and at the girdle another bunch. The veil of tulle was caught with a coronet of small orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley.

Powell Warner of Chicago was the best man, and Miss Ellen E. Hammond was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Ethel Shaw, Miss May Vail, Miss Louise Spencer, and Miss Laura McGregory. They wore gowns of pink satin and carried large bunches of mignonette. The maid of honor wore a costume of rose-colored taffeta and mousseline de soie, and carried a bunch of pink roses.

The ushers were Dr. A. R. Sharp, H. W. Smith, Frederic P. Hammond, R. W. Cannon, George O. Hammond, and W. R. Tompson.

Following the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's parents. The drawing rooms were prettily decorated with carnation and pink roses.

### Greason—McBride.

ORANGE, N. J. Jan. 7.—Miss Jean Carlisle McBride, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McBride of 68 Halsted Street, East Orange, and John Robert Greason, Jr., of Brooklyn, were married this afternoon at the home of the bride by the Rev. John Y. Patterson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church. The ceremony, which was solemnized at 4:30 o'clock, was witnessed by a few intimate friends, but it was followed by a large reception from 5 to 7 o'clock, at which there were 250 guests, many of them from New-York and Brooklyn.

The interior of the house was decorated with holly, palms, and cut flowers, pink predominating everywhere. The bride wore a handsome gown of white satin and mousseline de soie, with pearl trimmings, and carried a bouquet of violets. The maid of honor, Miss Florence Greason, a sister of the bridegroom, was gowned in Dresden silk, trimmed with antique lace, and held pink roses. William Snell of Brooklyn was the best man. There were no bridesmaids or ushers.

At the reception the bridal party was assisted in receiving by Miss Alice Quackenboss, Miss Adrianna Quackenbush, and Miss Daisy Andrew of New-York; Miss Katherine Farnsworth of South Orange, the Mises Ford, Miss May Williams, Miss Louise Crane, and Miss Estella Robertson of East Orange.

After an extended trip South Mr. and Mrs. Greason will reside in Brooklyn.

### Walter—Glatz.

Miss Emilie C. Glatz and G. A. Walter were married last evening at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss H. Glatz of 118 West Forty-fifth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. B. Rossiter.

The best man was Edwin Walter, and the ushers were Edward R. Ducret, E. Groues, and I. Bruen.

The bride was dressed in white satin and point lace, and wore a point appliqué lace veil and diamond brooch, the latter the gift of the bridegroom.

There were 150 guests at the reception. Among them were G. Walter, father of the bridegroom; Miss L. Glatz, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glatz, Miss Elise Glatz, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Groser, J. Bloomfield, W. Cruikshank, J. Cruikshank, Mr. and Mrs. A. Walter, William B. Mandeville, T. Petremant, Mr. and Mrs. I. Schaumeker, Miss Grace Creuzbaur, Miss C. Creuzbaur, Walter Creuzbaur, Miss Evie Grosjean, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hess, Mr. Steinhouse, Col. Charles Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pauli, Mr. Howard, Mr. Datter, and Mr. Burnham.

Clark served the wedding supper.

### Bremner—Jackson.

Miss Laura Jackson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Jackson, was married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to Dr. Samuel Kimball Bremner of Boston, the ceremony taking place at the residence of the bride's parents, 825 Madison Avenue. Only the members of the two families and a few intimate friends were present.

Frederick Bremner of Boston acted as best man, and the maid of honor was Miss Ada Jackson, a sister of the bride.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church.

The bridesmaids were Miss Anna Jackson, a cousin of the bride; Miss Parsons, Miss Charlotte Parsons, Miss Bertha Palmer, Miss Maud Smith, and Miss Rita Risley. The ushers were T. L. Brinton, Joseph Parsons, J. S. Pearson, and A. M. Darling.

### Prentiss—De Koven.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The wedding of N. Appleton Prentiss of New-York City and Mrs. Alice De Koven of Florence, Italy, was solemnized yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Ascension in this city. It was witnessed only by a few friends and the service was simple. Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss left for the East. They will be at home at 119 East Thirty-eighth Street, New-York, after January. Mr. Prentiss is an attorney well known in Washington and New-York society. The bride is of English birth and for fourteen years has lived in Italy.

### Kamm—Donnelly.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—Miss Anna Elizabeth Donnelly, daughter of Quartermaster General Richard A. Donnelly, was married at noon to-day to Henry Richard Kamm of Denver. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Scarborough in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, in the presence of a large assemblage of friends. A reception followed the ceremony. The bridal gifts include a massive silver piece from Gen. Wanser and staff.

## TWO GIRLS FATALLY INJURED

### They Leaped from a Burning Hotel and Will Die.

LYONS, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Fire broke out in the kitchen of the Hotel Bristol, here, and was extinguished after property worth $5,000 had been burned. Two dining room girls were fatally injured by jumping from the third story of the hotel. Their names are:

DUFFY, LILLIAN, of Lyons.
FITZGERALD, JOSEPHINE, of Port Byron.

A performance was being given at the Lyons Opera House when the alarm of fire was given. The house was crowded, and a panic was narrowly averted.

—"What do you say to your creditors when you meet them?"
"I don't meet them. They walk."

# TO FURNISH LEGAL ADVICE

## NEW CORPORATION TO LOOK AFTER INTERESTS OF WAGE-WORKERS.

### The President Tells of the Plan and How It Is Proposed to Aid Those Needing Assistance.

A corporation has been formed to give legal advice to such as may need it. The headquarters will be in the United Charities Building. The President of the new society, which will be known as the Reliable Legal Advice Company, will be the Rev. Braddin Hamilton of 85 East Fifty-sixth Street, who yesterday explained the objects in view as follows:

"Several well-known men in financial and benevolent circles have formed a corporation under the name of the Reliable Legal Advice Company, and have opened an office in the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. The objects of this society are to furnish reliable legal advice and assistance to the public at a very small office fee; to give advice to worthy wage workers as to where to deposit to the best advantage and with absolute safety. It will have one or two good lawyers in the office from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon every day.

"This bureau will certainly be a great benefit to many who are unable to pay the ordinary fee for a reliable lawyer, or go to the expense of putting the machinery of the law in motion. There are thousands of good people in New-York to-day who are financially wrecked and their homes wrecked through, not knowing the proper moves to make in certain perplexing difficulties, such as trouble with an unreasonable landlord, the confiscation of household goods by installment sharks, or the lapse of payments on a house and lot.

"Under these and other trying circumstances these worthy people are obliged to employ cheap, unprincipled lawyers, who rob them of all their earnings. This bureau pays its lawyers by the month, and these solicitors will have no object in doing anything but what is strictly honorable with the public. If a man has no case, it tells him so.

"The advice he receives at this office will be accurate. When a complicated case comes before the bureau, it will be referred to the Advisory Counsel, or to the Chief Counselor. Several men of prominence have been interviewed about this scheme.

"Archbishop Corrigan, St. Patrick's Cathedral, said:

"'You have revived a historical idea of some importance, and one with which I am quite familiar. Some two or three hundred years ago the Catholic Church had her lawyers, to whom the people could go for reliable legal advice. They were divided into several parties—the criminal, the civil, and the ecclesiastical. The criminal took charge of the cases of wrongdoing, the civil attended to cases of property rights, and the ecclesiastical, headed by the Pope, attended to the legal rights of the Church. I highly approve of your idea, and take pleasure in commending it.'

"Dr. Faunce, Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, said:

"'This is an excellent idea, and I shall be delighted to see it carried out.'

"Rabbi Gotthell, Hebrew Temple, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, said:

"'Your scheme appeals to me more than anything that has come to my notice for some time. I would gladly subscribe to it. It contains the idea that is going to control the charities of the future, which is to help worthy people to help themselves, especially when they run against a difficulty, or slip and fall through misfortune. You have my heartiest sympathy and support.'

"The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, Madison Square Presbyterian Church, said:

"'Your society ought certainly to be a great success, as I know there is a very wide field for such an institution. Many a poor unfortunate in our courts has a shark lawyer thrust upon him, and, after he gets the body, soul, and purse, he disappears. You are also going to save many a struggling little home from the clutches of the installment fiend. You have my best wishes.'

"Dr. John Hall, Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, said:

"'I heartily approve of your scheme, especially the idea of having people pay a moderate fee for services rendered. The work of free dispensaries is very much overdone in the city, and, in some cases, has a tendency to injure legitimate professions, and, at the same time, pauperize many people who receive from these dispensaries.

"'In the North of Ireland, when a man applies for assistance to the public charities he loses his vote, and when a man applies to get something for nothing, when he is able to work for it, in this country, he certainly loses his respect and individuality. Your plans seem to be practical, and without doubt will be well patronized by all classes.'"

The officers of the society are Dr. Braddin Hamilton, President; John H. Ingraham of the R. T. Wilson banking house, 33 Wall Street, Treasurer; ex-Judge Charles De Kay Townsend, Secretary of Board and Advisory Counsel, and Edward Lauterbach, Chief Counselor.

# PREFER VAN CORTLANDT PARK

## *ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.*

### Committee of Experts Reported on a Site for the New Garden—Officers Re-elected—Many New Members.

The annual meeting of the New-York Zoological Society was held yesterday, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street. It was a representative gathering of the members of the society, all of whom are men of prominence in this city.

Much interest was shown in the report of the committee of experts, who have made a careful examination of all the city parks situated above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, with a view to selecting the most favorable site for a zoological garden that will surpass anything of the kind in America.

President Andrew H. Green showed a number of plans of zoological gardens throughout Europe, and read statistics as to the cost of a complete equipment.

When seen after the meeting, Mr. Green said: "We are now on a fair way to establish a beautiful garden for New-York. Though no definite action as to site was taken to-day, it is quite probable that on Saturday, when the Board of Managers meets, this question will be settled.

"The places considered were Pelham Bay, Platonia, Bronx, and Van Cortlandt. The concensus of opinion seemed to be in favor of Van Cortlandt Park, and this probably will be the site of the new zoological garden. About 100 acres would be needed for the purpose. The situation will probably be in the southeastern part of the park."

When the location has been definitely settled, the society will ask the Sinking Fund Commissioners to pass a resolution setting apart this land for the garden.

The commission of experts who looked over the various sites consisted of D. G. Elliott of the Field Columbia Museum of Chicago, Arthur Erwin Brown, a Director of the Philadelphia Zoological Garden, and Dr. Frank Baker, Superintendent of the National Zoological Garden at Washington. Van Cortlandt Park they considered the best place on account of its water supply and good drainage.

The election of officers in the society for 1896 resulted in the re-election of all the present incumbents: President—Andrew H. Green; First Vice President—Charles E. Whitehead; Second Vice President—J. Hampden Robb; Treasurer—L. V. F. Randolph; Secretary—Madison Grant.

The following members of the Board of Managers, who were elected to serve one year, were also re-elected: Andrew H. Green, Wager Swayne, Royal Phelps Carroll, Charles T. Barney, Charles R. Miller, Oswald Ottendorfer, Henry F. Osborn, William H. Webb, Henry H. Cook, L. V. F. Randolph, and William E. Church.

Treasurer Randolph gave out the following list of new members: Bashford Dean, Archibald Rogers, Alexander Lambert, J. Walter Wood, Elihu Root, William Rockefeller, Charles T. Barney, and Charles F. Cox. Mr. Randolph said that great enthusiasm was being evinced by New-Yorkers in the work of the society, and that money was being contributed liberally to push to completion rapidly the new garden. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of less than $1,000.

### New Guns for Willet's Point.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Jan. 7.—Two ten-inch disappearing guns for this post arrived here on a lighter from Sandy Hook at noon to-day. A force of workingmen has been taken on to mount the guns in the implacements which have been constructed for them. The erection of ramparts and implacements for three disappearing guns was begun in 1890, and one of the implacements is yet unfinished. This one will be completed in the Spring.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

Parties will leave New-York in January and February for Two Grand Tours of 71 days through the Southern States,

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA

in Special Vestibuled Trains of Sleeping, Dining, and Composite Library-Observation Cars.

Ample time will be given to all the leading cities and other places of historic and picturesque interest in Mexico, including the Wonderful Tampico Division of the Mexican Central Railway, a Week in the City of Mexico, and a Four-Days' Trip over the Vera Cruz Railway.

In California, San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Monterey, &c., will be visited.

The return tickets may be used from California on Any Regular Train until July, or with any one of Ten Parties under Special Escort, with a Choice of Three Different Routes. Entire freedom of movement on the Pacific Coast and on the return trip.

Tours to California, Mexico, omitting California, Florida, Japan, China, and the Sandwich Islands, Washington, and Lookout Mountain, Old Point Comfort, Gettysburg, Europe, including Russia, North Cape, Algiers, Tunis, &c., &c.

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☞ Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular tour desired.

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45 Original Oil Paintings in gold frames and shadow boxes, from $20 to $60.
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Now on exhibition and for sale, the Original Painting
"ROCK OF AGES," BY I. A. OERTEL.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.
Art Galleries 6th Floor. Take Elevator.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

AT AUCTION. H. G. STEVENS, AUCTIONEER.
AN EXECUTOR'S SALE.
THE EXECUTORS of an ESTATE will sell by auction at the PRIVATE STABLE 123 WEST 52D ST.,
To-day, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1896, at 3 P. M.,
under the management of
W. D. GRAND,
the following property, to wit:

ONE PAIR OF BAY GELDINGS, fast and strong, 5 and 6 years, 15.2 hands.

ONE SUPERIOR PAIR of geldings, with good action, (the property of Mr. G. S. Moulton,) bay and brown, 6 and 7 years, 16 hands.

THE FOUR HORSES described above are perfectly broken to all harness, are fearless, and very attractive driven as a four-in-hand as well as pairs.

ONE FINE BAY GELDING, 5 years, 15.1 hands.

ONE FOUR-IN-HAND OMNIBUS, built by BREWSTER & CO. New last Spring, and but very little used.

ONE VICTORIA, one single and one double sleigh, one set russet single harness, and one set double harness, three bearskin robes, four cloth lap robes, blankets, &c.

For further particulars apply at stable, 123 West 52d St., where the horses and other property can be seen.

Instruction—City Schools.

Languages.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y. Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'lyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

The Jacotot School,
11 West 86th St.
A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

Normal Art School.
J. HARRISON MILLS, Director. Preparatory, Antique, and Perspective: Drawing, Modeling, and Painting: Cast, Still Life, Head, and Figure. ALICE MITCHELL, Sec'y, 18 East 23d St., N. Y.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets. New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
For Women and Children. 23 West 44th St.
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Class and private lessons. Men's class, Mondays.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

HOTELS.

GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, (Absolutely Fireproof.) SELECT PATRONAGE.
Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 50TH STREET, N. Y.
On the European plan exclusively. Located in the most aristocratic and fashionable part of the city; convenient to the shopping and amusement districts. All modern improvements, including new sanitary plumbing and electric lights. Arrangements for the season for family suites can now be made at reasonable prices. Cuisine and restaurant service of superior excellence.
CHARLES L. WETHERBEE, Proprietor.

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18th ST. AND 4th AVE., N. Y.
HOMELIKE COMFORTS; RATES REDUCED.
C. L. BRIGGS, Proprietor.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

41st ST., 45 EAST.—Nice double room, heated; also single; first-class board; table board very reasonable.

82d ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single and suites; parlor dining room; excellent table; moderate prices.

Furnished Rooms.

149 WEST 48th ST.—Owner of private house wishes to let a few furnished rooms; gentlemen only.

319 EAST 17th ST.—Pleasant furnished room; running water; heated; moderate rent; private house; gentleman only.

THE GRAMERCY,
34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.
For Rent—One furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address
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THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.
Guides to the famous Battle Fields and Historic Places. Beautiful Suburban Drives. Music and Every Modern Hotel Convenience.
AINSLEE & WEBSTER, Mgrs.
Information at N. E. Resort Asso., 3 Park Place, New-York.

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Plant System Hotels,
SEASON OF 1895-96.
The Tampa Bay,
TAMPA, FLORIDA.
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WINTER PARK, FLORIDA.
OPENS JANUARY 15TH, 1896.
A. E. Dick, Resident Manager.
The Inn,
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OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
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Old Point Comfort, Va.
UNRIVALED as a HEALTH and PLEASURE RESORT. Air balmy and full of life-giving ozone. New sanitary plumbing and all the comforts of the modern home. CASTALIA SPRING WATER supplied to guests without charge. Circulars may be had of F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. F. N. PIKE.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,
Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable. NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.
Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.
Mountain Park Hotel
AND COTTAGES, UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT AS SPRING HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS. W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

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WINDSOR HOTEL,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Remodeled and refitted.
Windsor Hotel, 5th Av., New-York, after May 1, 1896.
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FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH.
THE LAKEWOOD,
NOW OPEN.
"SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK."
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Late of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

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PINEY WOODS HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
For circulars, etc., apply to F. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Sq., "The Outlook," 13 Astor Place, N. Y., or
William E. Davies, Thomasville, Ga.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
Brighton Heights, New-Brighton, Staten Island.
Families wishing to change residence after the holiday season will find no more attractive, homelike place than THE CASTLETON. Only 25 minutes from foot of Broadway, New-York; low rates; all modern improvements; elevators, electric lights, steam heat, &c.; 900 feet of piazza inclosed in glass. Cuisine unexcelled.
GEO. H. AVERY, Manager,
Formerly United States and Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga.

The Laurel House
of Lakewood
NOW OPEN.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager,
Lakewood, New-Jersey.

THE PRINCESS ANNE,
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.,
OPENS FEB. 6, 1896.
PAUL B. BODEN, Manager.
Late of the Spring House, Richfield Springs, N. Y., and Mountain Park Hotel, Hot Springs, N. C.
Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., until Jan. 25.

WARREN WHITE
SULPHUR SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.
The Oldest Summer Resort in the United States. Established in 1734.
Open All the Year.
C. W. CULLEN & SON, Owners & Proprietors.
Situated on the summit of the "Three Top Range," at an elevation of 2,100 ft. above the sea. Excellent fishing, boating, and bathing. For further particulars address the proprietors. Mineral waters for sale at all first-class drug stores.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE. NOW OPEN.
10th SEASON. J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Autumn Resorts.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

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MUNICH BEER IN CASKS, WARRANTED TO keep, can be imported direct. For terms and particulars apply to R 12016, care of HAASENSTEIN & VOGLER A. G., MUNICH.

Lost and Found.

LOST—In Altman's store, Tuesday, lady's POCKETBOOK containing sum of money; finder please return same to S. B., 121 Madison Av.; suitable reward.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON.
Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
To-night, LES HUGUENOTS.
Nordica, Scalchi, and Melba, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, and Maurel, and others.
To-morrow night, DIE WALKURE (in German).
Mmes. Lola Beeth, Traubmann, Olitzka, Marie Engle, Clara Hunt, Kitzu, Bauermeister, Van Cauteran, Bach, and Marie Brema. MM. Wallnoefer, Bucha, and Kaschmann. Conductor, Seidl.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 10, Gounod's Opera, FAUST.
Melba, Scalchi, Jean & Ed. de Reszke, & Maurel.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 11, Calve in 2 operas, PECHEURS DE PERLES and NAVARRAISE.
Calve, Plancon, Lubert, Ancona, Arimondi, De Vries, Mauguiere, Castelmary, and Cremonini.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 11, at pop. prices, AIDA. Nordica, Brema, Kaschmann, Arimondi, Russitano.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 12, 8th Sunday Concert.
Soloists—Mmes. Saville, Traubmann, Bauermeister, and Lola Beeth, MM. Plancon, Cremonini, Russitano, D'Aubigne, Viviani, and Maurel. Entire Met. Op. Orchestra. Conductor, Seidl.
Repertoire for Next Week.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 13, LES HUGUENOTS.
Nordica, Scalchi, Bauermeister, and Melba, Jean de Reszke, Ancona, Plancon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Bevignani.
Tues. Evg., Jan. 14, at Brooklyn Academy of Music, Rigoletto and Mad Scene from Lucia. Melba, Bauermeister, and Scalchi, Russitano, Castelmary, and Kaschmann.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 15, Revival of Boito's Mefistofele. Mmes. Calve, (her first appearance here as Marguerita and Elena,) and Mantelli, Cremonini, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Seidl.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 16, Tristan and Isolde (in German).
Nordica and Brema, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Mirsolis, and Kaschmann. Conductor, Seidl.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 17, joint appearance of Calve and Melba in Bizet's opera CARMEN.
Calve, Bauermeister, Van Cauteran, and Melba, (as Micaela,) Lubert, De Vries, and Ancona. Conductor, Bevignani. N.B.—Mme. Melba, to oblige the management, has kindly consented to sing Micaela on this occasion.
Seats at box office, leading hotels, and 111 Broadway. Knabe pianos used.

ABBEY'S THEATRE, Ev'gs at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
MR. JOHN HARE
and the Garrick Theatre Company.
A PAIR OF SPECTACLES.
Adapted from Labiche by Sydney Grundy.
Preceded at 8 by W. S. Gilbert's play.
COMEDY and TRAGEDY.
MISS JULIA NEILSON, MR. FRED TERRY.
Except on Sat'y Mat., when "Old Cronies" will be played. Monday next, Jan. 13, MR. JOHN HARE will appear for the first time in his original character, LORD KILCLARE, in A Quiet Rubber in addition to A Pair of Spectacles.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA. B'way, 44th St.
Eves., 8:15. MUSIC HALL. Mat. Saturday.
Last 8 nights in this city of
YVETTE GUILBERT.
Continuation of the incomparable vaudeville programme
Evs., 8:15, Olympia Theatre. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
EXCELSIOR JR. | MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
Concert Hall. Promenade Concerts.
50 CTS. ADMITS TO ALL.
Sunday Eve., Scheel concert, Yvette Guilbert.

DALY'S Theatre. Broadway and 30th St. Theatre. Ev'gs at 8:15. Mats. at 2. Prices, $2, $1.50, $1. Adm., 50c.
Under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly.
Every Evening this Week:
SYDNEY ROSENFELD'S farcical comedy,
THE TWO ESCUTCHEONS.
MISS REHAN.........................Mary Foster
MR. LEWIS as.....................Foster of Chicago
MR. STEVENS as..........Wittengen of Berlin
And MRS. GILBERT, MISS ELLIOTT,
MR. WORTHING, and MR. HERBERT, etc.
MATINEE TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

FINE ARTS BUILDING,
215 West 57th St.
Course of two lectures on
THE HISTORY OF JAPANESE ART
by
PROFESSOR E. F. FENOLLOSA,
On the evenings of
Wednesday, Jan. 8, and Saturday, Jan. 11,
at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL, 119 W. 40.
Piano Recital, Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 2:30
SZUMOWSKA,
PADEREWSKI'S PUPIL.
Seats NOW on sale at Schuberth's.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

LADIES' SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Daily all the week from 3 to 12 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. To-Night.
PAUL CINQUEVALLI, MARTINETTI'S PANTOMIME, THE CRAGGS, MARLO, DUNHAM TRIO, WOODWARD'S SEALS.
Last Week of | KILANYI'S GLYPTORAMA.
EVERY SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St., at 8:15.
Daniel Frohman........M'g'r
Matinées Thursday & Sat.
"Another brilliant Pinero play."—Herald.
"THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT."
Wed., at 3:00, Max O'Rell, "American Society."
Friday at 3:00, "Her Highness, Woman."

STAR THEATRE. B'way and 13th St.
Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
NEIL BURGESS
IN THE County Fair.

5TH AVE. THEATRE.
H. C. MINER..............Proprietor and Manager
TO-NIGHT, 8:15. TO-NIGHT, 8:15.
M. B. CURTIS in
GENTLEMAN JOE, The Hansom Cabby,
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Sat.
Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.
NORTHERN LIGHTS.
"It pleases audiences which pack the theatre every night."—Eve. World.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Eve. 8 sharp. Mats. 2.
Last MATINEE but one TO-DAY.
Last Four Nights. Last Wed. & Sat. Mats.
MISS NETHERSOLE.....as.....CARMEN
Wed., Jan. 15, Empire Theatre Co. in a new play,
"MICHAEL AND HIS LOST ANGEL."

GARDEN THEATRE.
A. M. Palmer..Sole Manager
Commencing Monday, Jan. 13.
CHAS. H. HOPPER. | CHIMMIE FADDEN.

STANDARD THEATRE. | One long laugh. | Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
The Strange Adventures of MISS BROWN Jno. R. Rogers' Comedians.
A Record Breaker—exceeding 300 nights in London.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Souvenir Matinée To-day.
20 Horses. 200 People. THE SPORTING DUCHESS.
Mats. To-day and Sat., 2. Eve., 8.

HOYT'S THEATRE 24th St., Near Broadway.
Eve., 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Hoyt's MUSICAL FARCE, A Black Sheep.

EDW. MOLLENHAUER'S
College of Music, 203 West 14th St.,
is now open for the reception of pupils; only artists of the highest order have been engaged.
For terms inquire at institute. Send for circulars.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 8 o'clock sharp.
"NOTHING BETTER."—HERALD.
AN ARTIST'S MODEL. | "Immense Go."—Sun.
Evenings at 8 sharp.
Matinée Saturday.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St.
DAVID BELASCO'S
THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.
58th St., East, near Lex. 12 to 12.
25c., 50c. Stalls & bxs., $1, $1.50, $2.
GEO. LOCKHART'S Comic Elephants.
4 Mosers, Hyde's Comedians, Dillons; others.

PALMER'S. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
Engagement of JOHN DREW. | Henry Arthur Jones, THE BAUBLE SHOP.
NEXT WEEK, CHRISTOPHER, JR.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
LAST WEEK OF THE
FALL EXHIBITION.
23D ST. & 4TH AV. DAY AND EVENING.

CANARY & LEDERER'S CASINO Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 50c.
Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat.
LAST 6 WEEKS | Frank Daniels Comic Opera Co.
THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
THE GAY PARISIANS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mat. To-day.
THE MASQUERADERS.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

GARRICK THEATRE. To-night. Mat. Sat.
STUART ROBSON in the London Comedy Success, MRS. PONDERBURY'S PAST.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15.
FERDINAND'S MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Religious Notices.

THE MEETINGS IN THIS CITY IN OBSERVANCE of the Week of Prayer, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, are to be held at 4 o'clock each week-day afternoon in the Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St. The subjects and leaders of the meetings are as follows: Monday, Jan. 6, "Humiliation and Thanksgiving," Rev. William T. Sabine, D. D., First Reformed Episcopal Church; Tuesday, 7th, "The Church Universal," Rev. J. T. Beckley, D. D., Church of the Epiphany; Wednesday, 8th, "Nations and Their Rulers," Rev. George Alexander, D. D., University Place Presbyterian Church; Thursday, 9th, "Foreign Missions," Rev. William H. Ward, D. D., New-York Independent; Friday, 10th, "Home Missions," Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, D. D., Park Avenue Methodist Church; Saturday, 11th, "Families and Schools," Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., Holy Trinity Episcopal Church.

# A MODERN TRAMP'S TALE

## "C. W. McDade's" Highly Colored Story of a Western Wager.

## ITS STRIKING DETAILS NOT VERIFIED

### Starting with Only a Cent, This Traveler Says, He Has Accumulated Nearly $5,000 in a Tour of the World.

A man who announced himself as "C. W. McDade, the world-renowned tramp," called on the head of a well-known commercial house in this city yesterday morning, and, in an endeavor to enlist sympathy, he told a highly colored story of adventure.

McDade said he was a graduate of Yale College, an ex-Mayor of San Francisco, and an ex-member of the California Legislature. He declared further that he acquired the title of "the world-renowned tramp" by journeying round the world as a tramp.

H said that about two years and a half ago an argument arose between the American and English members of a San Francisco athletic club as to the relative staying qualities and ingenuity of American and English tramps. A wager of $25,000 was offered by the Americans, and was covered by the Englishmen, the conditions of the bet being that two men, one an American and the other an Englishman, should start from San Francisco without a cent, and travel around the world by way of Hongkong. They were not to beg, borrow, or steal while on their journey, but were allowed to receive compensation for any services rendered or work done while traveling. The trip was to be made within two years and a half, and each of the contestants was to have acquired $5,000 by his own savings by the time of his return to the starting point.

McDade represented himself as the man who was chosen to represent the United States in this peculiar contest, and he and his English rival started together. The start was to be made from a Turkish bathhouse in San Francisco. Their clothes were taken from them by the makers of the wager, and the Englishman was given an American cent, while McDade received an English penny. They were then left to their own devices. They were in a predicament, being without clothes and having no money to purchase any covering. Not being permitted to beg, borrow, or steal, they were almost at their wits' end as to how they could manage to leave the bath house.

While they were revolving what to do under these rather novel and adverse circumstances, a reporter of a San Francisco paper came to their rescue. Having heard of the wager, he went to the bathhouse to interview the contestants. He was allowed to interview them, and each man charged the reporter 2 cents for the interview. With this money the two men bought two newspapers, out of which they improvised temporary suits of clothing.

Attired in their paper suits the men sallied out into the street and started on their journey. A policeman, scandalized by the paper costumes, immediately arrested the two men. They were taken before a Police Justice and fined. Of course, they could not pay the fines imposed, and were put in jail. Friends, however, came to their assistance, paid their fines, furnished them with suitable clothing and put them in a position to make a real start.

The contestants in due time reached Hongkong together, McDade said, but there they separated. The Englishman gave up the contest when he reached Calcutta. McDade, however, according to his story, kept on his tramp, and, in the course of his journey, he appeared before all the "crowned heads of Europe." He also says he was granted an interview by the Pope, who gave him a "special dispensation."

Finally, after many trials and tribulations, he reached New-York. In order to win the bet he mnst be in San Francisco on Jan. 16. According to his statement, the bet had been enlarged by the sporting clubs in Chicago, San Francisco, New-York, and other cities until it has reached the enormous sum of $285,000, so that at the end of his journey a large fortune awaits him, provided he has acquired $5,000 without begging, borrowing, or stealing.

McDade told the New-York business man upon whom he called yesterday that when he arrived in this city he had only 38 cents in his possession. Since then he has, he declared, lectured before the Union League Club, for which he was paid the handsome sum of $3,000. Then he brushed Gov. Morton's clothes and earned $100. Mayor Strong, he said, had listened to his marvelous story, and paid him in sums varying from $10 to $100 for polishing his shoes. Ex-Secretary Whitney, according to McDade's story, has been paying his board at the Waldorf since his arrival in this city.

McDade also asserted that Mayor Strong had suggested to him a visit to Mayor Gleason of Long Island City. He called on Mayor Gleason, he said, and was given $50 for a trifling service. From other public men McDade said he had acquired nearly all the $5,000 necessary for him to win the bet and obtain the large sum in San Francisco.

He told the merchant that he needed only $130 now to complete the necessary win the bet and obtain the large sum of money awaiting him in San Francisco.

The business man listened attentively to the wonderful story related by his visitor. Although inclined to help McDade he took the precaution to make some inquiries so as to establish, if possible, the truth or falsity of the story.

In the first place, he ascertained that no such lecture as McDade stated had been given at the Union League Club. There had been no lecture of any kind delivered there within the past two months. Mayor Strong denied all knowledge of the interesting tramp and said that he had never been guilty of such extravagance as that ascribed to him by McDade. At the Waldorf no person of McDade's name or description was known.

The man is apparently about thirty-eight or forty years old. He is about 5 feet 7 inches in height and wears a sandy mustache. When he called on the business man to whom he told his astonishing tale yesterday, he wore a suit of dark clothing, a dark overcoat, a yachting cap, and a silk handkerchief knotted loosely about his neck. He is a very voluble and plausible talker. He had in his possesion letters of introduction from reputable men to well-known clubmen in this city. Two of these letters, at least, are known to be genuine.

## HAD A BROOM FOR HER WEAPON

### Why Clothing Contractor Schutzky Feels Proud of His Wife.

Clothing Contractor Schutzky of 200 Division Street is proud of his wife, who saved him from the wrath of the Clothing Contractors' Association men yesterday. He and other members of that association had put up the cards with the new rules for the tailors, and under which the men refused to work.

Mrs. Schutzky became restive under the accumulation of material for clothing that was sent in by manufacturers and which could not be made up because the men refused to work under the rules. So she persuaded her husband to take down the card yesterday, and the men returned and resumed work.

The Contractors' Association heard of this and sent a committee of four to make Schutzky put up the card again and turn out his men. The committee was accompanied by several heelers, and when they entered Schutzky's shop they ordered him to put up a new card.

Schutzky hesitated, and then looked at his wife, and she gave an answer. She said that the shop had become a union one and the committee had better retire.

The committee and heelers then tried to make an onslaught on the union men at work there, but Mrs. Schutsky seized a broom and, flourishing it about her head, began driving out the invaders.

Meyer Schoenfeld said that one of the committeemen picked up a flatiron and shook it at Mrs. Schutzky, to defend himself, he said, but the woman said that he was going to throw it at her and threatens to make a charge of attempted assault against him.

Several contractors called yesterday on the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors, and asked for a conference for the purpose of making some arrangement for the men to return to work.

Sooner or Later a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh: all symptomatic of some serious Lung Affection, which may be avoided or palliated by using in time DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

The best Family Pill—JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE.—Adv.

## THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Michaux Cycle Club's Executive Committee, consisting of Elisha Dyer, Jr., James Bliss Townsend, and William A. Haines, has sent out a circular announcing that, by general request, it has been decided to discontinue the Tuesday morning meetings of the club, and to substitute for the same Tuesday evening meetings with music. During the Lenten period the club meetings will be on Monday afternoons, Tuesday evenings, Thursday afternoons, Friday mornings, and Friday evenings. The morning hours will be from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., the afternoon hours from 3 to 7 o'clock, and the evening hours from 8 to 11:30 o'clock. Guests will not be admitted to club meetings, whether accompanied by their hosts or not, without cards of invitation especially prepared for that purpose and plainly signed by members issuing the same, with the name of the guests. Visiting cards will not be accepted at the door. Owing to the limited space guests will not be permitted to ride during the hours of the club meeting.

—Mrs. Charles A. Peabody of 60 West Twenty-first Street will receive informally this afternoon and each succeeding Wednesday until Lent.

—The second of the series of dances which are being given by the Students' Club will take place at the Hotel Majestic to-night, when the guests will be received by Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. John Elderkin, Mrs. W. O. McDonald, Mrs. Minthorne Tompkins Brundage, Mrs. Amelia W. Hefferman, and Mrs. Joseph N. Collins.

—The Wednesday Cotillion will hold its second assembly at Sherry's to-night. The cotillion will be danced before supper and not after, as heretofore. It will be led by Arthur Skelton Wily, dancing with Miss Constance Trenholm. The patronesses are Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. Loyal Farragut, Mrs. George Howard Marvin, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, and Mrs. William M. Hoes. Special guest tickets have been issued to Thornton Tucker, Miss Turner, Miss Cornelia P. Lockwood, David W. Wynkoop, Miss Blagden, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Estelle Hawkins, Eugene D. Hawkins, W. F. Payson, A. S. Terry, Miss Helen Hughes Potts, and Miss Julia Lawrence. There will also be present Mrs. H. D. Ewing, A. P. W. Seaman, Gano S. Dunn, Andrew Foye, Montant Tilford, Archie B. Quarrier, Henry Wilson Hodge, Dr. Russell Belamy, Julian Thornley, John R. Abney, Mr. Duff Green Maynard, John F. Alexander, F. Thornton Arms, W. H. De H. Washington, Minturn Post Collins, the Misses Quarrier, the Misses Marvin, Miss Constance Trenholm, Miss Helen Trenholm, Miss Verona M. Spencer, Miss Simmons, the Misses Toel, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wesley Kent, the Misses Harrison, Miss Sue Dabney, the Misses Grace, Mr. Laidlaw, the Misses Laidlaw, Dr. and Mrs. Robert C. Myles, Edward Lewis, Miss Julia Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Noble, Edward Parrish, Theodore H. Price, J. Stewart Barney, George Gordon Battle, Dr. and Mrs. Everett M. Culver, Mr. and Mrs. Julian De S. Trenholm, Miss Lydia H. Bell, Miss Mary E. Price, Miss Marion Kemp, Miss Lizzie Harrison, Miss Nannie D. Adams, Mrs. and Miss Regna, and Miss Crocker of San Francisco, Miss Eddy, Miss Anna C. Johnson of Staten Island, Lieut. Henry M. Hodges, United States Navy; Lieut. M. C. Butler, Jr., United States Army; Miss Eva Douglas Wise, Miss de Mauriac, Miss Skee, Miss Adele Sturgis, Miss Dumont, Miss Caroline Thompson, Miss Tilt, Miss Taylor of Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Worthington, Miss Edith Black, Miss Mary Fitzhugh Brockenbrough, Miss Coddington, Miss Cushman, Miss Winnie Davis, Miss Earl, James L. Johnson, Mr. Harry C. Adams, Percy A. Pickerell, Heth Lorton, George H. Sullivan, Dr. and Mrs. Landon Carter Gray, Miss Hedden, Miss Hewlett, Miss Louise Jones, Miss Carlotta Nicoll, the Misses Ireland, and Miss Macbeth of South Carolina.

—It was reported yesterday that the marriage of Mrs. Alva Smith Vanderbilt and Oliver H. P. Belmont will take place at Mrs. Vanderbilt's residence at Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street, on Jan. 28. This report, however, lacks confirmation. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mr. Belmont have refused to give out any information regarding the matter.

—Miss Edna Munson Greene will be presented to society at a reception which her mother, Mrs. Richard Henry Greene, will give in her honor Jan. 23, at the Greene residence, 235 Central Park West. Miss Greene, who is a tall and attractive blonde, is a Daughter of the Revolution and a member of the Mayflowers and the Daughters of Lafayette Post, G. A. R. Miss Greene's gown at her début will be of white satin. The decorations of the house will be green, orchids, mignonette, smilax, and palms being used.

—Marshall P. Wilder has sent out cards for an afternoon at home Jan. 12, from 2 to 5 o'clock, at his apartment in the Alpine, 55 West Thirty-third Street.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Baldwin Newell and Mrs. Newell's sister, Miss Pomeroy, have closed their country establishment at Madison, N. J., and will sail to-day on the steamship Normannia, for Alexandria, with the intention of spending the season at Cairo, Egypt.

—Mrs. Thomas H. Newman, President of the Harlem Philharmonic Society, gave a reception yesterday afternoon, from 3 to 6 o'clock, at her home, 7 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to the active members of the society. Mrs. Newman was assisted in receiving by the society's officers, Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett, Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mrs. Lucien C. Warner, Mrs. Leander H. Crall, and Mrs. Jacob Shrady. Mrs. Newman's gown was a peau de soie in canary and violet and superb point. Mrs. Blodgett was dressed in silver satin and gold and point lace. The drawing and supper rooms were decorated in American Beauty roses against a background of the colors of the society—gold and white. Among the guests were Mrs. Thomas F. Gilroy, Mrs. George Taylor, Mrs. Charles R. Treat, Mrs. Sydney B. Mills, Mrs. Allen Thomas Nye, Mrs. Richard Godwin, Mrs. Arthur Leary, Mrs. William J. Freeman, Mrs. James A. Norris, Mrs. Richard Heath, Mrs. Joseph E. Downs, Mrs. L. W. Reddington, Mrs. Henry M. Day, Mrs. William C. Bitting, Mrs. John B. Simpson, Mrs. Charles Place, Mrs. Walter P. Silleck, Mrs. E. Horace Hamilton, Mrs. Clarence Sharp, Mrs. J.M. North, Mrs. J. A. Spalding, J. N. Lancaster, Mrs. Arthur A. Stillwell, Mrs. James Wood, Mrs. Samuel H. Virgin, Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, Mrs. George W. Jewett, Mrs. Josiah Lombard, Dr. Martha C. Holmes, Mrs. Charles H. Townsend, Mrs. John A. Mason, Mrs. Frank Littlefield, Mrs. Thomas Jacka, Mrs. Orison B. Smith, Mrs. Edward J. Chaffee, Mrs. Hamilton Higgins, Mrs. Harvey E. Fisk, Mrs. Joachim Elmendorf, Mrs. James Millard Philputt, Mrs. George W. Best, Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, Mrs. William P. Sherman, Mrs. Daniel B. Van Houten, Mrs. Charles Fraser Maclean, Mrs. Alexander Reed, Mrs. Berkely, R. Merwin, Mrs. Charles H. Blandy, Mrs. J. Edward Cowles, Mrs. William S. Gray, Mrs. Albert Best, Mrs. Richard L. Sweezy, Mrs. Edwin A. Whitfield, Mrs. A. S. Nichols, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. G. A. Morgenroth, Mrs. M. G. Kopper, Mrs. J. C. De La Vergne, Mrs. Stephen S. Clark, Mrs. Henry Daeniker, Mrs. George Humphries, Mrs. John McLoughlin, Mrs. William R. Hoe, Mrs. Malcolm McLean, Mrs. W. C. Holbrook, Mrs. B. F. Gambrill, Mrs. Richard Van Santwood, Mrs. William G. MacCrae, Mrs. Winfield Poillon, Mrs. W. H. Ross, Mrs. H. T. Pierce, Mrs. David B. Sickels, Mrs. C. C. Wyeth, Miss Warner, Miss Aimes, Mrs. A. G. Compton, Mrs. C. E. Anderson, Miss Banks, Mrs. George Wupperman, and Mrs. Lefferts-Lefferts.

—William K. Vanderbilt and a party of friends started yesterday on the yacht Valiant for a cruise to the Mediterranean.

PATRIARCH.

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Great Retail Sale
AT
C. C. SHAYNE'S.
SPLENDID VALUES
IN
HIGH-CLASS FURS.
124 and 126 West 42d St.,
Bet. Broadway and 6th Ave.

NOTICE
TO
PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

## CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—At the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 4 West Forty-sixth Street, a notable course of Sunday evening sermons will be preached in January and February on the general subject of "The Contribution of the Churches to Our Common Christian Faith and Life." One representative of each denomination will speak each Sunday evening. The aim of the course is not controversial, but rather to show that all churches are working for the advancement of one cause. The January sermons will be as follows: Jan. 12, the Episcopal Church, Dr. S. D. McConnell; Jan. 19, the Baptist Dr. W. H. P. Faunce; Jan. 26, the Congregationalist, Dr. Lyman Abbott.

—The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with many thanks the following contributions in response to its recent appeal in behalf of an aged and infirm woman and her daughter, who is suffering from nervous prostration: "Cash B.," "C. M. H.," "McC.," and Miss Rockefeller $25 each; Mr. William A. Du Bois, $10; M. H. Clement, $6; "A. H. S.," and "A. M. S.," $5 each; "F. G. B.," and Mrs. Fordyce D. Barker, $2 each; "M. A.," and "X.," $1 each. As sufficient money has now been received for this case no further contributions will be needed.

—The American Purity Alliance has arranged to hold a conference in Assembly Hall, United Charities Building, beginning Tuesday evening, Jan. 14, and continuing Wednesday, the 15th, with three sessions, at 10 A. M., and 2:30 and 8 P. M. The various aspects of the purity movement—rescue, educational, and preventive; economic, legislative, and religious—will be presented in a series of papers and addresses by well-known writers and speakers.

—The next meeting of the American Authors' Guild will be held at 8 o'clock this evening, at the Windsor Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street. After the close of the business part of the meeting, there will be a Kaffeeklatsch with Kuchen, which will be followed by an attractive musical and literary programme.

—A reception and ball will be held Jan. 15 in the Madison Square Garden, under the auspices of the Associated Knights of Pythias, at which all the leading men in the order have been invited to take part. Prof. Gustave D'Aquin, with an orchestra of sixty musicians, will furnish music for the occasion.

—The eleven passengers of the Anchor Line steamship Alsatia, who have been kept under observation at Hoffman Island on account of having been exposed to smallpox, were released yesterday and sent to Ellis Island.

—Charles F. Becker, a druggist, of 547 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, died suddenly at his residence, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning of heart failure brought on by a previous illness.

—Charges in the case of Warden Fallon of the Tombs, who is accused of brutality to a prisoner, have not yet been drawn up. Commissioner Wright said they would probably be ready to serve this morning.

—Mrs. Hannah Barweld would like information regarding Mayer Barweld, who disappeared from their home, 1,485 First Avenue, Dec. 18. He was about sixty years old, and 5 feet 7 inches in height.

—Policeman John Baker of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital from the station house yesterday, suffering from malarial fever.

—The Medico-Legal Society will hold its annual banquet and January meeting at Morello's, 4 West Twenty-ninth Street, at 7 o'clock this evening.

—The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed resolutions of thanks to all concerned in the Aldermen's New Year's reception at the City Hall, and also to Martin Keese, the janitor of the building.

—Jeremiah Dillsworth, a coachman, was found dead in his room on the top floor of the rear house at 78 Henry Street, yesterday afternoon.

—Ten dollars has been received by THE NEW-YORK TIMES from "Gratitude," for the Children's Aid Society.

### Brooklyn.

—The will of Patrick Mullen, the famous old gunmaker of Maiden Lane, who died two weeks ago in his home, in Flatbush, was filed yesterday with the Surrogate in Brooklyn. The bulk of the estate, valued at $95,000, is left to Mullen's nephew, William Vincent Farrell. The thousand dollars is left, conditional on the nephew dying without issue, to the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor of New-York. A sum, not named, is left to the Lord Mayor of Dublin to be used in teaching the Irish language. The will is to be contested by John M. Farrell, another nephew of Mr. Mullen.

—Policeman Edward Mullen of Brooklyn, whose post is at the railroad station, Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, is building a house. The day before New Year's, Gustav Johnson, one of the plasterers, asked Mullen for $3 in advance. Mullen said "No," remarked there were blisters on the walls, and poked Johnson in the ribs with a trowel. Yesterday Mullen was fined $3 by Police Justice Tighe for assault.

—The choir of Calvary Episcopal Church of the Eastern District of Brooklyn gave a concert last night in the County Insane Asylum at Flatbush. There was an immense Christmas tree, and over 1,000 gifts were distributed among the inmates. The Charities Commissioners were present.

—The semi-annual examinations for graduation from the grammar schools and admission to the Girls' High School, the Boys' High School, and the Manual Training School will be held Jan. 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31.

—Burglars broke into Kuck & Lerlifer's saloon, Bergen Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning, and stole two coats, a lot of whisky, and $14 in change.

—The H. H. Garnet Republican Club has filed articles of incorporation with the County Clerk.

### Long Island.

—The following are the newly elected officers of the Long Island City Republican General Committee: President—Henry C. Johnson; Vice President—Mario F. De Zays; Secretary—Charles E. Burden; Corresponding Secretary—Samuel L. Dodson; Treasurer—Edward Krone. Mr. Johnson received twenty-seven votes, while City Treasurer Knapp, who opposed him, received only eleven votes.

—East Moriches Hook and Ladder Company has elected these officers: Foreman—E. H. Terry; Assistant Foreman—Joseph Chapman; Second Assistant—Andrew Smith; Chairman—H. M. Raynor; Treasurer—William J. Howell; Secretary—S. W. Merrill, Jr.; Assistant Secretary—E. T. Osborn.

—The Third District Democratic Association of Brooklyn Hills, in the town of Jamaica, has elected these officers: President—George L. Haywood; Secretary—Richard Caffery; Treasurer—Charles H. Phelps; Inspectors—W. W. George and A. J. Wills; Town Committeeman—Joel Fowler.

—The annual village election of Sag Harbor resulted in the choice of the following officers: Trustee—Edwin J. Beckwith; Village Clerk—John M. Woodward; Collector—George W. Tabor; Street Commissioner—Charles Shaw; Police Justice—William C. Greene.

—St. John's Episcopal Church of Huntington has dedicated a library to perpetuate the memory of Henry W. Holden, who died April 4, 1894, and a bell in memory of Annie D. Thurston, who died Aug. 9, 1893. Both were prominent members of the church.

—The Rockaway Fire Department has elected the following officers: Chief—H. Floyd Johnson; Assistant Chief—Joseph Burling; Recording Secretary—Alexander Davison; Financial Secretary—Oliver Hewlett; Treasurer—Charles Davison.

—Excelsior Hose Company of Jamaica has elected the following officers: Foreman—George Marshall; Assistant Foreman—A. C. Jaslin; Secretary—William E. Eichels; Treasurer—Abraham D. Eldert; Steward—S. Jordan.

—Nothing has yet been learned of the whereabouts of Miss Laura Raynor, who failed to appear at her expected wedding to John R. Swezey in Riverhead Saturday.

—A large barn, valued at $1,500, on William C. Whitney's property, at Wheatley Hills, was burned Monday night. It is thought to have been set on fire by an incendiary.

—The forced resignation of Hugh J. Swift as Captain of the Richmond Hill police force has been accepted by the Trustees of that village.

—John Hehre, cashier of the Corbin Banking Company, died Monday at his home in Hollis of Bright's disease. He was forty-eight years old.

—Six large water turtles, weighing from fifteen to thirty pounds each, were caught near Wading River recently by Charles V. Hudson.

—The women of Mattituck have been instrumental in having the license of Saloon Keeper John Zensus revoked by the Excise Board.

—It is estimated that the commitment and care of tramps in Queens County costs $50,000 annually.

—A telephone system is being introduced at the United States Army post at Willet's Point.

—E. H. Beiderlinden has been chosen Village Clerk of College Point by the Trustees.

—The records of the town of Smithtown are shortly to be issued in book form.

—A large number of petty thefts have been committed recently in Peconic.

—A new highway is to be opened between Patchogue and Port Jefferson.

—The Jamaica Bay Yacht Club will hold its annual reception Jan. 27.

—The Orient Hook and Ladder Company is to have a new house.

—Ice boating is now popular on Great South Bay.

### Long Island City.

—The Board of Aldermen held a meeting yesterday afternoon. As three members of the board are favorable to Mayor Gleason's administration, very little business was transacted. It takes five votes to pass a bill or to reject a veto of the Mayor, consequently the dead-lock is liable to be a long one.

—The East River Gas Company is sinking a shaft on Blackwell's Island to connect with their tunnel under the East River. Pipes will be run in the shaft and gas supplied to the institutions on the island.

—HenryM. Stanton of the First Ward has been appointed assistant to John W. Moore, Commissioner of Public Works.

### Westchester County.

—A communication was received yesterday by the Westchester County Board of Supervisors from the Children's Aid Society of New-York agreeing to take any children under fourteen years old that may be sent to the New-York society, provided the children are sound mentally and physically and properly clothed. They must also be children who have not been committed for any crime.

—The week of prayer is being observed in the churches of this county.

### Yonkers.

—At the meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club Monday night the new officers were elected as follows: Captain—A. K. Shipman; Lieutenant—Albert Garthwaite; Sergeant at Arms—George N. Rigby. The club is going to give a dinner on the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday.

—A series of eight bowling games has been arranged between the Yonkers, New-Rochelle, Huguenot, Mount Vernon, and Tarrytown Bicycle Clubs, with teams of five men each. The Yonkers team will bowl its first two games in Tarrytown Saturday evening.

—Two bowling games were played on the Palisade Boat Club's alleys Monday night between the Ivanhoe Club of New-York and a ten-man team of the Palisades. The latter defeated the visitors in the first game by 222, and in the second by 194.

—The contingent fund of the City Government is gone. The salaries of the principal city servants for December have not been paid, and cannot be paid until the taxes of 1895 have been collected.

—At the annual meeting of the Board of Excise, Treasurer of Tompkins reported that his receipts from May 1, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1896, were $17,455, which was put into the city treasury.

—The officers of the Fourth Separate Company have been notified to attend the annual meeting of the Third Brigade Tuesday evening, Jan. 14, in the armory of the Tenth Battalion.

—A meeting of the Committee on Fair of the Exempt Firemen's Benefit Association will be held this evening in Hope's house, Palisade Avenue.

—George A. Ackerman and George S. Jackson have bought the grocery business of Charles H. Feakins in New Main Street.

—The new church of the First Reformed congregation will be opened for services for the first time next Sunday.

—The Volunteer Life Saving Association had a supper last evening in the clubhouse of the Yonkers Yacht Club.

—The members of the Park Hill Country Club had a leap year dance in the clubhouse last night.

—There was good skating yesterday, but the flurries of snow impaired it. The ice is thick and good.

### New-Rochelle.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Village Trustees was held Monday night. The summons and complaint in the action begun against the village and the Board of Trustees in relation to the granting of the trolley franchise to the "Huckleberry" Railroad was referred to the Corporation Counsel. Twenty days are given to answer the summons. A special meeting of the board will be held Saturday evening to confirm the tax budget.

—The union services in observance of the week of prayer are being held this week in the First Presbyterian Church. The subject of to-night's meeting will be "Nations and Their Rulers." The Rev. Arthur H. Goodenough of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church will preside.

—Charles A. Lupprian, who married Miss Josephine Stehlin of New-Rochelle Dec. 19, has taken the offices of the late Alfred Chamberlain, architect, in the Kene Building. The personal property of Mr. Chamberlain was sold a week ago at public auction for the executors.

—The dramatic company that was recently organized will give "H. M. S. Pinafore" in the Casino some time in February. The opera will be given under the direction of G. L. Spaulding. The dramatic company is caleld The Alcantara.

### New-Jersey.

—Articles of incorporation of the Altruist Interchange Company were recorded in the County Clerk's office at Newark yesterday. The company will "exchange news between philanthropical associations," and publish The Altruist Interchange. The capital stock is placed at $25,000. The incorporators are Josephine M. J. Dodge and Lucia Gilbert Runkle of New-York, Mary Morton Kehew of Boston, Margaret H. Welsh of Brooklyn, and Laura S. Stewart of Glen Ridge.

—Some time ago the dwelling, furniture and barn of Henry M. Cox at Belvidere was burned. The property was insured in the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark. It would not pay the insurance, claiming that Cox had set fire to his place. Cox brought suit in the Warren County Court, and Monday night the jury returned a verdict in his favor. He got the full amount—$2,342.64. The company will appeal.

—While Agent and Telegraph Operator Samuel F. Patterson of Atlantic Highlands was at dinner yesterday some one entered the Central Railroad station, climbed over the partition of the ticket office, forced the cash drawer and stole $27 of the company's money, and $3 of Patterson's money.

—A double funeral was held at the First Presbyterian Church of Belvidere yesterday. Charles A. Lott, a lawyer, and his aunt, Miss Elizabeth Butler, died within a few hours of each other, and in the same house, in Hackettstown.

—Trouble has arisen between the residents of Roselle and a telephone company which put up its poles through the village. The residents cut down sixty-five poles yesterday, but Manager Lansley says he will put them up again.

—Carrie Fauss, the three-year-old adopted daughter of Clifford Clayton, a farmer residing near Red Bank, died Monday night. The child was burned on Sunday night by falling against the stove.

### Jersey City.

—Mary E. Osborne yesterday applied to Chancellor McGill to have a receiver appointed to collect the rents of 215 Montgomery Street, which she says she mortgaged to William H. Peckham for $2,400. Mr. Peckham claims that he bought the property. The Chancellor refused to appoint a receiver, and ordered the case tried to settle the question of ownership.

—A coal cart, driven by John M. Leonard, was struck by a trolley car of the Consolidated Traction line on Communipaw Avenue yesterday and wrecked. The horse was badly cut. The car was crowded. The passengers were shaken up, but no one was hurt.

—George R. Merritt of Kingsland, N. Y., who was extradited from Kingston, Sunday, charged with stealing two bicycles in Jersey City, yesterday entered a plea of guilty, and was fined $25 and costs. These were paid by his sister, and he was released.

—The Keramic Club has elected Mrs. Fanny R. Prestman President, Mrs. A. N. Stimets, Miss Louise Darling, and Mrs. Louis Dressler, Vice Presidents; Miss Florence D. White Secretary, and Mrs. Cara C. Browne Treasurer.

—Henry A. Barbier, a well-known resident of the Heights, died at his home, 30 Clendenny Avenue, Monday night, after a brief illness, from pneumonia. He was forty-five years old, and leaves a wife and three children.

—Sebastian Hughes, who stabbed Matthew Pelgin of 368 Grand Street, last Sunday, because Pelgin had accused two friends of Hughes of robbery, was arrested to-day and locked up. Pelgin was only slightly injured.

—As a result of rivalry between coal dealers and peddlers, who sell coal by the 100 pounds at ton prices, the price of coal was yesterday reduced to $4.50 a ton.

—The Catholic Club will give a dinner to its President, the Rev. James F. Mooney, in the clubhouse, Feb. 10.

Perhaps you're looking for a low-priced suit with high-priced qualities—a hard combination isn't it?

Our $4 double-breasted blouse suits for short-trouser boys hit it.

It is sometimes good merchandizing to lose money on some one article.

For instance short trousers for your boy—$1.25. 16 years old or 4—same price.

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JANUARY SALE
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**Foreign Novelties:** Every line of high grade Novelty re-marked. Handsome French designs which were formerly $4.50, now $2.00 per yard.

**Mixed Dress Goods:** Cheviots, Tweeds, Coverts, Friezes and other English mixtures, all reduced.

**Popular Price Dress Goods:** Every line in this new department reduced; prices varying from 25 cents to $1.00 per yard.

**Plain Dress Goods:** Serges, Cashmeres, Henriettas, and other weaves in solid colors, at great reductions.

**Basement Salesroom:** Remnants from all the above named sections, at clearing prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY."—Joseph Brooks, manager for William H. Crane, went to Washington last night, to join his star and supervise the rehearsals of Franklyn Files's new play, "The Governor of Kentucky." Mr. Crane has decided not to produce this play at the Fifth Avenue Theatre until Tuesday, Jan. 21, devoting Monday night to a full-dress rehearsal. The complete cast of the piece will be as follows: William Lee, Governor of Kentucky, William H. Crane; Daniel Boone Bingley, a Kentucky mountaineer, Burr McIntosh; Mason Hix, a man of affairs, Edwin Arden; Carlisle Kenton of the Governor's staff, Joseph Wheelock, Jr.; Col. Henry Clay Bingley, a Kentucky gentleman, William Boag; Daniel Esbrooke, the Governor's secretary, Percy Brooke; Monty Jones, the Governor's stenographer, Lorimer Stoddard; Jewell Esbrooke, the secretary's daughter, Anne O'Neill; Betty Bunce, Marion Abbott; Mamie Darrow from New-York, Margaret Robinson; Amy Darrow, Anna Robinson; Mrs. Lee, the Governor's mother, Kate Denin Wilson.

—OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN'S "MARGUERITE."—Oscar Hammerstein is working assiduously upon his new opera ballet "Marguerite," which is shortly to be produced in magnificent style on the stage of the Olympia Music Hall. Rehearsals are in progress daily from 9 A. M. until it is almost time to raise the curtain for the evening performance, and every detail is directed by Mr. Hammerstein in person. During the evening Mr. Hammerstein is missed from the corridors of the Olympia. This is due to the fact that he is secured in the privacy of his office revising and improving his "Marguerite," work which the day rehearsals necessarily suggest. "Marguerite" will be one of the most imposing stage productions that have ever been seen on a music hall stage.

—END OF "THE CAPITOL."—The company playing Augustus Thomas's "The Capitol" was disbanded in Albany Saturday, Dec. 28, and its members came to New-York, most of them with back salary due. Lizzie Hudson Collier refused to act on that evening unless $100 was paid on the salary due her, and this was the immediate cause of the disbandment, although the play could not have lasted much longer. It had done a miserable business since it started on its tour.

—LAST OF "A RUNAWAY COLT."—Messrs. Hoyt and McKee have come to the conclusion that the public does not care for baseball plays, and "A Runaway Colt" has been withdrawn from the stage. The business was poor from the time the play was produced, and playgoers seemed to take no interest in the appearance of Adrian C. Anson, the baseball player, about whom the sensation was supposed to attach.

—"WIZARD OF THE NILE."—The managers of Frank Daniels and "The Wizard of the Nile" have found it impossible to cancel out-of-town engagements after Feb. 15, and the comic opera will therefore leave the Casino after that date. On the following Monday Canary and Lederer will make the first New-York production of "The Lady Slavey" at the Casino, with a company of sixty artists.

—"CHRISTOPHER, JR.," AGAIN.—Charles Frohman has received a great many letters from admirers of John Drew, asking for a revival of "Christopher, Jr.," during Mr. Drew's engagement at Palmer's. He has concluded to heed their requests, and "Christopher, Jr.," will be presented all next week at Palmer's. The following week Mr. Drew will produce a new play.

—A SILVER ANNIVERSARY.—Primrose and West will complete the twenty-fifth year of their partnership on March 9, and they have leased the Madison Square Garden for that date, in which to celebrate this silver anniversary. They will give a big cake walk and a minstrel performance, and the garden will be beautifully decorated for the occasion.

—"HEART OF MARYLAND" SOUVENIRS.—The first fifty of the souvenirs to mark the one hundredth performance of "The Heart of Maryland," at the Herald Square Theatre next Monday night, were sent yesterday by David Belasco to as many friends in different parts of the United States.

—HENRY JEWETT TO STAR.—Henry Jewett is seriously thinking of making a starring tour with the play "Benedict Arnold," which he produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre a few nights ago. He has also been offered a part in "For the Crown," by Edward Vroom, and he has not yet decided what to do.

—THE ROSENFELDS COMING BACK.—Carl and Theodor Rosenfeld will come back to this country next Fall, with the Lilliputians, who are doing a great business in Germany, and it is probable that they will introduce other attractions.

—ODETTE TYLER'S TOUR.—The starring tour of Odette Tyler, in "The Councillor's Wife," will begin at Savannah, Ga., on Easter Monday. It will be confined almost exclusively to the South, where Miss Tyler is very popular.

### Narrow Escape from Burning.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 7.—Linden Lodge, at Noroton Heights, owned by Robert Dix of Norwalk, and occupied by George Goodeve, caught fire early this morning and was burned to the ground. There were twelve persons in the house at the time, who were awakened just in time to escape. Mrs. Macdougall, mother-in-law of Mr. Goodeve, rushed out on the balcony and was rescued by means of a ladder. All the occupants ran to neighboring houses, clad only in their night clothes, and tramped through the snowstorm in their bare feet.

CARPETS.

Let the [illegible] of art and beauty into your [illegible] with one of Cowperthwait's Reliable [illegible]

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FOR PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE.

If you are keeping up with the fashion, you want artistically furnished rooms. You can have them beautiful, and they need not be expensive unless you choose. Learn where and what it is best to buy. You cannot know either until you have seen our furniture. Its durability will please you in the future.

Its inexpensiveness will be a constant source of congratulation to you.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

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NEAR BROADWAY.

# HOME
# INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE: NO. 119 BROADWAY.

## EIGHTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY, 1896.

## CAPITAL STOCK - $3,000,000.00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash in Banks | $469,914.59 |
| Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection | 515,227.06 |
| Real Estate | 1,705,895.91 |
| Loans on Stocks | 426,550.00 |
| Loans on Bonds and Mortgages | 463,009.13 |
| Interest due and accrued | 52,185.92 |

### BONDS.

| | | Par Value. | Market Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States Currency | 6 per cent. | $275,000.00 | $293,425.00 |
| District of Columbia of 1924 | 3-65 " " | 1,000,000.00 | 1,125,000.00 |
| State of Georgia (Registered) | 3 1-2 " " | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| New-York City | 3 " " | 505,000.00 | 507,525.00 |
| Topeka City, Kas., Internal Improvement | 6 " " | 87,540.98 | 90,167.20 |
| City of Richmond, Va. | 5 " " | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 |
| City of Greeley, Col., Water | 6 " " | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| West Chicago Park Commissioners Spl. Assessment Warrants | 6 " " | 124,535.73 | 124,535.73 |
| Nebraska City, Neb., Paving District | 7 " " | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, City Impr'v't | 6 " " | 9,700.00 | 9,700.00 |
| Kansas City, Kas., Improvement | 7 " " | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| City of Atchison, Kas., Internal Impr'v't | 7 " " | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis R. R. Co. 1st M'tg'e | 4 " " | 112,000.00 | 114,800.00 |
| Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal Co. 1st Mortgage, (1909) | 7 " " | 110,000.00 | 121,000.00 |
| Jeff'nville, Mad'n & Ind'apolis R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage (S. F.) (1906) | 7 " " | 97,000.00 | 112,520.00 |
| N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. 1st Mortgage Registered (1903) | 7 " " | 100,000.00 | 122,500.00 |
| N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 1st M'tg'e R'g't'd (1900) | 7 " " | 100,000.00 | 114,000.00 |
| Valley Ry. Co. of Ohio, Trust Co. Certificates | " " | 100,000.00 | 60,000.00 |
| Ohio & West Virginia Railway Company 1st Mortgage (1914) | 7 " " | 100,000.00 | 121,500.00 |
| Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company 1st Mortgage (Evansville Division) (1920) | 6 " " | 100,000.00 | 103,000.00 |
| Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage (1914) | 7 " " | 100,000.00 | 132,000.00 |
| Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Co. 1st Mortgage (1910) | 6 " " | 100,000.00 | 115,000.00 |
| West Shore Ry. 1st M'tg'e Guaranteed (R'g't'd) | 4 " " | 100,000.00 | 104,750.00 |
| The Ann Arbor Railroad Co. 1st Mortgage | 4 " " | 215,000.00 | 150,500.00 |
| Dunkirk, Warren & Pittsburgh Railway Co. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed (1900) | 7 " " | 80,000.00 | 91,200.00 |
| Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company Consolidated Mtge (1930) | 6 " " | 50,000.00 | 62,000.00 |
| Alabama Central Railroad 1st Mortgage | 6 " " | 50,000.00 | 55,500.00 |
| Virginia Midland Railway Company, General Mortgage Guaranteed Stamped (1936). | 5 " " | 50,000.00 | 49,250.00 |
| Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railway Co. 1st Mortgage (1917) | 6 " " | 50,000.00 | 28,500.00 |
| Standard Gas Light Co. 1st Mortgage (1930) | 5 " " | 50,000.00 | 54,500.00 |
| Des Moines Water Works Co. of Iowa, 1st Consolidated Mortgage (1909) | 6 " " | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 |
| Denver Union Water Co., 1st Mortgage | 5 " " | 48,000.00 | 36,000.00 |
| Streator, Ill., Aqueduct Co. 1st Mortgage | 6 " " | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |

### STOCKS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4000 | Shares | Morris and Essex Railroad Co. | $50 each | 200,000.00 | 334,000.00 |
| 2000 | " | Pennsylvania Railroad Co. | 50 " | 100,000.00 | 104,500.00 |
| 1414 | " | United N. J. R. R. and Canal Co. | 100 " | 141,400.00 | 335,825.00 |
| 1100 | " | N. Y. Cen. & Hudson River R. R. | 100 " | 110,000.00 | 106,700.00 |
| 1000 | " | Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. Co. Preferred | 100 " | 100,000.00 | 120,000.00 |
| 1000 | " | Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co. Preferred | 100 " | 100,000.00 | 120,000.00 |
| 1000 | " | Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R. | 100 " | 100,000.00 | 180,000.00 |
| 1000 | " | Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co. | 100 " | 100,000.00 | 141,000.00 |
| 1000 | " | Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Co., Guaranteed | 100 " | 100,000.00 | 165,000.00 |
| 500 | " | The Ann Arbor R. R. Co. Preferred | 100 " | 50,000.00 | 12,500.00 |
| 411 | " | New-York and Harlem Railroad | 50 " | 20,550.00 | 57,540.00 |
| 500 | " | Standard Gas Light Co. Preferred | 100 " | 50,000.00 | 52,500.00 |
| 56 | " | Standard Gas Light Co. Common | 100 " | 5,600.00 | 3,808.00 |
| 200 | " | American Exchange National Bank of N. Y. | 100 " | 20,000.00 | 33,000.00 |
| 200 | " | Mercantile National Bank of N.Y. | 100 " | 20,000.00 | 34,000.00 |
| 200 | " | National Bank of Commerce in N.Y. | 100 " | 20,000.00 | 41,400.00 |
| 200 | " | Fourth National Bank of N. Y. | 100 " | 20,000.00 | 34,000.00 |
| 200 | " | Manhattan Company, N. Y. | 50 " | 10,000.00 | 19,500.00 |
| 200 | " | Merchants' Exchange National Bank of N. Y. | 50 " | 10,000.00 | 11,000.00 |
| 200 | " | Nassau Bank | 50 " | 10,000.00 | 14,500.00 |
| 400 | " | National Broadway Bank of N. Y. | 25 " | 10,000.00 | 27,000.00 |
| 100 | " | Bank of America, N. Y. | 100 " | 10,000.00 | 33,000.00 |
| 100 | " | Hanover National Bank of N. Y. | 100 " | 10,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| 100 | " | National Bank of the Republic | 100 " | 10,000.00 | 14,500.00 |
| 200 | " | Chatham National Bank of N. Y. | 25 " | 5,000.00 | 16,250.00 |
| 200 | " | National Butchers and Drovers' Bank of N. Y. | 25 " | 5,000.00 | 7,100.00 |
| 200 | " | Holland Trust Company | 100 " | 20,000.00 | 16,000.00 |
| 200 | " | Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn | 100 " | 20,000.00 | 46,000.00 |
| 60 | " | Long Island Loan and Trust Co. | 100 " | 6,000.00 | 12,600.00 |
| 50 | " | Metropolitan Trust Co. | 100 " | 5,000.00 | 14,750.00 |
| | | | | | $9,853,628.54 |

### LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital | $3,000,000.00 |
| Reserve Premium Fund | 4,395,659.00 |
| Unpaid Losses | 571,731.41 |
| Unpaid Re-Insurance, Commission on Uncollected Premiums and other Claims | 180,782.72 |
| Net Surplus | 1,705,455.41 |
| | $9,853,628.54 |

### DIRECTORS:

Levi P. Morton,
Henry A. Hurlbut,
John R. Ford,
Oliver S. Carter,
Henry M. Taber,
Daniel A. Heald,
David H. McAlpin,
Andrew C. Armstrong,
Cornelius N. Bliss,
Edmund F. Holbrook,
John H. Washburn,
John H. Inman,
Walter H. Lewis,
Francis H. Leggett,
Benjamin Perkins,
Elbridge G. Snow,
George H. Hartford,
Henry F. Noyes,
Lucien C. Warner,
Warner Van Norden,
Alfred F. Cross,
Dumont Clarke,
James B. Van Woert,
[illegible]

**DANIEL A. HEALD, President,**

**WILLIAM L. BIGELOW, THOMAS B. GREENE,** } Secretaries.

**JOHN H. WASHBURN, ELBRIDGE G. SNOW,** } Vice Presidents.

**HENRY J. FERRIS, AREUNAH M. BURTIS,** } Assistant Secretaries.

**A Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.**

New-York, January 7, 1896.

## THE MONITORS AT LEAGUE ISLAND

### The Expense of Placing Them in Condition for Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Secretary of the Navy will shortly advise the Senate, in reply to the resolution on the subject from that body, that the monitors now at the League Island Navy Yard may be placed in condition for service by an expenditure of $20,000 in each case. It is estimated that it will take two months to equip these vessels with material which would make them useful in time of war. It is not contemplated that they shall be, with this expenditure, fitted with modern guns or new machinery. They would still be armed with the fifteen-inch smooth-bore guns, and would depend upon the patched-up engines at present in position.

Of course the vessels would not be useful as cruisers; in fact, their construction does not admit of much sea voyaging. Their light draught permits the ships to be taken beyond the channel lines, and the Secretary believes they would be useful as defenders of coast cities.

### A Defrauder of Lebaudy Arrested.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Comte Cesti has been arrested here on a charge of having obtained by fraud 1,000,000 francs from Max Lebaudy, the young millionaire, who recently died from typhoid fever, contracted while serving his three years' term of conscription in the French Army. It has been learned since the death of Lebaudy that he was the victim of persistent blackmail.

### Death of a Leipsic Publisher.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Herr Reclam, the well known publisher of Liepsic, is dead.

Wednesday
January 8-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

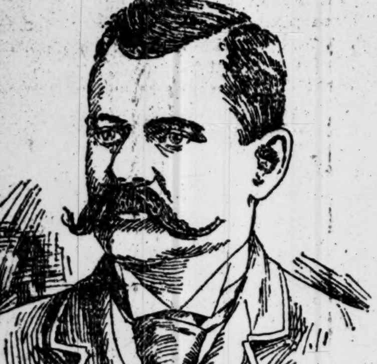
# FOR GRAND STREET, E. D.

## Brooklyn Merchants Planning to Bring Back the Prosperity of Old.

## HAVE FORMED A BOARD OF TRADE

### They Want Trolley Lines to Pass Their Doors—A More Liberal System of Transfers and More Care by the Aldermen.

The prospect of improving the streets and avenues of the Eastern District of Brooklyn seems now to be fairly good. The Grand Street Board of Trade, which was organized for this purpose a few months ago, is now working night and day to secure better business, better pavements, better transfer systems, better railroad facilities, and more ferries than that section of Brooklyn has heretofore enjoyed.



**Elwin S. Piper,**
President Grand Street Board of Trade.

The formation of the board is due in a great measure to the neglected condition of the thoroughfares adjoining Grand Street, the main artery of the Eastern District, and to changes in lines of transportation which directed trade into foreign channels. The first call for a meeting contained the following preamble:

> In union there is strength. The combined efforts of the many produce results not obtained by the individual; therefore, we, the business men of Grand Street, unite in forming a Board of Trade for the following reasons:
>
> First—For the cultivation of the fraternal feeling between us.
>
> Second—For the prosperity and advancement of our street.
>
> Third—To secure by legislation and petition better street railway facilities both by increased car lines and a more liberal system of transfer.
>
> Fourth—To exert our own influence in the Board of Aldermen and the Legislature on all matters affecting the interests of our street.

Elwin S. Piper, proprietor of the Grand Street Bazaar at Grand Street and Driggs Avenue, is the President of the board.

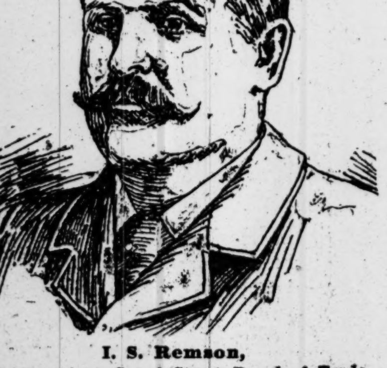
"In the short period of its existence the Board of Trade has accomplished more than its most sanguine supporters looked for," said Mr. Piper to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "There is no reason in the world why Grand Street should degenerate as it did some years ago. When Broadway was a country road Grand Street was the shopping centre of what was then known as Williamsburg. It had been associated with all that was good and true and beautiful.

"To visit Grand Street Saturday evenings was to visit the land of Beulah, the land of perpetual joy, where it was always afternoon and where the storekeepers never grew weary or old. It soon gave way, however, to other streets, and the Board of Trade is now endeavoring to win back its old-time prestige.

"Our main cause of complaint is based on the insufficiency of trolley cars and feeders which would bring business to the street. We want in particular to bring through Grand Street the trolley line which starts at Ridgewood and goes to the Tenth and and Twenty-third Street ferries. This improvement would be of immense benefit to us. It would connect us with almost the whole of Long Island and bring us the trade of the German residents in the suburban towns. We are also in need of continuous cars from Newtown through to the different ferries at a tariff of 5 instead of 10 cents, the present fare. It would pay the companies in the long run just as well as it pays the Steinway Railroad Company, which transports passengers from Newtown to Long Island City for a nickel. Such a change would also be highly advantageous to men who do business in lower New-York, as it would materially shorten the distance and land them at their various places of business twenty minutes sooner than they could be carried by any of the present systems.

"It is also necessary to repave Grand Street, and this the Board of Trade proposes to have done as soon as possible. The big cobblestones with which it is now paved are an eyesore, a nuisance, and a detriment to business. We want either asphalt or Belgian block pavement not only on Grand Street, but also on Driggs Avenue, Marcy Avenue, South First, South Third, and other adjacent streets. Such a change would give the streets a better appearance, the locality a better name, and it would also increase traffic to a degree unprecedented in the history of the Eastern District.

"Another very much needed improvement is the suppression of Newtown Creek and its foul odors. The people of the Seventeenth Ward have been agitating this matter for some time, but they have accomplished little or nothing. I think that if our efforts in this direction are united with theirs, life along the creek will cease to be a sempiternal joke, and the value of property in the neighborhood of Grand Street will be considerably enhanced.



**I. S. Remson,**
Vice President Grand Street Board of Trade.

"No street in Brooklyn has prospered so well as Grand Street, when we consider the disadvantages which surrounded it. The past year's business was larger and more remunerative than was ever done on that thoroughfare. The patrons of the street are principally the respectable middle class, and the trade of this element can be vastly increased by cheap railroad fares and a better transfer system than is now in vogue on the Brooklyn Heights system."

The reporter next called on I. S. Remsen, Vice President of the Board of Trade, at his mammoth carriage repository, 570 Grand Street. Mr. Remsen has spent nearly all his life in the Eastern District, and is well acquainted with its requirements.

"Although many members of the board are rivals in business," he said, with a good-natured smile, "we are all working as one now for the improvement of our city and for increased traveling facilities in this section. There is no gainsaying the fact that the streets of the Eastern District are in a very dilapidated condition, and affect business more than most people imagine.

"The advantages accruing from good streets cannot be overestimated. They not only promote the comfort of the entire community, but add immensely to the value of the lands and other property. The ability to use the streets at all seasons of the year and the increased carrying capacity thus afforded vindicate the wisdom of their construction. This is why we want the thoroughfares in the Eastern District repaved, and it must be done in the near future. Good streets build up a city, increase its wealth and prosperity, and make better citizens of all classes of people. Notwithstanding the cost, good streets are always a wise and economical investment.

"The rise in the value of adjoining lands and the saving effected by their existence soon pay for the cost of construction and provide for their maintenance. We must go slow, however, in the matter, for if we ask the city authorities to do too much for the Eastern District the chances of our getting them to do anything will be materially lessened. If President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company would give us a through car to Corona and the neighboring towns, and have the Ridgewood line turn through Grand Street at Union Avenue, he would do our business men a great service. We also want the Jamaica cars to pass through Grand Street, and we intend to press forward to immediate completion the work on Winthrop Park which is now under way. We will also devote our early attention to the construction of a park on the old Cooper estate, in the Eighteenth Ward, which was purchased by the city for park purposes last year.

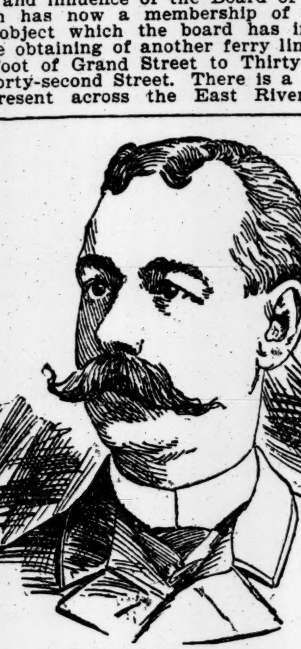
"Those acquisitions and the new East River bridge, which I am confident will be completed within five years, will give the Eastern District a big boom, and there will be no more tradesmen in that section bemoaning the degeneracy of the times."

"The more we compare the Grand Street of yesterday with the Grand Street of to-day," said Financial Secretary John J. Gorman, the dry goods man of 229 and 231 Grand Street, "the more forcibly we are reminded of Oliver Goldsmith's tender, pathetic, tear-stained 'Deserted Village':

> No joyous steps the silent sidewalks tread,
> But all the bloomy flush of life is fled.

"When Greenpoint was a suburb, some years ago, Grand Street was in its prime. The various storekeepers laughed and grew fat, where they now languish. Even the glories of the dime museum have departed, and the peripatetic fakir sees nothing ahead of him but work or jail. The Board of Trade will shortly restore Grand Street to its former prosperity. The board has already secured the return of the Meeker Avenue line of cars, and what is now almost assured, one fare from the Broadway ferries, via Kent Avenue and Grand Street, to Corona, L. I. At present the people of Corona have only one fare to Long Island City.

"President Rossiter has promised us a line of cars which will turn down Grand Street and give incalculable benefits to the Eastern District. Numerous other results have been accomplished through the energy and influence of the Board of Trade, which has now a membership of eighty. One object which the board has in view is the obtaining of another ferry line from the foot of Grand Street to Thirty-fourth or Forty-second Street. There is a service at present across the East River from Twenty-third Street to Greenpoint, and this may be said to be the only means of communication between the middle section of New-York City and the Eastern District of Brooklyn."



**John J. Gorman,**
Secretary Grand Street Board of Trade.

Other business men along the street feel strongly on the subject of improvements. Among them were Edward J. Doyle of the furniture firm of Doyle & Rhinehart, Robert T. Whalen of Whalen Bros., Adam Schultz, S. Woolsey & Son, Rudolph C. Knife, Frank Joa, Nathan Heymann, Henry Heymann, Morris Isaacs, Max Levison, Edward Rudolph, Sr., C. H. Thebout, Thomas W. Kiley, tne iron manufacturer, and Edward McGarvey, the carpet man.

## PICTURES AT SCHENCK ART GALLERY

### To be Sold at Auction To-day, Thursday and Friday.

Nearly 150 pictures are hung at the auction rooms of Edward Schenck, 85 Liberty Street. They will be sold to the highest bidder on the afternoons of Jan. 8, 9, and 10, beginning to-day at 3:15 o'clock.

Both American and foreign artists are represented in the catalogue, and the works are nearly all of convenient size. A. T. Bricher contributes several of his well-known marine subjects, both in oil and water color, mostly painted along the Massachusetts coast. George H. McCord, A. N. A., has some snow scenes, with effects of sunset sky, or, again, bits of ocean, off Sandy Hook; H. N. Hyneman signs a canvas, "Return from Church," of a Normandy peasant girl, and Edward Gay has a "Harvest Time," an English subject, near Bedford.

There is an early picture by the late Jervis McEntee, an "Autumnal Landscape"; by William M. Chase there is a "Mandolin Girl," and from James M. Hart some cattle in a landscape. Other than these, the canvases are mostly by European painters.

The catalogue contains the names of C. Meixner, Bruno Newville, A. Doll, C. Petit, F. Devere, H. Schouten, E. Bernard, L. Laurenty, J. L. Van Leemputten, F. de W. Brissot, J. B. Froehlich, R. Monti Checa Ulpiano, H. de Fouza, and Albert Willins.

Constantine Makowsky, the painter of the well-known "Russian Wedding Feast" and "'Choosing the Bride," has an example of a "Bedouin Chief." Other artists are J. Jolley, M. Argelles, E. J. Chevalier, A. Voight, E. Voszony, J. Jardines, and Karl Millner.

### Value of a Camera in Travel.

Ex-President A. B. Hervey of St. Lawrence University, Monday night, at Avena Hall, Ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, exploited the utility of adding the skill of an amateur photographer to the observation of a scholar in a plan of leisurely travel. Sixty fine photographs thrown on a screen in the course of a lecture upon "Modern Athens" were largely Dr. Hervey's own work. The lecture was given for the benefit of the Prospect Heights Universalist Church, and was a chapter from a prolonged stay on the Greek peninsula last Spring.

### Two Boys Killed by an Explosion.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7.—Chester W. McCorkle, fifteen years old, son of Contractor E. E. McCorkle, and Reuben Fisher, the thirteen-year-old son of the Rev. Mr. Fisher, both residing at Dorseyville, seven miles from Sharpsburg, while playing near the Fisher Coal Company mine yesterday, found a can of blasting powder and accidentally exploded it. McCorkle died several hours later, and there is no hope of Fisher's recovery. The explosion set fire to their clothing.

The boys plunged through the ice into a stream to extinguish the flames. They were rescued from drowning by John Beahling, who took the boys to their homes. The combined action of fire and water made frightful wounds.

### Winter in Garden City.

Among the guests registered at the Garden City Hotel during the last week are the following: Miss Zimmerman and Miss Cathcart of New-York, Miss Robinson and Mrs. William Rea of Pittsburg, Sidney Harris of Garden City, W. Trimble and E. M. Scudder of New-York, L. M. Franklin and L. M. Franklin, Jr., of Flushing; Samuel S. Thorpe, H. Scudder, George F. Archer, Miss Nina Crosby, and Walter Trimble of New-York, W. H. N. Voss of Far Rockaway, R. H. Lee Martin of Woodsburg, Harris Childs and James Keegan of New-York, Miss Ellis, Miss Rollins, and Dr. Cunie of Flushing, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short of New-York, Graham Reed and N. H. Haff of Brooklyn, Sherman B. Joost of Garden City, W. H. Dixon and T. T. Buckley of Rockaway, Mrs. F. B. Lord of Lawrence, Mrs. A. B. Purdy of Garden City, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams, Miss Sherman, Miss Adams, and A. B. Richards of Brooklyn, Edward Scudder and N. Kittridge of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene G. Blackford, Miss Blackford, and Miss Ida Blackford of Brooklyn.

# THE GAS TRUST HEARING

## Application to Restrain the Central Trust Company.

## DECISION WITHHELD FOR THE PRESENT

### Attorneys for Pitt Barrows Assert that the Reorganization Would Be but the Creation of an Illegal Combination.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The Chicago Gas Trust hearing came up to-day before Attorney General Hancock. The application on which the hearing was based was made by Pitt Barrows, a bondholder, who asks that the Attorney General commence an action against the Central Trust Company of New-York to restrain the company from issuing in this State certificates of the deposit of Fidelity trust receipts of the Chicago Gas Companies under the proposed reorganization plan now pending.

J. P. Lowrey and W. G. Morse of New-York City, and ex-Senator John D. Kernan of Utica appeared for the applicant, and A. H. Joline of New-York City for the Central Trust Company of New-York City.

James P. Lowrey, for the applicant, in opening the hearings, said it was immaterial by whom the application was made as long as he had an interest qualifying him to become a relator. In any case the powers of a trust company are limited to the execution of trusts, consistent with the laws of the State, and if any corporate act inconsistent with the laws was attempted it should not be allowed. The agreement in this particular case was dated Oct. 1, and under it the Central Trust Company expected to execute a certain trust involving the holding of Fidelity trust receipts of the stocks of certain Chicago gas companies.

The question is whether the trusts involved here are consistent with the laws of the State. If they are not, they are prohibited by the Central Trust Company's charter. Questions are involved respecting the validity or. legality of the Fidelity trust receipts held by the Central Trust Company.

Mr. Lowrey read the agreement issued by the committee representing shareholders of the Chicago Gas Company calling for the deposit of Fidelity receipts with the Central Trust Company in furtherance of the pending plan of reorganization of the companies and criticised some of its provisions, particularly that providing that the committee could be called to no accountability until a year after the formation of the consolidated company, when it was to report merely to the Directors of the Consolidated Company. If the suggested consolidation were impracticable, the result would be an indefinite holding of the securities by the Central Trust Company.

Mr. Lowrey followed with a sketch of the history of the Chicago gas companies, reciting an attempt made April 29, 1887, to consolidate four gas companies in Chicago, the only ones having mains and having the use of the streets, in order to create a monopoly in direct contravention of the laws of Illinois. The Illinois Supreme Court held that this consolidation was illegal. To avoid the effect of this decision the company adopted a reorganization scheme. The committee changed the name of the company and deposited stock with the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia. If the proposed consolidation of the four gas companies cannot be carried through, the reorganization agreement should not be allowed to stand. A consolidation cannot be effected for the reason that the Fidelity company, which owns nearly all the stock of the gas companies, is restrained from voting on it. The Central Trust Company has not the authority to carry out the reorganization plan under the laws of the State, and its action will be merely a plan to delay the legal operation of the companies.

Mr. Joline asked the attorneys just what action the Central Trust Company intended to take that was complained of.

Mr. Kernan said the Central Trust Company's proposed action would be a participation in a continuance of an illegal commercial trust. Mr. Kernan continued:

> We are not complaining against or questioning the right of a consolidation, for we know the companies are to be consolidated. The present reorganization scheme is a subterfuge to gain time, so that legislation may be obtained to remove the difficulties now existing against a legal consolidation of the gas companies. We want the Attorney General to begin a suit which will prevent the Central Trust Company from participating in the continuance of an illegal commercial trust, which will be the result of operating the gas companies under the reorganization plan until a legal consolidation can be effected.

Mr. Joline explained the plan of reorganization and the part which the Central Trust Company was to have in working out this agreement. There is nothing illegal in the agreement concerning the turning over of the certificates and evidences of right to a trust company.

Mr. Joline said these questions came up before the courts of Illinois, and the agreement of consolidation was upheld. The deposit of the certificates with the Central Trust Company does not in any way serve to continue a monopoly, nor is it in violation of the powers of the trust company. The operations of the several gas companies stand separately, and are so conducted pending the conclusion of the plan of organization. The action of the Central Trust Company under the reorganization plan cannot, in the slightest degree, serve to continue a commercial trust. If the Central Trust Company is to violate any trust under a mortgage agreement the people of the State are not to be called upon to proceed in the premises. Any bondholders who have cause for complaint have ample remedies in the courts. A mortgage bondholder can take proceedings in his own interest should he seek any redress. There is no reason why the Central Trust Company should not act as an agent for the deposit of certificates.

Waldo G. Morse said there was no question of the illegality of the plan of reorganization and of the part which the Central Trust Company is to perform in carrying it out. He claimed that the present scheme was an attempted continuance of the power of certain capitalists to use the Chicago Gas properties as a speculative football on Wall Street.

Mr. Kernan said that the Chicago gas companies could not be consolidated in such a way that the valuable rights of the individual companies would be merged in the consolidated company as well. There was no way under the present laws of Illinois whereby these Chicago gas companies can be consolidated without forming a trust. The present proceedings taken by the Gas Trust are held with a view of operating the companies as a commercial trust, through a Reorganization Committee, while those in control of the gas properties endeavor to have the Illinois laws amended to suit the purpose of consolidation. A trust company of this State should not be used to further the interests of an illegal commercial trust, as is proposed in the case of the Central Trust Company of New-York. The facts should be laid before the courts of this State to the end that the Central Trust Company should be restrained from participating in the perpetuation, indefinitely, of the vicious Chicago Gas Trust, which the courts have chased around the country for the past five years.

The attorneys for the applicant consumed most of the time devoted to the arguments, and Mr. Joline said he would submit a brief on Saturday on the points raised. The applicant's attorneys will file an answer in brief Monday next, when the Attorney General will take the matter under consideration.

### Shot at a Wedding Celebration.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 7.—During a boisterous celebration attending a Polish wedding on Beacon Hill Street this morning, Zeiman Kujzsin discharged a pistol several times as the bride and bridegroom were leaving the house in a hack. He stood at the head of the stairs, and one of the bullets struck Joseph Polaski in the breast, inflicting a fatal wound. Polaski, in an ante-mortem statement, exonerated Kujzsin. The injured man is a brother-in-law of the Rev. Father Zebris, Polish pastor of the Roman Catholics of Waterbury and New-Britain.

# MITCHELL FIGHTING FOR OFFICE

### Wants to Test the Constitutionality of the Election of Sturgis as President of the Village of Saratoga.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Attorney General Hancock gave a hearing to-day on the application of Caleb Mitchell, late President of the Village of Saratoga Springs, for permission to bring an action to test the title to the office of President of that village.

Mr. Mitchell's term of office was abbreviated by an act of the last Legislature, and this action, by which he seeks to recover his office for the balance of the term for which he was elected, will involve a decision as to the constitutionality of the law: Chapter 247 of the Laws of 1895.

Charles Haldane of New-York City appeared as counsel for Mr. Mitchell, and held that the special legislation which ousted Mr. Mitchell was contrary to the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, which says that no citizen shall be deprived of office except by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers.

The Legislature could abolish an office, change emoluments, or otherwise, but it had no right to oust office holders from office when the office itself was not changed in the slightest. The special legislation enacted a purely local bill to oust Mr. Mitchell, the counsel said, which contained a section recklessly taking away from the Board of Trustees their powers as election inspectors, just for the one election of April, 1895, thus regulating the management and conduct of the election, which had deprived his client of his rights. The phraseology of the law was such as to throw into doubt the question as to whether the office of President of the village was an elective or an appointive one. The law provided for the election or appointment of Mr. Mitchell's successor by the Board of Trustees, though the Constitution provides for an election by the electors of the village.

Another valid objection to the law in question was that it handed the office over from one incumbent to another without having first gone about, in a legal way, to create a vacancy. This is a constitutional violation. Mr. Haldane, in conclusion, claimed that even if this law was valid it had never been complied with. The result of the election was never declared, and there was no official canvass of the vote. An affidavit was presented sustaining this contention. Mr. Mitchell had no wish to annoy or embarrass the present incumbent of the office, but, if permitted to bring the action, would do everything possible to expedite a decision by the courts.

Mr. Sturgis, now President of Saratoga, in his own behalf argued that the idea that a vacancy must be created before an office could pass from one incumbent to another could not be the law of the State. The votes which elected the Trustees were canvassed, notwithstanding the contention to the contrary by Mr. Mitchell's counsel. The conduct of the election, Mr. Sturgis declared, was not affected by the act in question, which, he said, continued the regulation of the election machinery in the hands of the village authorities. The Court of Appeals was cited as having decided a similar case, that of Long against the City of New-York, covering all the points brought up in Mr. Mitchell's behalf. It was there decided that the Legislature had entire prower lawfully to exercise the authority it had in this case.

Mr. Haldane, after Mr. Sturgis had finished, claimed that the case of Long was not similar to this. They asked an opportunity to test the constitutionality of this law, which was contrary to the contention that all legally elected officers should hold office until after their successors were properly chosen and had qualified. A. W. Shepard, Village Attorney of Saratoga, appeared for Mr. Sturgis.

Attorney General Hancock took the papers and reserved decision.

## MURDERER HOLMES'S APPEAL

### The Court Agrees to Take Typewritten Copies of the Testimony.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The appeal of H. H. Holmes from his conviction of murder in the first degree, for the alleged killing of Benjamin F. Pietzel, was called to the attention of the State Supreme Court to-day by his counsel, Samuel P. Rotan.

Mr. Rotan stated to the Court that under its rules the appeal would come up for argument on the 20th inst., and by the requirement of another rule he would be compelled to have his papers, books, and all such matter placed in the hands of the District Attorney by Thursday next. He asked the Court for a continuance of the case, because, by reason of the poverty of the defendant, he had not been able to prepare copies of the testimony, which cover from 800 to 900 typyewritten pages, and he also asked the Court for leave to substitute typewritten copies of the testimony for the use of the Court and counsel, instead of having it printed.

After some discussion, the case was finally set for the first Monday in February, with the understanding that typewritten and not printed copies of the testimony should be furnished to the Court.

### State Positions to be Filled.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—An open competitive civil service examination for the positions of Junior Physician and first Assistant Physician in the State hospitals, will be held at Albany on Jan. 22, and for the positions of steam engineer, electrical engineer, and dynamo tender in the State institutions at Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and Syracuse, on Feb. 1.

## THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning consists of TWELVE PAGES. It contains:

ORIGIN, MEANING, AND APPLICATION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE—A statement by Prof. John Bach McMaster.

CALL FOR BIDS FOR BONDS—A popular loan of $100,000,000 proposed.

ITS CLAIM IS WORTHLESS—Great Britain's pretensions in Venezuela have no good basis.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY—Intense anger provoked by the Kaiser's message to Kruger.

CUBAN LANDS LAID WASTE—Railway stations burned and towns and sugar estates destroyed.

MORE BRITISH AGGRESSION—Englishmen scheming for the Nicaragua Canal concession.

BERETTA FOR SATOLLI—Impressive ceremonies in the cathedral at Baltimore.

A RATHER TAME OPENING—The New-York Legislature's session begun without excitement.

WORK FOR LAWMAKERS—Many important measures await Iowa legislators.

FIGHT AGAINST MR. PLATT—Begun now in earnest among New-York Republicans.

MORMONS WORKING EAST—More missionaries to enter the field from Utah.

TO IMPROVE THE CANALS—Recommendations of the New-York Superintendent of Public Works.

THE NEW MAYOR OF BOSTON—Interesting career and ancient lineage of Josiah Quincy.

THE GREAT KEW GARDENS—Queen Victoria's gift to the British nation.

JUSTICE PECKHAM SEATED—New-York again represented on the Supreme Court bench.

RELIEF FOR CONSUMPTIVES—Dr. Cyrus Edson's discovery of a great cure.

THE FORTY-FIFTH STATE—Utah now formally admitted to the Union.

THE BOUNDARY OF ALASKA—What has been done by the British-American Commission.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Winter Feeding of Horses, by Henry Stewart; Importance of Testing Cows in the Dairy; Feeding Calves; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

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# MAYOR STRONG'S MESSAGE

## Finances and Expenses of the City Under Review.

## WHAT THE DEPARTMENTS ARE DOING

### Police Spy System Condemned and Present Management and Discipline Praised.

## SHOULD VOTE ON THE EXCISE PROBLEM

### Praise for Street Cleaning and Other Work—Interest in Education and New Parks—Greater New-York.

The annual message of Mayor Strong was sent to the Board of Aldermen at noon yesterday. Mayor's Secretary Job E. Hedges was the bearer of it.

The Reading Clerk began to read the message, and the Aldermen listened to it in an indolent fashion until it was partially completed. Then, successive motions made by Aldermen Goodwin (Tam.) and Goodman and Olcott (Reps.) resulted in further reading being dispensed with.

Each section was referred to the Aldermanic committee that is supposed to consider it. An order to print 1,000 copies was adopted.

The message is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1896.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

In defining the duties of the Mayor, the first one mentioned by the terms of the Consolidation Act is to communicate to the Common Council at least once a year a general statement of the finances, Government, and improvements of the city. With this provision I now comply. Herewith you will find a general statement of the financial condition of the city prepared by the Controller.

| Classification of Bonded Debt. | Amounts Outstanding December 31, 1894. | Issued. | Redeemed. | Amounts Outstanding December 31, 1895. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funded Debt— | | | | |
| 1. Payable from the Sinking Fund, under ordinances of the Common Council | $4,267,200.00 | ........ | $1,755,100.00 | $2,512,100.00 |
| 2. Payable from the Sinking Fund, under provisions of Chapter 383, Section 6, Laws of 1878, and Section 176, New-York City Consolidation act of 1882 | 9,700,000.00 | ........ | ........ | 9,700,000.00 |
| 3. Payable from the Sinking Fund, under provisions of Chapter 383, Section 8, Laws of 1878, and Section 192, New-York City Consolidation Act of 1882, as amended by Chapter 178, Laws of 1889 | 59,283,892.98 | $11,460,328.14 | 912,000.00 | 69,832,221.12 |
| 4. Payable from the Sinking Fund, under provisions of Chapter 79, Laws of 1889 | 9,808,100.00 | 2,000.00 | ........ | 9,810,100.00 |
| 5. Payable from the Sinking Fund, under provisions of the Constitutional amendment adopted Nov. 4, 1884 | 81,637,500.00 | 2,032,500.00 | ........ | 83,670,000.00 |
| 6. Payable from taxation | 445,000.00 | ........ | ........ | 445,000.00 |
| 7. Payable from taxation, under the several statutes authorizing their issue | 49,745,346.05 | ........ | 147,100.00 | 49,598,246.05 |
| 8. Bonds issued for local improvements after June 9, 1880 | 8,598,042.29 | 1,457,387.62 | 700,000.00 | 9,355,429.91 |
| 9. Debt of the Annexed Territory of Westchester County | 506,000.00 | ........ | 15,500.00 | 490,500.00 |
| 10. Debt of the Annexed Territory, under the provisions of Chapter 934, Laws of 1895 | ........ | 175,000.00 | ........ | 175,000.00 |
| Total funded debt | $172,991,081.32 | $15,127,215.76 | $3,529,700.00 | $185,588,597.08 |
| Temporary Debt—Revenue Bonds— | | | | |
| 1. Issued under special laws | 591,433.81 | 1,406,910.78 | 591,433.81 | 1,406,910.78 |
| 2. Issued in anticipation of taxes of 1894 | 1,107,600.00 | 500,000.00 | 1,607,600.00 | ........ |
| 3. Issued in anticipation of taxes of 1895 | ........ | 20,277,300.00 | 19,119,700.00 | 1,157,600.00 |
| Total bonded debt | $175,690,115.13 | $37,311,426.54 | $24,848,433.81 | $188,153,107.86 |

SUMMARY.

| | December 31, 1894. | | December 31, 1895. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total funded debt | | $173,991,081.32 | | $185,588,597.08 |
| Less amount held by Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of debt— | | | | |
| Investments | $68,642,319.05 | | $71,776,437.79 | |
| Cash | 1,269,941.46 | 69,912,260.51 | 3,926,649.84 | 75,703,087.63 |
| Net funded debt | | $104,978,820.81 | | $109,885,509.45 |

Increase in net funded debt in 1895, $5,806,688.64.

The following statement shows the amount of bonds and stock issued in 1895 and the purposes for which they were issued:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dock bonds, for building docks and slips and improvement of water front | | $1,190,000.00 |
| For public buildings, viz.: | | |
| Schoolhouse bonds | $833,013.66 | |
| Sanitary improvement of schoolhouse bonds. | 88,830.84 | |
| For new grounds and buildings for the College of the City of New-York | 47,000.00 | |
| Armory bonds | 424,700.00 | |
| Criminal Court House bonds | 88,000.00 | |
| For Seventh District Police Court and Prison and Eleventh Judicial District Court | 214,000.00 | |
| For new municipal building | 3,300.00 | |
| For Metropolitan Museum of Art | 6,000.00 | |
| For American Museum of Natural History | 517,000.00 | |
| For public building in Crotona Park, for Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards | 65,000.00 | |
| For buildings for insane on Ward's Island and at Central Islip | 67,500.00 | |
| Fire Department bonds, for purchasing sites and erecting buildings for Fire Department | 258,015.00 | |
| Police Department bonds, for purchasing sites and erecting buildings for the Police Department | 60,549.65 | |
| For Castle Garden in Battery Park, furnishing and equipping for an aquarium | 91,000.00 | 2,766,909.15 |
| For bridges, viz.: | | |
| New-York and Brooklyn Bridge bonds, for improvement of approaches in both cities | $95,000.00 | |
| For new East River Bridge | 10,000.00 | |
| For bridge over Harlem River, about 1,500 feet north of High Bridge (Washington Bridge) | 20,825.11 | |
| For bridge over Harlem River at Third Avenue | 418,000.00 | |
| For bridge over Harlem River at First Avenue | 20,000.00 | |
| For bridge over Harlem River at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street (Central or Macomb's Dam Bridge) | 165,000.00 | |
| To which is to be added— | | |
| For Sedgwick and Ogden Avenues approach to Macomb's Dam Bridge | 85,388.00 | |
| For Jerome Avenue approach to Macomb's Dam Bridge | 201,181.32 | |
| For bridge over Harlem Ship Canal (King's Bridge) | 98,609.34 | 1,113,463.77 |
| For new parks and improvements to parks, viz.: | | |
| For new parks, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards and in Westchester County | $2,000.00 | |
| For Mulberry Bend Park, acquiring title, &c | 1,684,871.00 | |
| For Washington Bridge Park | 656,778.80 | |
| For Riverside Park and Drive, &c | 414,500.00 | |
| For Central Park improvements | 47,000.00 | |
| For Colears Hook Park improvements | 125,500.00 | |
| For East River Park improvements | 10,000.00 | |
| For Morningside Park | 6,500.00 | |
| For construction and improvement of parkways and roads in Pelham Park | 65,700.00 | |
| For improvement of Cathedral Parkway | 199,000.00 | |
| For military parade ground, Van Cortlandt Park | 19,000.00 | |
| For improvement of parks, parkways, and drives, Chapter XI., Laws of 1894 | 310,000.00 | 3,540,349.80 |
| For repaving, &c.: | | |
| For repaving streets and avenues | $705,000.00 | |
| For repaving roads, streets, and avenues, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards | 85,000.00 | |
| For repaving Third Avenue, from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to northern boundary line, Twenty-third Ward | 66,308.06 | |
| For repaving Avenue A | 145,000.00 | 1,001,308.06 |
| For Extension and Improvement of Water Supply: | | |
| Additional water stock—for new aqueduct, &c | $900,000.00 | |
| Additional water stock—for sanitary improvement, &c | 500,000.00 | |
| Additional Croton water stock—for increasing water supply | 245,000.00 | |
| Water-main stock—for high service | 387,500.00 | 2,032,500.00 |
| Miscellaneous: | | |
| For public driveway | $902,000.00 | |
| For awards, &c., for depressing railroad tracks, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards | 20,950.00 | |
| City improvement stock—for widening and extending College Place, &c | 778,772.36 | |
| Fire-hydrant stock | 50,000.00 | |
| For new plant, (including electrozone plant, Riker's Island,) Department of Street Cleaning | 98,575.00 | 1,850,297.36 |
| Assessment Bonds, viz.: | | |
| For street improvements, general, (including $700,000 reissued) | $1,000,000.00 | |
| For improvement of Park Avenue north of One Hundred and Sixth Street | 450,000.00 | |
| For Fort Washington Ridge Road | 5,887.62 | |
| For viaduct in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, from St. Nicholas Place to Macomb's Dam Bridge | 1,500.00 | 1,457,387.62 |
| Bonds of the newly annexed district of Westchester County | | 175,000.00 |
| Total | | $15,127,215.76 |
| Funded debt redeemed in 1895 | $3,529,700.00 | |
| Increase in Sinking Fund for redemption of debt. | 5,790,827.12 | |
| | | 9,320,527.12 |
| Net increase in funded debt | | $5,806,688.64 |

From the above it will be seen that the net funded debt has been increased $5,806,688.64 during the year 1895.

I will not at this time discuss in detail the finances of the city, as the credit of the city stands as high as any city, State, or Government in the world, but will later on, in a special message to your honorable body, refer to its finances specifically.

The amount of money to be raised by taxation for the year of 1896 is so much larger than in former years, as fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, that every citizen of our city should know exactly the causes of the increase.

The following table will show it in detail:

Statement showing the appropriations made for the year 1895, and the amounts allowed in the final estimate for 1896:

| Objects and Purposes. | Amounts Allowed in Final Estimate for 1895. | Amounts Allowed in Final Estimate for 1896. |
|---|---|---|
| The Mayoralty | $27,800.00 | $26,000.00 |
| The Common Council. | 88,000.00 | 88,800.00 |
| The Finance Department | 316,400.00 | 316,400.00 |
| Interest on the city debt | 5,087,141.63 | 5,566,597.88 |
| Redemption and installments of principal of city debt | 1,974,143.31 | 2,989,901.60 |
| State taxes and common schools for the State | 3,554,319.24 | 6,402,009.92 |
| Rents | 134,767.00 | 168,073.77 |
| Armories and drill rooms—Rents | 17,750.00 | 10,250.00 |
| Judgments | 125,000.00 | 125,000.00 |
| Law Department | 232,200.00 | 205,050.00 |
| Bureau of Public Administrator | .............. | 13,890.00 |
| Department of Public Works | 3,135,480.00 | 3,270,530.66 |
| Department of Public Parks | 1,198,955.00 | 1,219,255.00 |
| Department of Street Improvements, 23d and 24th Wards | 426,470.00 | 633,000.00 |
| Department of Public Charities | .............. | 1,543,417.00 |
| Department of Correction | 2,467,521.00 | 475,999.33 |
| Health Department | 460,680.00 | 519,508.00 |
| Police Department | 5,864,822.30 | 5,925,410.30 |
| Bureau of Elections | 412,900.00 | 515,294.00 |
| Department of Street Cleaning | 2,396,000.00 | 3,020,700.00 |
| Fire Department | 2,084,421.00 | 2,345,855.00 |
| Department of Buildings | 204,700.00 | 265,000.00 |
| Department of Taxes and Assessments | 151,800.00 | 162,520.00 |
| Board of Education | 4,962,423.14 | 5,679,302.59 |
| College of the City of New-York | 150,000.00 | 150,000.00 |
| The Normal College | 150,000.00 | 150,000.00 |
| Printing, stationery, and blank books | 281,200.00 | 277,200.00 |
| Municipal Service (Civil) Examining Boards | 25,000.00 | 27,500.00 |
| Coroners | 54,700.00 | 56,200.00 |
| Commissioners of Accounts | 32,500.00 | 65,000.00 |
| The Sheriff | 132,182.00 | 137,232.00 |
| The Register | 130,250.00 | 115,250.00 |
| Armories and Drill Rooms—Wages and allowance to Seventh Regiment Trustees | 75,047.00 | 81,200.00 |
| Jurors' fees | 70,000.00 | 85,000.00 |
| Preservation of public records | 45,400.00 | 40,280.00 |
| Fund for street and park openings | 200,000.00 | 250,000.00 |
| Libraries | 46,500 | 63,500.00 |
| Salaries— | | |
| City Courts | 386,300.00 | 338,000.00 |
| Judiciary | 1,185,545.54 | 1,427,929.73 |
| Charitable Institutions | 1,478,723.95 | 1,543,301.68 |
| Miscellaneous | 209,967.93 | 201,712.85 |
| | $39,976,960.04 | $46,496,571.31 |
| Less general fund | 2,500,000.00 | 2,500,000.00 |
| Total | $37,476,960.04 | $43,996,571.31 |
| Amount of final estimate for 1896 | | 43,996,571.31 |
| Amount of final estimate for 1895 | | 37,476,960.04 |
| Increase 1896 over 1895 | | $6,519,611.27 |

Of which amount made mandatory and in excess of similar items in last year's budget are the following items:

| | |
|---|---|
| State taxes and common schools for the State | $2,847,690.68 |
| Redemption and installments of principal of city debt | 1,015,758.29 |
| Interest on city debt | 479,456.25 |
| Salaries—Judiciary | 242,384.19 |
| | $4,585,289.41 |

This leaves the sum of $1,934,321.86 above the amounts made mandatory upon that board to appropriate and which have been above set forth.

The increase has been properly brought about, not by allowances made for salaries, except where not to have so provided would have been to injure the public service, but for buildings, repairs to properties acquired by the city and general betterments, and where the expenditure of such amount actually increases the property of the city, and adds a permanent benefit thereto.

I am forced to the opinion that proper attention has not been given heretofore to the preservation of the city's property, and that appropriations for repairs and construction have been refused from time to time, until now—together with the added demands upon our public institutions, owing to increased population—a large amount must be spent.

I seek to express only my individual opinion in saying that the proper way is to meet all these problems as they come up, ascertaining what should be done in the various departments, consistent with the size of the city and proper appreciation of its growth, magnitude, and commanding position, and the nature of its population, make adequate financial provision therefor consistent with decent economy, and rely upon the common sense and judgment of the citizens for justification therefor.

### Administration.

The best results of official administration can be obtained when the citizens are most familiar with the conduct of affairs, and I invite, therefore, your serious attention and theirs to this present communication.

Since the active management of the city's affairs has, during the past few years, been confined chiefly to the works of departments under the authority of Commissioners, the power of the Board of Aldermen has consequently been curtailed, and some of the matters herein contained are not within your jurisdiction to remedy, but it is nevertheless of importance that they should have your careful consideration, that public interest might be aroused therein by a wise discussion of them by the members of your honorable body, and that, where advisable, the Legislature could be properly memorialized.

### Power of Removal Act.

During the first six months of the past year, under the authority of an act of the Legislature, power was given to the Mayor to remove at will the heads of departments. In exercising this power I was fully appreciative of the confusion that would result from immediate changes, of a possible loss to the public service by such sweeping changes at the start, that time would not be allowed for new appointees to familiarize themselves with the duties of their offices, and, further, that as a result of the election of 1894, I was under obligation to the voters of this city to make fitness for office a prerequisite in appointment, and to subordinate every other consideration thereto.

The wisdom of inaugurating such a policy was not for me to determine, but had been determined by the people themselves, and I consider myself but an instrument for its fulfillment. It is but natural, and probably of benefit to the public, that the changes which have been made during the past year, more radical than had occurred during a generation before, should have excited much public discussion and have contributed greatly to disturbing lines of demarkation between political parties in purely municipal affairs.

However this may be, it is my settled opinion that the city can be best administered upon common sense, frank, fair, and open business principles, and without making public office the mere reward for party service.

There is one conclusion, however, that is irresistibly forced upon me, and that is that, however wise may be the enactments of the Legislature in seeking to establish proper methods in administration, or to eliminate improper ones, however careful your own honorable body may act within the sphere of your authority along the same lines, it can never be finally established that a model City Government can be brought about, and representative government in so thickly settled a community as this accomplish its best results, without its citizens being actively and continuously interested in public affairs, and unwilling to urge appointments or submit to executive or departmental authorities propositions that they would not themselves have made or offered had they been in a position of authority.

### Administration by Commissioners.

The actual administration of municipal affairs in this city is in the hands of Commissioners, and not in the hands of the Mayor. The duties of these Commissioners and their authority is as clearly defined as is that of the Mayor, and after their appointment the real responsibility of the Mayor ceases. He is properly chargeable, however—and for myself I accept the result of my own exercise of that power—with appointing to these positions men of integrity, ability, and a conscientious desire to make the city's interest the first object of their thought.

It has been my constant effort to recognize these principles, and to remove what I believe has heretofore been an unwise practice and detrimental in its effect, that is: Centralizing all municipal authority in the Mayor, and forcing his appointees to merely reflect and execute his personal desires and policies. This has been one of the most unfortunate results to the city of strict party administrations.

### City Ordinances.

I note with interest that your honorable body has already taken up the work of a thorough and careful revision of the city ordinances, with the assistance of competent counsel. While of no serious import to many of our citizens, the provisions of the ordinances as to the obstruction or non-obstruction of the highways, the licensing of pushcarts, the licenses issued through the office of the Mayor's Marshal, and other similar provisions, all affecting thousands of citizens, should and will continue to have your careful consideration.

### Civil Service.

Among the first appointments made by me were the Civil Service Commissioners. Actuated by a desire to meet strictly the pledges of the platform upon which I was elected, and believing that efficiency of public service and proper departmental administration could only be effected by a change from previous methods, I selected as such Commissioners men who were fully identified with the principles involved and not associated in the active participation of so-called practical politics. The Municipal Board of Civil Service Commissioners is a branch of the State authority, and the rules thereof are first made by the Commissioners, approved by the Mayor, and thereafter sanctioned by the State Civil Service Commission.

In nearly every instance I have followed the recommendations of the Commissioners so appointed, and can report to-day that the City of New-York leads, in the exactness of its requirements, the grade of its examinations and the care in the selection of appointees, almost every city in the United States.

### The City Entitled to the Best.

The city is certainly entitled to employ the best grade of talent for each position that can be obtained for the salary paid therefor, and the only proper means of making such selections, outside of certain exceptions in the nature of confidential service, is through the medium of competitive examinations.

The work of the civil service has been a source of much criticism from party journals and party leaders, but I am constrained to believe that the principle of civil service has received a marked advance during the past year, and that it has become a substantial and permanent force in municipal administration.

If party service shall be urged as a reason for political preferment, it can only be

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logically done upon the theory that such service brings about a greater familiarity with Municipal Government. If this be so, there can then be no objection to submitting to a competitive examination in which those who have not participated in party service must be upon an inequality, and those who have so served must either from such service be best qualified to pass the examinations, or else acknowledge the weakness of their argument for preferment on those grounds.

### Police Department.

Persistent criticism of the police, charging corruption and failures to impartially enforce the laws, has been carried on in this city for a number of years, and culminated in the official investigation and disclosures of the Lexow committee.

The evidence thereby adduced disclosed the giving and taking of bribes for preferment in the force itself, the enforcement or non-enforcement of the laws according to the social or political standing of those affected thereby, the oppression of the poor for inability to pay for privileges, and the withholding from others who could mete out an equivalent in money, or influence, rights without such consideration.

By whatever course of events such abuses arose, the fact remains that on the 1st of January, 1895, the police were discredited in the eyes of our citizens and sister cities, a belief in their integrity wanting, and public confidence lacking in either their ability or willingness to impartially enforce the law.

The effort of the Police Commissioners during the past year has been to restore discipline in the force itself and to assure to every member thereof that preferment could be predicated alone upon proper conduct, and then to enforce the laws as they are found upon the statute books. I believe that within the limits of another year the discipline of the force will have been raised to a grade higher than it has held for a quarter of a century, and that law-abiding citizens will respect the enforcement of the law as fully as breakers of the law will fear it.

### Difficulty of Police Problem.

One of the most difficult problems that faced the Commissioners of Police was the enforcement of the excise laws, and this for the reasons that the people, as a rule, were unfamiliar with their exact provisions and had grown accustomed to a kind of enforcement which led them to believe that the laws were different from what their wording showed them to be, or that the abuses of such laws had grown into such a custom that the enforcement thereof was judged not by what it should be but by what it had been.

However we may differ upon the propriety of the laws upon the statute books, however we may differ upon the nature of excise legislation, however much our views may vary upon the privileges to be granted on one or another day of the week, the primal principle must be observed that the laws enacted must be enforced until they are repealed.

In no other way can a police force be properly organized, disciplined, and maintained, and in no other manner can law and order be established and maintained in a crowded community, or otherwise. The enforcement of the laws, therefore, is a necessity, either for good order under a properly drawn law, or for the establishment of a public sentiment that will repeal an unnecessarily oppressive one.

### Enforcement Will Breed Discontent.

Personally, I do not believe that the enforcement of our excise laws will ever fail to breed more or less discontent until the question of the Sunday opening of the saloons is established by a vote of the people themselves; and I would gladly see the question submitted for decision at the polls, at a time other than that of general elections, whether or not the people desire the opening of the saloons on Sunday, and, if they do so desire it, what period of that day shall be allowed for such purpose. And in the consideration of this subject, I am frank to say that it is a question upon which people honestly and intelligently differ.

Within the last half century the character of our population has rapidly and radically changed. There is a varied large element among us to whom the use of certain beverages means, not dissipation, but proper indulgence. And there are those, again, with whom such use would not amount to an abuse, and who certainly have a right to have their desire passed upon at a general election, where a consensus of opinion of our entire community may be taken, and where, for once, a question of excise may be settled without being made the football of political parties or legislative manipulation.

In any event, it is fully established to me that a proper enforcement of the excise laws, without undue harshness and without a degree of disturbance which would defeat the very purpose of their enforcement, cannot be had unless there is behind it a majority sentiment of our intelligent and thoughtful citizens.

### Will Uphold the Police Commissioners.

I do not believe that the most healthful enforcement of the law can be had, however great may appear the necessity therefor, by the employment of a system of espionage that creates suspicion either as to its fairness or the manner in which it is exercised. So far as the Executive branch of the City Government is concerned, I shall uphold the Police Commissioners in their endeavor to enforce the laws upon the statute book, and will render my full assistance in the modifications of any whose utility, necessity, or usefulness has been disproved. The passage of laws by legislative authority and the failure of their enforcement by Executive authority, while it may breed disorder in smaller communities, will certainly breed anarchy in densely populated ones.

Another source of public discussion has arisen from an enforcement of the ordinances of the Common Council, entailing unnecessary hardship, and the enforcement of which had been so lax in years preceding that the poorer and more ignorant people were entirely unconscious that such provisions existed at all.

I regret the more the hardships and inconveniences thus placed upon the poor, who were least able to bear them, and to many of whom it meant the loss of a living; but the same rule applies to the enforcement of the ordinances as to that of the statutes, and this matter is, therefore, also commended to your most serious attention.

### Health Department.

During the past year no epidemic has appeared in this city, and the number of deaths from contagious and communicable diseases was less than in former years. From the most dreaded of contagious diseases, typhus fever and smallpox, this city has been practically free, no case of the former having appeared during the entire year, and no case of the latter since April 27 last.

Special attention has been given by the Board of Health during the last year to the care and prevention of pulmonary consumption. The disease being communicable, reports of cases have been required from hospitals and public institutions and have been requested from practicing physicians.

To the introduction of diphtheria antitoxine, its production by the Board of Health, and its use in this city during the present year, may be attributed the decrease in the mortality from that disease. This remedy is furnished without charge to the hospitals, the public and charitable institutions, and to the poor of the city, and the extensive employment of bacteriological examinations by the Health Department, in diphtheria as well as tuberculosis, has contributed materially to the efficiency and success of the measures adopted by the Board of Health for the management and prevention of this disease.

### Improvement in Milk.

The milk supply of the city is hardly second in importance to the water supply in promoting the health and comfort of the people, and the adulteration of this indispensable article of food for the young has been a common offense. A special appropriation was made in August for the employment of additional Milk Inspectors, and the Health Department was enjoined to spare no effort to detect violators of the law governing the sale of milk.

The Police Magistrates, by imposing heavy fines, and in some cases imprisonment, upon persons convicted of selling adulterated milk, greatly aided and encouraged the Board of Health in its efforts to improve the milk supply, and it is believed that a great reform has already been accomplished in this particular. No relaxation in the work of detecting, arresting, and punishing this class of offenders will be tolerated.

The semi-annual inspection of tenement houses required by law was completed by the Board of Health in 1895, an additional number of Sanitary Inspectors, provided for by the Tenement House act, enabling the board to make this inspection more thorough and valuable than in former years.

Over 32,000 orders have been issued by the Board of Health in 1895, upon the owners of tenement houses and of other premises where unsanitary conditions were discovered. The sanitary condition of the habitations of the poor deserves the most efficient care and attention from public authorities. Such has been had in the past and will be continued in the future.

### Taking the Census.

Deeming it important for statistical and other purposes that the actual population of the city should be ascertained, a census was ordered in April last, and was taken by the police officers, and the results were carefully compiled under the direction of the President of the Board of Health. This census is approximately correct, and the total population of the city at that time was 1,851,060. The population of the city was increased June 1 about 16,000 by the annexation of towns of Westchester County. Adding the increase since April, based upon the average increase of population for several years, the Health Department estimates the population of this city Jan. 1, 1896, at 1,907,795.

The number of deaths in the city from all causes in 1895 was 43,419, and the number of marriages recorded in the Bureau of Records of the Health Department was 20,612, and the number of births 53,731. The death rate for the year was 23.15 per 1,000, the average death rate for the last ten years being 25.26 per 1,000.

### Street-Cleaning Department.

One of the most fruitful results of purely political methods and subserviency of public interest to other considerations was found in the care of the public streets. The condition of the city's thoroughfares, especially on the east and west sides in the more thickly populated districts, was a disgrace to the city, a menace to the public health, and a continual encroachment upon the rights of the people in those localities, which, coupled with the obstruction of the streets by making them a storehouse for trucks and the breeding place for crime and nuisance, made the lives of many of our citizens miserable indeed.

A redeeming circumstance alone was found in the fact that a few of the main thoroughfares in the central portion of the city were kept rigidly clean. Within the current year there has been a radical change, not only in the methods of administration, but in the actual results obtained. From the streets have been removed the trucks, to the number of about 60,000, and sufficient room has been discovered for their housing despite the charge maintained during a number of years that this result was impossible of accomplishment.

### Streets Kept Clean.

The streets have been made and are kept clean, the public health has been improved, and the decrease in the mortality rate has been greater during the year of 1895 than it was in the last ten years by about 2 per cent. per 1,000, brought about largely, I believe, through the joint efforts of the Health and Street Cleaning Departments by virtue of the change. Under the authority allowed to preserve the public health, additional money was expended during the past year in the cleaning of the streets.

A substantial addition to the appropriation for next year has been made for this department, for the reason that the plant and stock need replenishing; that the final solution for the disposition of garbage and products of the streets remains yet to be worked out, and for the further fact of the difference of cost of money between claiming to clean the streets of New-York and actually doing so, and that the first object to be established is that they shall be made clean and kept clean, and that thereafter in the accomplishment of these absolutely necessary requisites the expense shall be kept down as far as possible.

So much has been said about the enormous outlay made by the Department of Street Cleaning in 1895, as compared with previous years, that it may be worth while to give some statistics on the subject.

### Comparison of Expenditures.

In 1894, Commissioner Andrews spent $2,226,419.49. This was on the basis of $600 per year for the pay of workmen. In 1895, Commissioner Waring spent, on the basis of the same rate of wages, $2,369,926.99, being an excess for 1895 of $143,507.50. Of this, $29,227 was due to an increase in the rate of hiring Barney dumping boats, from $23 to $30 per day each, making the actual increase in the cost of the work of cleaning the streets—assuming the same rate of wages to have been paid—$114,280.50.

The above account does not include "Snow and Ice" and "New Stock," because these are accidental and not comparable. Commissioner Andrews spent, in 1894, $69,155.09 for "Snow and Ice" and $74,987.63 for "New Stock." Commissioner Waring spent, in 1895, $217,836.78 for "Snow and Ice" and $85,520.51 for "New Stock."

It is believed that the better condition of the streets secured in 1895 was due largely to the better discipline and increased efficiency which were made possible by the absolute control of the department from the reach of politics.

The amount authorized to be provided for the work of the department by the Board of Health was $483,831.96. Of that there has been spent $367,275.

### Courts of Special Sessions and City Magistrates.

At the last session of the Legislature the Police Courts and the Court of Special Sessions were abolished, and the present Court of Special Sessions and City Magistrates' courts formed. The workings of these courts are of immense importance to the poorer classes, and the authority of the Magistrates and Justices almost unlimited, and in many cases errors of judgment on their part are without remedy.

Following the intent of the Legislature, and with full consciousness of the abuses that had heretofore existed, it was my especial care to appoint only those men to these positions who were of unquestioned integrity, of even-handed justice, and who were actuated by a desire to mete out impartial justice to all brought before them. The question of political preferment was not made a basis for selection, and the spirit of the law was distinctly followed out in appointing only those who were members of the bar, for the purpose prescribed in the statute.

These courts went into effect on the 1st day of July last. On the 2d day of July the Court of Special Sessions proceeded to transact the business for which it was organized.

Under Chapter 601 of the Laws of 1895 there was transferred to this court all the unfinished business of the former Court of Special Sessions, together with the records of the proceedings of that court. A speedy examination of the records of the old court disclosed that there were pending and untried 1,194 cases. Since July 1, up to and including Dec. 17, there were received 6,543 cases, and of these 5,561 have been tried or otherwise disposed of, and 875 have been removed to General Sessions, leaving on the day last mentioned pending in the present Court of General Sessions 1,301 cases, and many of the cases thus disposed of embraced those that were upon the calendar of the previous Court of Special Sessions.

### Prison Cases Given Preference.

It has been the practice of the court to give preference to prison cases, so that persons in the Tombs have had a speedy trial, and there is no accumulation of untried cases of that nature. Since July 1, up to and including Nov. 30, there have been collected by this court fines to the amount of $54,348.50, which amount has been paid to the City Chamberlain. It is safe to estimate that from July 1, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1896, there will have been collected in fines amounts to exceed $60,000. The expenses for salaries for Justices and employes from July 1 to Dec. 1 have been $27,719.74.

Including certain outstanding liabilities for contingent expenses, for which no appropriation has been made, and salaries up to the month of December, the total expenses of the court for the first six months aggregate $34,174.34. The work of this court as thus disclosed, and with which every intelligent citizen is familiar, should be a source of satisfaction to our citizens generally, and a cause of justification of the recent legislative enactments.

The Court of City Magistrates was organized at the time prescribed by the Legislature, and has continuously since and with commendable intelligence and diligence pursued its duties. The statistical year established in 1873 ended Oct. 31. The law which compelled previous reports being in full force, the Board of City Magistrates, having custody of all the records, decided to compile a report for another year, so as to continue the series of reports provided by the statute. The annual report of that court is, therefore, No. 22 in the series, covering the period from Nov. 1, 1894, to Oct. 31, 1895, the first eight months of which the courts were presided over by Police Justices and the remaining four by City Magistrates.

### Work of the Magistrates.

The total number of cases brought before the courts for the year ending Oct. 31 was 112,719, an increase of 11,099 over the preceding year. Of the total number arrested 71,134 were arraigned before Police Justices, and 41,585 before the City Magistrates. Of those arrested 91,033 were males and 21,686 females. Of the numbers referred to 74,566 were held for trial, convicted or committed. Upon investigation it appears that in the Police Courts 68,153 were discharged. The increase in the number arrested over the previous year is not so large as was the increase of 1894 over 1893, which was 16,258, but there was a considerable increase in the number of persons arrested for violating the Corporation ordinances. During the year 10,270 persons were arrested upon those charges as against 3,540 for the year 1894, being an increase of 6,722.

This is accounted for by the enforcement of an act of the Legislature giving the Police Magistrates jurisdiction to dispose of cases summarily, instead of holding them for trial for Special Sessions, which act went into effect April 4 last. The summary jurisdiction of the Magistrates covered the largest proportion of the arrests made. Out of the total number of arrests made 82,494 cases were disposed of summarily, leaving 30,225 cases which it held required trial either at General or Special Sessions.

Of the cases summarily disposed of 3,077 were commitments to reformatory institutions, of which number 1,900 were males and 1,177 were females. Of the fines imposed $46,766 were paid into the courts and $19,067 were paid to the Wardens of the city prison, after commitment, making a total of $65,833, and being an increase of $20,632 over the preceding year. These results were again largely due to the summary powers of the Magistrates above referred to.

### Ordinances Not Properly Printed.

Much embarrassment was experienced in the courts for want of an authentic edition of the ordinances. Arrests were made for violations of city ordinances which have been passed from time to time, and not contained in an authorized edition of the ordinances available to the Justices at the time the cases were heard, and it follows, therefore, that the discharge of prisoners is sometimes the cause of criticism upon the presiding Magistrate for not upholding the law and not aiding in its enforcement.

I voice the opinion of the Magistrates in seeking a speedy and thorough revision and codification of the ordinances, and the insertion of a provision that there be furnished at once to these various courts, promptly upon the passage, a certified copy of every ordinance, a violation of which may be followed by a police arrest.

The enforcement of some of these ordinances is not infrequently attended with needless hardship. Such, for instance, as arrests after the courts have closed for the day of a pushcart peddler, the driver of a wagon after sundown without the required light, or the rider of a bicycle for the same offense. Unless bail can be given the arrested person must be held in custody over night, or, if it can be furnished, until the bondsman is found.

The Board of City Magistrates suggests that the Legislature be memorialized to enact an amendment to Section 554 of the Code of Civil Procedure, authorizing a Captain or Sergeant of police in such cases to accept a personal undertaking equal to or double the fine that can be imposed as security, by the deposit of an equal amount in money or of property, or of both.

From this brief résumé, it must be apparent how vitally essential it is that these courts should be administered wisely, prudently, and with a due appreciation of the rights of all citizens, poor and rich, and yet with a sufficient strictness to insure that the laws shall be obeyed and respected.

In the enforcement of strict justice in these courts one particularly important benefit has been conferred upon the people. In the matter of excise arrests, the efforts of the police have been supplemented by judicial action, with the result that the laws are better enforced than ever before in the history of the city, and the time is past when those engaged in the liquor traffic are insured an immunity different from other citizens by virtue of their political affiliations or other personal influence.

### Fire Department.

The condition of the department on the 1st of January last was as follows:

The entire personnel numbered 1,359.

The active fire extinguishing force numbered 1,125, distributed among 56 land steam fire engine companies, of which 9 were so-called double companies, equipped with two sets of apparatus and horses. There were, at the same time, three fireboat engine companies, and 22 hook and ladder companies, of which one was a double company, also equipped with two sets of apparatus and horses. Attached to the above companies were three water towers. Since the 1st of January, 1895, one land steam fire engine company has been organized and placed in East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, near Willis Avenue.

The number of fires which have occurred up to Dec. 12 last were 3,608, and the estimated loss is about $2,800,000, indicating that the number of fires and the loss will be somewhat less for the entire year than 1894.

Owing to the additions to the city's territory by the recent annexation acts, and the necessity for extending the present fire system to those localities, in some of which there have previously been volunteer associations, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has allowed an increase of $260,934 to this department. With this amount it is hoped to increase not only the efficiency of the force in the territory originally covered, making certain necessary improvements therein, but also to meet for the present the requirements of the annexed district.

### Strong Water Pressure.

In many parts of the new section the water pressure in the mains has been found to be so strong that it is believed, for the present at least, engines can be dispensed with, and hose wagons, with perhaps two chemical engine attachments, used in lieu.

During the coming year a number of permanent improvements are in contemplation, among them being the building of a number of new apparatus houses in sections of the city in which, by reason of their rapid growth, more protection is absolutely necessary. In the following cases the sites for this purpose have been acquired and are the property of the city, held for this department. The locations referred to are as follows:

Forrest Avenue, near Clifton Street.
Grand Avenue, near Woodlawn Heights.
One Hundred and Fortieth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.
One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Audobon Avenue.
Forty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

Recent conflagrations on the upper end of Manhattan Island have called attention to the inadequacy of the water-front protection along the Hudson, Harlem, and East Rivers and Westchester shores. The increase of navigation since the completion of the Ship Canal, and the growth of manufactures, warehouses, railroad and food depots, lumber and other industries, upon which thousands depend for a livelihood, bring with them a demand for a reinforcement of our land service by an additional fireboat.

The records of the fire-alarm telegraph service show the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| The entire number of street boxes is | 880 |
| In public schools | 131 |
| In city institutions | 27 |
| Making | 1,038 |
| Street boxes connected with underground system | 497 |
| Buildings connected with underground system | 60 |
| Public schools connected with underground system | 30 |
| Hospitals connected with underground system | 5 |
| Total | 592 |

There are now in the subways 108¼ miles of cables, aggregating 964 miles of conductors; 26¼ miles of underground subsidiary ducts have been constructed by the department. It is important that the work of putting electrical conductors under ground should be continued, together with the finishing of the larger part of the uncompleted portion of the city south of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

The new Bureau of Electrical Appliances, having the enforcement of the law regarding the insulation of electrical plants within buildings of the city, has been put into operation and systematized, and the work of inspection is being carried out, from which it is expected much good will come in preventing fires caused by poor workmanship in the installation of electrical appliances, which has been a great menace to life and property.

Concessions of an important character have been made whereby citizens may have auxiliary fire-alarm boxes placed in buildings where direct connections are required. By Chapter 247 of the Laws of 1894, without extortionate charges to the owners, a small contribution to our Relief Fund is secured, and good results are confidently anticipated.

### Department of Buildings.

To insure against loss of life from defective construction, to facilitate the work of architects and builders, and to establish careful and intelligent inspection, the work of the Department of Buildings is of immense concern in the city's growth and welfare. To guarantee these results as far as possible, an increased appropriation of $60,300 over that of last year has been granted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the Department of Buildings. The operations of this department from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, the present Superintendent having taken office on March 25, are summarized as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Plans filed for new buildings | 2,029 |
| Estimated cost | $77,979,432 |
| Plans filed for alterations to buildings | 1,885 |
| Estimated cost | $8,781,694 |
| Unsafe buildings reported | 2,282 |
| Unsafe building notices issued | 4,349 |
| Violations reported | 5,178 |
| Violation notices issued | 6,875 |
| Fire-escape cases reported | 2,054 |
| Fire-escape notices issued | 2,961 |
| Plans received | 6,361 |
| Iron beams, columns, lintels, girders, &c., examined | 92,906 |
| Cases forwarded to the Department Attorney for prosecution | 4,473 |
| New buildings and alterations in progress | 2,908 |

### Aqueduct Commission.

The importance of a pure and wholesome water supply to the citizens of New-York as a matter of health as well as comfort, is of such vital moment that I submit herewith facts in some detail that it may become a matter of general information. The work of the Aqueduct Commission and its general bearing upon the welfare of our citizens should be fully understood.

The labors of the commission during the past year have been confined mainly to the extension of the storage system. Titicus Dam, near Purdy's Station, has been completed at a cost, exclusive of the land taken, of $919,329.11, and 4,000,000,000,000 gallons have been stored in the adjacent reservoir, an addition of more than 20 per cent. of the whole storage available theretofore, of great service during the dry seasons of the last year.

The two Carmel Dams have been finished, the main one at a cost of $403,241.64, and the auxiliary dam at an approximate cost of $155,000. The reservoir thus formed by these two dams will contain about 10,000,000,000,000 gallons.

In August last the contract for the construction of the Jerome Park Reservoir was awarded for $5,473,060. The excavation necessary for this extensive structure will require seven years for completion. The main work cannot be conducted on a large scale before Spring of the present year. On the construction of the new Croton Dam, begun at the end of 1892, $273,000 has been expended during the year 1895. The additional storage expected upon the completion of this dam is 32,000,000,000,000 gallons, which, when procured, will make the total storage now contemplated more than 70,000,000,000,000 gallons.

### Expenditures of the Commission.

The total expenditure incurred by the Aqueduct Commissioners for the work of construction during the year amounted, on Nov. 30, to $530,000, and on Jan. 1, approximately, to $582,000.

Surveys have already been made for the Jerome Park Reservoir, and of the extensive territory to be covered by the new Croton Reservoir, and the usual sanitary inspection continued over all of the lands controlled by the Aqueduct Commissioners.

With the completion of the upper dams referred to, the work remaining to be done by the Aqueduct Commissioners consists mainly of the new Croton Dam and Reservoir, and the Jerome Park Reservoir.

The consumption of water in New-York during the last five years has been beyond what was estimated, there having been an increase from 110,000,000 gallons per day in 1890, before the new aqueduct was put into service, to over 200,000,000 gallons per day in 1895. In view of the amount of waste and the increased demand from a growth of population, it may not be too early to consider the questions to be met in a more remote future.

It is nearly twenty-five years since the question was first raised as to the insufficiency of the supply furnished by the old aqueduct. Before 1880, surveys and reports were made by the Commissioner of Public Works affecting the availability of a portion of the Housatonic River. In 1883, the present Aqueduct act was passed, and the system of storage of the new supply is not yet completed.

The Aqueduct Commissioners believe that it would be advisable to make such surveys as they would find necessary to obtain, and leave in the records of the city such information as would bear on the above questions.

I strongly recommend this course.

### Department of Docks.

Vitally connected with the commercial supremacy of New-York is the management of her public docks, facilitating the handling of enormous quantities of merchandise landed here for general distribution throughout the country, the shipment of our own products, and the handling of the millions of passengers upon our ferries and steamship lines. This department, therefore, is one of the most important of the municipality.

The total gross income received by the city from this department for the calendar year 1895, the month of December estimated, was $2,025,527.45. The total expenditures during the same year were $995,262.42, of which amount $246,307.09 went for acquired property, $453,046.68 in the work of construction, $217,836.19 for the maintenance and repair along the whole water-front belonging to the city, and $78,073.46 was charged to the annual expense account for maintenance of office, salaries, &c.

Compared with the year 1894, the revenue of the Dock Department shows an increase of $122,148.82, while the disbursements for the same period show a decrease of $984,418.68.

For the year 1894 the disbursements amounted to $76,303.47 in excess of the receipts, while for the year last past the receipts were $1,030,264.03 in excess of disbursements.

### Revenues and Expenditures.

The total revenue of the Department of Docks from leased wharves and wharfage since the organization of such department May 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1895, amounted to $28,395,686.63, while for the same period the expenditures were $27,683,685.31.

It follows, therefore, that the revenues of the department deposited to the credit of the sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt exceeds by $1,342,686.63 the amount of dock bonds issued for the purchase of wharf property, construction of piers and bulkheads, and other expenditures necessary to the proper administration of the department, the amount of bonds issued in that period being $27,053,000. The department has, therefore, been more than self-sustaining.

During the year 1895 the Department of Docks constructed three new piers, and 245 feet of bulkhead or river wall has been built under its supervision.

The Counsel to the Corporation is rendering full assistance to the department in hastening the proceedings for the acquisition of wharf property along the North River, between West Eleventh and Gansevoort Streets, to enable the department to build six new modern piers for the accommodation of the largest ships engaged in transatlantic traffic. As soon as the department is put in possession of the property the work will be pushed as speedily as possible to completion.

### Improving the Water Front.

Careful attention is being given to the unimproved condition of the water front on the East River. Three consulting engineers have been appointed to review the improvements generally of the water front of the city, and to submit with their report such suggestions as may be for the betterment of such plans, with a view to securing the greatest usefulness of the water front of the city.

The Dock Commissioners are also considering plans for the construction of a combined pier and fire-proof warehouse for the more speedy and economical unloading and loading of vessels and transferring of freight to ships, storehouses, cars, and other vehicles, which, if adopted, it is believed will increase the efficiency, value, and earning power of the city's water-front property, facilitate and cheapen the handling of freight, increase commerce, and retain at this port trade which a lack of facility would otherwise cause to be diverted to other cities, to our loss and injury.

Feeling the interest taken therein by your honorable board, the Dock Commissioners are further considering the erection of piers with upper stories for the public use of the inhabitants of the city, by setting them apart for recreation purposes, as permitted and provided for in Chapter 298 of the Laws of 1892.

The board has set aside the northerly side of Pier (new) 82, foot of West Fifty-second Street, and the southerly side of Pier (new) 84, foot of West Fifty-fourth Street, and the bulkhead between on the North River, and appropriated the same to the sole use of canalboats on and after the 15th of March, 1895, to facilitate the unloading of the cargoes brought in canalboats, and to save the expense necessitated by towing the same around the Battery, with its consequent inconvenience and frequent danger to shipping.

### Board of Education.

The school system of New-York is at once its pride and safety. More than upon statute, ordinance, or police regulation, must we rely upon the intelligence of our citizens to promote the public welfare. At this chief point of entry for immigration, with almost every nationality represented among our citizens, with more papers published in foreign languages than in any city in the United States, the first and most jealous care should be given to our school system.

There are under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education 331 schools and departments—254 grammar and primary, 27 evening, 4 evening high, 1 nautical, and 45 corporate. During the past year there were organized 10 grammar and primary schools and departments, 1 evening school, and, by the annexation from Westchester County, 10 grammar and primary schools and departments come within the jurisdiction of our Board of Education.

### Manual Training Introduced.

Manual training has been introduced into two more schools, and kindergarten classes organized in three more than in the year preceding the last. I note with especial satisfaction that the number of these schools and classes will be increased during the present year, and that the beneficent effects of our educational system will start with the very youngest children, at a time when they were most receptive and amenable to wholesale influence.

Th standard of the evening high schools has been raised. Notwithstanding an increased number of seats in some school buildings, permitting an increased attendance in grammar and primary schools, there is an absolute necessity for more school accommodations. This is the natural result of the growth of the population and the enforcement of the new Compulsory Education act.

On Nov. 30, 1894, the number of pupils registered was 184,331, with an average attendance of 174,101. There were 10,000 more on the school register at the end of November, 1895, than on the same day in the preceding year, a fact worthy of particular gratification.

I concur in the opinion of the Board of Education that the Nautical School should become a State institution rather than a part of the system of New-York City. A very large proportion of the applicants for admission to such school come from outside of the city, and from the very nature of the instruction, with the possible effect it may have, makes it, while a proper branch of education, a portion of the State rather than of municipal function.

### New School Buildings.

On Jan. 1, 1895, there were under construction fifteen new school buildings and annexes, to increase the seating accommodations of the public schools of New-York City. Since that date contracts for two new school buildings have been let, making a total of seventeen contracts for the year. Of this number fourteen have been completed, which, with the last building fitted up, gives a total increased seating accommodation in the public schools for the year 1895 of 17,041.

I have thus particularized regarding our schools because it is my intention to facilitate in every way possible the work of the Board of Education; and I am pleased to say that the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment realize the importance of this branch of our city administration, and have, by the appropriation voted, evidenced an intention not only to keep in proper repair all the city school property, but to furnish additional facilities as speedily and thoroughly as practicable. Our schools are the cornerstone of good citizenship.

During the present year women have been appointed as Inspectors of public schools, and in each of the school districts two of the three Inspectors are now women. There has also been a woman chosen as a Trustee. The results of these innovations have been most flattering, and it is proper to remark that the fidelity and care with which the women so chosen have followed out their official duties are worthy of the highest emulation.

### Department of Public Charities, and Department of Correction.

On the first of this month the provisions of the statute passed at the last session of the Legislature went into effect, dividing the then existing Department of Charities and Correction into two separate departments, to be known as the Department of Public Charities and the Department of Correction. Provision was made for three Commissioners of Public Charities and for one Commissioner of Correction. These appointments have already been made.

I am quite sure that our citizens generally do not appreciate the magnitude of the present departments referred to, or the work imposed upon the former Department of Charities and Correction. The management of the city prisons, the care of the insane and paupers, and the care of the penitentiary, together with the hospitals, covers already about 17,000 people, when originally not a quarter of that number was in contemplation.

The condition of our city prisons, to speak broadly, is execrable, and the accommodations in the almshouse and workhouse are insufficient, inadequate and incomprehensible, while overcrowding is a startling characteristic of the penitentiary.

The division of the Charities and Correction and the increased appropriations for these departments is proper and necessary, and will, I believe, obviate many of the criticisms heretofore properly passed thereon, and it is my purpose during the present year, and after sufficient experiment has been had, to address you specifically on these departments, and at greater length than I can in this present communication.

### Park Department.

The system of public parks in the City of New-York is worthy of careful consideration by every citizen, whether for those who use them as a luxury, for driving, and view them from a point of municipal pride, or by the poorer classes, to whom they are a necessity and for whom they furnish the only means of wholesome and healthful enjoyment. With the recently added parks the city now has a park area of 5,185¼ acres.

It is the intention of the Park Commissioners to have a topographical survey made as soon as possible and a general scheme for the improvement of these parks prepared, and meanwhile not to commence any extensive system of repairs for fear that they might not harmonize with the general scheme when completed.

Particular attention will be given to the smaller parks, which are so largely used, and no pains will be spared to make them as attractive as the larger areas, and kept in the same careful condition, and it is believed that if such a policy is carried out, those who use the parks will respect the efforts of the Commissioners, and that depredations heretofore complained of will cease.

So far the sum of $200,000 has been spent in fixing up the Aquarium at the Battery. Many of the tanks were found to be of insufficient strength when filled with water, and new ones must be ordered.

It will cost about $40,000 to complete the work, which the Commissioners expect to accomplish by July 1 next.

### Harlem River Driveway.

The most important unfinished work before the board awaiting consideration is the dispute as to the defective work on the Harlem River Driveway and that just referred to at the Aquarium. Regarding the driveway, three expert engineers have been appointed with directions to make a prompt examination of the defective work and report to the board their conclusions on or about the 20th of January next.

The new Corlears Hook Park in the Seventh Ward, comprising eight acres, has been improved, opening to the people of that section a spacious and healthful breathing place. A public overlook is now building, which will give an extended view of the East River. This park has a frontage of 600 feet on said river.

The work is about to be put under contract for improving the new park in the Sixth Ward, known as Mulberry Bend Park. Important improvements have been made and are now being made in Central Park, with which those who use the Park are abundantly familiar.

On Riverside Park retaining walls are being built from Ninety-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and an improvement of the unfinished operations between Seventy-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street has been planned, and is now being put under contract. Other parks and driveways, provided for by recent legislation, are in satisfactory course of construction.

### Commissionership of Jurors.

The impaneling of intelligent, capable jurors, and the willingness of citizens to serve, is of vital moment to a successful administration of justice. During the past few years the exemptions from jury duty have been increased in number by legislative enactment. The unwillingness of many to fulfill this duty when imposed upon them has seriously impaired the efficiency of our jurors and increased the relatively small number who are annually called upon to serve.

In 1884, 6,139 names were added to the list of eligible jurors; during 1895, up to Dec. 15, 7,694 names were added. The number of enrollment notices served in 1894 was 48,549; the number of enrollment notices sent out in 1895, up to Dec. 15, was 82,964.

Constant complaint has been made to the Commissioner of Jurors about the frequency with which our citizens are called upon to serve in this capacity. The matter has become one of discussion in the public prints and by eminent lawyers.

The work of our courts must not be impeded for want of jurors, and those citizens who are willing to serve should not be unduly inconvenienced by the unwillingness of others to meet the plain requirements of public duty. As one source of relief, the effort is now being made to secure a sufficient number of good men to swell the list of jurors from 40,000 to 50,000, to the end that jurors may be called upon once in two years instead of annually.

The Bar Association has appointed a committee to devise ways and means to improve the jury system, which committee has been in frequent consultation with the Commissioner of Jurors, with the result that the following suggestions will be submitted for legislative enactment:

### Suggestions as to Jurors.

(1) The calling of jurors to serve once in two years, instead of annually; (2) notices for jurors to be served by the Commissioner of Jurors and not by the Sheriff; (3) requirements of personal service of the notices to appear; (4) the payment of all jurors through the office of the Commissioner of Jurors, and not by the Clerks of the several courts; (5) conforming of the jury year to the calendar year and the centring of any work of selecting and impaneling jurors in the office of the Commissioner, which office was framed for that purpose, so far as it can be done without inconveniencing the Judges themselves.

A change has been made during the current year in the Civil District Courts, to conform directly to the provisions of the Consolidation act, which requires that petit jurors in these courts shall be selected from a list of jurors prepared by the Commissioner of Jurors, and not by the Civil District Judges themselves.

Debtors and creditors have a right, under the laws, to have their differences of fact determined by the most intelligent jurors that can be obtained from among our citizens, and the confidence of our people will be shaken in the proper administration of justice if what has been so aptly called "The bulwark of our liberties" shall not receive careful attention from the Legislature, and the requirements of the law met as a public duty.

### Civil District Courts.

These courts, the result of a natural growth, should tend to meet the wants and requirements of the poorer classes in the matter of cases of small jurisdiction, and are in many cases a source of oppression, owing to the present method of executing writs issued from those courts.

The Mayor is empowered to appoint thirty-seven City Marshals, with terms co-extensive with those of Commissioners, and over whom he has absolutely no authority of removal, no matter with what dereliction they might be charged. Redress has only been possible heretofore in the Court of Common Pleas in proceedings for the removal of the Marshal, and can only be accomplished hereafter in the Supreme Court in similar proceedings.

The amounts involved in any failure of duty by these Marshals are necessarily small, and the litigants poor, and they are therefore practically without remedy.

I suggest for your consideration, with a view to seeking relief from the Legislature therefor, that either the Mayor should be given power of removal over these particular appointees or else the Marshals, if it can be done, should be made a part of the Sheriff's office, and by that officer of the county assigned to the various courts and made responsible to him, as he, by virtue of his heavy bond, is responsible to those with whom he has official dealings.

In any event, I think that the Marshals should be placed upon a salary, that the fees now received by them should be turned into the city, and that in many cases the fees can properly be reduced and yet yield an income sufficient to pay the salaries of the Marshals, and relieve the poor from some fees that are now exorbitant and unnecessary.

### Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures.

Article 40 of the Corporation Ordinances provides for the legal sealing and inspection of weights and measures. I am unable to find any amendments to that article. By it the City of New-York is divided into two districts.

The first district comprises all that part of the city lying southerly and westerly on a line running from the East River through the centre of Fulton Street to Broadway, then through the centre of Broadway to Union Place to Fourteenth Street, then through the centre of Fourteenth Street to the Bowery, then along the easterly side of Union Place northward to Fourth Avenue, and then through the centre of Fourth Avenue to the Harlem River, and all the remaining parts of the city not embraced within the limits of such district comprises the Second District.

In each of the districts there is one Inspector and one Sealer of Weights and Measures. Formerly they were paid by fees, but are now working on a salary.

It is a physical impossibility for an Inspector or Sealer in either of these districts to cover but a fraction of the territory within a year. The one district, therefore, embraces the vast centres of population upon the crowded east side, and the other district, originally applying to the remainder of the city below the Harlem River, would now be interpreted as meaning all the annexed territory.

In many cases investigation has brought to light the fact that inspections have not been made for upwards of fifteen years. I submit, therefore, that the offices of Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures should either be reorganized into a bureau competent to fully perform within a reasonable limited time all the duties incident upon such offices, or that the present provision should be abolished.

With commendable zeal the present Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures have pursued their duties, and in many instances have detected fraud being imposed upon ignorant people by dishonest peddlers and tradesmen.

### The Greater New-York.

No person observant of the movement of the times can fail to have marked the tendency toward massing populations in cities.

The need of enlargement of the areas of cities for the accommodation of increased population and for improvement in their administration, in connection with the lesser communities that constitute suburban areas, is apparent in the Old World as well as in the New. The subject of uniting various municipalities about this port has already received the approval of a very large majority of the electors of the areas concerned.

At its last session the Legislature carried out a part of the scheme of the Commission which has long been at work on this subject by the union with this city of one town and portions of two other towns of Westchester County; and it is not improbable that the question of annexation of other areas will come up for action in the present Legislature. It is understood that the bill to be presented is one simply declaring consolidation, leaving to future legislation any change of existing conditions.

I will in the near future address your honorable body on the Department of Public Works and on other departments and matters not referred to herein. Very respectfully.

WILLIAM L. STRONG,
Mayor.

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## WAR ON ELIZABETH'S OFFICIALS

### An Attempt to Have the Mayor and Others Indicted for Failure to Enforce the Sunday Law Against Liquor Selling.

ELIZABETH, Jan. 7.—The Christian Citizenship Union here is after the official scalps of Mayor Rankin, Chief of Police Tierney, and the members of the Excise Board, because the saloons are not closed Sundays.

The union to-day took steps to bring about the indictment of some of these officials. A committee from the union, consisting of the Rev. George Buckle of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. J. A. Owen of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. W. A. Stout of the Baptist Church, visited the Union County Court this morning and had a private interview with Judge Van Syckel.

When the conference ended the faces of the committeemen wore a satisfied expression.

Judge Van Syckel shortly after, in addressing the Grand Jury, said there was only one matter of importance to which he desired to call their attention. He had been credibly informed that the Sunday law as to the sale of liquor had been openly violated for a long time in Elizabeth, and that no effort had been made on the part of the authorities to prevent the violation. It was the duty of the public officials to use all necessary measures in their power to see that the laws were enforced.

No public official, no matter how high his station may be, is excused. He is but the servant of the public, and if he willfully neglects his duty he is subject to indictment. It would be the duty of the Grand Jury to inquire into this matter, and, if they find any public official is neglecting his duty, and that his neglect is willful, it is malfeasance in office, and he should be indicted. If the Prosecutor had any such evidence it was his duty to lay it before the Grand Jury, and their duty to take action and present it to the Court in the form of an indictment.

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## M'GOUGH INSISTS HE IS GUILTY

### The Convict Repeats His Assertion that He Killed Robert Ross — To Make an Affidavit.

DANNEMORA, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck and District Attorney Burlingame, commissioned by the Governor, had an interview with J. B. McGough, the self-confessed murderer of Robert Ross, this morning. The only persons present besides McGough and the commission was Stenographer Loeb, sent by the Governor.

At the conclusion of the interview District Attorney Burlingame refused to divulge what McGough had stated, saying that it was for the Governor's information only. Shea's counsel, G. R. Hitt and John T. Norton, then requested an interview with McGough, which was granted, and the newspaper men in attendance were allowed to be present. McGough was seated on a sofa and gave his answers promptly, but without emotion.

In reply to Mr. Hitt's questions he said he was ready to repeat under oath his confession made Saturday. He said that he, instead of Shea, killed Robert Ross. His confession was his free and voluntary act, influenced by no one. He had no interview directly or indirectly with Shea or his counsel since Shea came into the prison. He wrote the confession himself Saturday and gave it to the Warden. It was directed to the Governor. Mr. Hitt is preparing an affidavit for McGough to sign.

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## AGREE WITH THE MAYOR

### Commissioners Denounced Improper Excise Espionage.

## CLAIM THEY NEVER SANCTIONED IT

### The Records, However, Show that Spies Were Employed by the Police and Their Services Were Paid For.

Police Commissioners Roosevelt, Grant, and Parker were asked yesterday if they had any comment to make on the portion of the annual message of Mayor Strong to the Common Council referring to "espionage," it being understood that the term "espionage" applied to the hiring of paid spies and not to those who acted conscientiously and in good faith for the City Vigilance Society or kindred organizations in the enforcement of the excise law last year. The clause in the message is as follows:

> I do not believe that the most healthful enforcement of the law can be had, however great may appear the necessity therefor, by the employment of a system of espionage that creates suspicion either as to its fairness or the manner in which it is exercised.

"I am pleased," Commissioner Roosevelt said, "that the Mayor stood so cordially by what the board has done."

"What do you think of his reference to a system of espionage?" he was asked.

"I know nothing of that," he replied. "I was not looking for small matters when I glanced over the message."

Commissioner Grant said, "I have not yet read the message, and so cannot speak about it."

The Commissioner's attention was called to the Mayor's reference to a system of espionage in connection with excise enforcement, and he said:

"I do not believe in either improper methods or the illegitimate use of a system. We have never permitted improper methods, although some men may, at times, in an excess of zeal have gone further than they should have gone to obtain evidence."

"The message is thoroughly appreciative of the work of the board," Commissioner Parker said. "No one can find any fault with it. So far as a 'system of espionage' is concerned, we don't want to employ a system of espionage, but we must have our men watchful.

"None but violators of the law object to being watched. We never authorized such methods as it was said we employed. The stories of 'dead babies' and 'Give me a drink for God's sake!' are 'fakes,' every one of them.

"No man was ever directed to appeal to a liquor seller's humanity or charity for the purpose of having him violate the law."

The Mayor, judging from his message, remembers that there was a paid spy system of excise law enforcement. The Commissioners appear to have forgotten it, although a reference to the Treasurer's accounts would find many disbursements for the hire of such spies.

Perhaps the Commissioners repudiate and discredit such a system as Commissioner Parker repudiated and discredited Chief Detective O'Brien's tabulated statement of "unsolved crimes" given out for publication last week.

Chief Conlin, talking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Aug. 15, 1895, about the enforcement of the excise law, said:

"The excise law was enforced very well on Sunday, in spite of all that may be said to the contrary. I am very much pleased.

"It is my intention to keep at it until I find that the judgment of the liquor dealers is that it is futile to resist.

"Yes, the Captains employed many citizen detectives, but how many I cannot tell until the bills for services come in to-morrow."

To be specific, July 21 William Meyers of 333 Pleasant Avenue and Peter Spoto of 447 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Italians, were employed as hired spies, or "stool pigeons," to aid the police of the Twenty-eighth Precinct in detecting violations of the excise law, and they were started out supplied with money to procure evidence. Eighteen persons were arrested through their espionage, of whom fifteen were held in the Harlem Police Court. The expenses of the spies were paid out of the Police Contingent Fund.

Many other precincts hired spies, but the majority of them either had bad reputations or resorted to extremes to earn their money, and the Police Magistrates finally refused to credit their testimony.

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## DECIDED IN FAVOR OF MADDEN

### Court of Appeals Reverses the Lower Courts' Finding—Does Not Affect the Result in Long Island City.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The Court of Appeals to-day reversed the order of the lower courts, without costs to either party, in the application of John P. Madden, appellant, against the Clerk of Queens County. Madden was the independent Democratic candidate for Mayor of Long Island City last Fall.

This was an appeal from an order of the General Term affirming an order of the Special Term denying appellant's motion that the county be required to omit from the ticket of the regular Democratic Party at the last general election the names of candidates for State and judicial offices, as no candidates for such offices were nominated by the first-mentioned party.

The County Clerk of Queens County printed the regular Democratic State nominees under the emblem of a battleaxe, adopted by the Gleasonites of Long Island City, and over their local nominees. Mr. Madden wanted to prevent the placing of the Democratic State nominees at the head of the Gleason column, but the lower courts refused to grant him any relief. The Court of Appeals held that he was entitled to the relief asked for.

The Court of Appeals's decision, however, does not affect the result of the vote or the Mayoralty contest in Long Island City, as the court's decision in the Hirsh case in a measure established the vote on which the Mayoralty contest was determined.

Chief Judge Andrews wrote an opinion in the case, in which all the Court of Appeals Judges concurred. He says the question involved was only with reference to the duties of the County Clerk under the election law in making up and printing official ballots to be used at a general election. The court holds that there is no authority in law conferred on the County Clerk to insert any names in the printed list of candidates of any party except those whose nominations have been duly certified in accordance with the act, and that the Clerk of Queens County, in printing in the column of the regular Democratic Party of Queens County, under the battleaxe emblem, last Fall, the names of the candidates for State and judicial offices of the Democratic Party, transcended his authority, and that the courts below erred in their decision on the merits.

It appears from the opinion that the election having been held, the decision of the question is of no practical importance in the particular case. A final decision was required to prevent embarrassment in the future from conflicting judicial decisions.

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## WILL FIX A SENATORIAL SLATE

### New-Jersey Republicans Will Hold a Conference Friday.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—Senators Stokes, Parry, Thompson, Hoffman, and others were here to-day and agreed upon a conference of Republican Senators to be held in this city next Friday night.

This conference will be preliminary to the regular caucus for the selection of officers for the Senate, and no doubt will result in the fixing of a slate.

There is now scarcely any doubt that Senator Thompson will be made President.

The House Republican caucus will be held Monday night. Derousse and Skinner, the candidates for Speaker, were here again to-day. There is no change in their contest, and, while Skinner is hopeful, those nearest to him say he cannot count on enough votes to win; that nineteen votes are the full measure of his strength up to date.

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### Water Street Building Burned.

The overturning of a lamp in the office of Wilson Lathrop & Co., produce dealers, started a fire that nearly destroyed the four-story brick building, 30 Water Street, yesterday afternoon. Part of the stock of the [illegible] Oil Supply Company was burned. The loss was about [illegible].

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

## Unsettled Markets with Increased Speculation.

## INFLUENCED BY THE WAR TALK ABROAD

### Wheat at the Close was Firm—Corn Was Strong—Provisions Lower—Cotton Weaker—Coffee Much Lower.

The grain markets were higher and more active with the war talk from abroad, advancing wheat 1⅛@1⅜c, corn ⅝@⅝c, and oats ¼@⅜c, while cotton was depressed 10@11 points, and only moderately active. Provisions declined rather sharply, through the unexpected heavy receipts of swine. Coffee followed the cables and closed much lower, with outside offerings more urgent.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator | 70¾@ | .. |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator | 23¾@ | 24 |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | 35½@ | .. |
| Flour, straights, Spring | $3.00 | @$3.30 |
| Flour, straights, Winter | 3.30 | @ 3.40 |
| Cotton, middling uplands | 8 3-16@ | .. |
| Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X | 17 @ | 20 |
| Pork, mess | 9.50 | @10.00 |
| Lard, Western steam | .. | @ 5.65 |
| Beef, family | 10.00 | @12.00 |
| Butter, creamery, fancy | 23 @ | 25 |
| Sugar, granulated | 4⅞@ | 5 |
| Coffee, Rio, No. 7 | 14 @ | 14¼ |
| Cheese, State, full cream, new | 9¾@ | 10½ |
| Copper, lake | 10.00 @ | .. |
| Lead | 3.05 @ | 3.07½ |

WHEAT—Contracts were more active and higher, on better cables, firmer West, political complications abroad, Bradstreet's report of 645,000 bushels increase east of the Rockies, 2,128,000 bushels decrease afloat and in Europe, and a decrease of 1,483,000 bushels in the world's visible supply, with the close firm at 1⅛@1⅜c advance. ....Spot was in active export demand at 1¼c advance. Sales, 320,000 bushels, including 220,000 bushels Spring wheat, 64,000 bushels No. 2 hard Manitoba, 24,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, Duluth; 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard, Spring, and 4,000 bushels No. 2 red, on private terms, free on board, afloat.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 3c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1¾c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2⅝c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, 485,027 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 493,900 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 92,775 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were quiet and firm at ⅝@⅝c advance, on better cables, firmer West, and following wheat. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 355,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot was firm and ½c higher, but dull. Sales, 14,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, on private terms, free on board, afloat....Receipts, 16,575 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 122,559 bushels....Clearances hence, 164,263 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 276,040 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and steady at ¼@⅜c advance, influenced by corn and the West....Spot were moderately active at ¼@⅜c advance. Sales, 57,000 bushels No. 2 white, elevator, at 25c; No. 3 white, at 24c for 21,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 25½c; No. 3, 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 23¾@24c for 11,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¼c; rejected white, 23c; rejected mixed, 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 24¾@25c; track mixed, 24@25c; track white, 24@27½c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 51,600 bushels; exports, 757 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | ...... | ....@.... | 67⅝ |
| February | ...... | ....@.... | 68⅛ |
| March | 15,000 | 68⅜@69⅝ | 69⅝ |
| May | 3,815,000 | 66 5-16@67⅜ | 67⅜ |
| July | 120,000 | 66⅛@67⅝ | 67⅝ |
| Total | 3,950,000 | | |

CORN.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | ...... | ....@.... | 35½ |
| February | ...... | ....@.... | 35¼ |
| May | 230,000 | 34⅞@35¼ | 35¼ |
| July | 10,000 | 35⅞@36⅜ | 36⅜ |
| Total | 240,000 | | |

OATS.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | ...... | ....@.... | 23¾ |
| February | ...... | ....@.... | 24 |
| March | ...... | ....@.... | 24⅛ |
| May | 75,000 | 24⅛@24⅛ | 24⅛ |
| No. 2 White—January | 15,000 | 25 @.... | 25 |
| Total | 90,000 | | |

FLOUR—Demand very fair and prices held firmer. Sales, 18,200 bbls, including of City Mills, 5,670 bbls patents, 1,850 bbls clears, 1,000 bbls extra, and 1,225 bbls fine, at quotations; 3,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.70, 1,200 sacks Spring bakers' at $2.50, 600 bbls Winter clear at $3.25@$3.40, 2,400 bbls straights at $3.50, 300 bbls patents at $3.85, 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.90@$3, and 300 bbls second patents at $3.50.... Arrivals, 15,011 bbls and 4,776 sacks; exports, 3,631 bbls and 45,039 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 58,034 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.30 per bbl; supers, $2.45@$2.60; No. 2, $2.70@$2.75; No. 1, $2.80@$3; clears, $3.15@$3.40; straights, $3.30@$3.40; white wheat straights, $3.35@$3.50; patents, $3.50@$3.85; city patents, $4@$4.25; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.75@$2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.70@$2; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.35; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.30@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and barely steady. Sales, 500 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Less active and steady at $1.30 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 38c, spot, and 39¼@39½c February delivery.

OATMEAL—Quiet and unchanged. Quoted: rolled oats, $2.85@$3; cut, $3.05@$3.10; ground, $2.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steady and quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2; granulated yellow meal, $2.10@$2.25; white do, $2.10@$2.35; brewers' meal, 85c; grits, 85c; chops, 60c; coarse meal, 66@69c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Very quiet and unchanged. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

## OILS.

COTTONSEED—This market showed more prime yellow on offer than upon the day before, at 28c; and 500 bbls in lots were taken from dock at 28c free on board. There had been a reaction to lower prices for lard, which had urged the selling at 28c. Besides, trading hung upon its old dull basis from all sources. Crude in barrels had 24c bid and 24½c asked. There were 4 tanks crude in bulk obtained in the Carolinas at 20c, although it was said that ½c more had been bid in some sections. However, it was not possible to sell to New-York over 20c. LINSEED was firm on moderate demands; Calcutta at 50c; American at 42c; boiled at 45c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair demand; pure racked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm; quoted at 50@51c.

### Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Jan. 7.—Oil opened at $1.49; highest, $1.49; lowest, $1.49; closed $1.49 bid. Standard price, $1.50.

## PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was reaction throughout the list upon yesterday's trading, with the declines 25c for pork, 10 points for lard, and 10 points for bacon, closing with a slight recovery. The lower prices were due to larger receipts of hogs than had been looked for all over the West, while the weather had become milder and increasing supplies were expected, with estimated receipts for to-day at Chicago of 42,000 head. Besides the large packers were more anxious sellers of the products. Then, again, Europe has a good deal of comparatively cheap stuff, and has also a large amount afloat, which is offering at prices to shut off to some extent foreign demand upon our markets.

LARD—Made at the West a decline of 10 points through diminished trading and expected full supplies of hogs on better weather for forwarding, closing a trifle steadier. The foreign demand for the product was of a more restricted character on some of the recent shipments abroad, being offered at relatively [illegible] uary at the West was at [illegible] ing at 5.45c, nominal; M[illegible] closing at 5.70c asked. H[illegible] of 100 tcs cash taken at [illegible] was steady, with sales [illegible] 80c. January [illegible] nominal. Refined continued dull; Continent at 6.10c; South American at 6.40c; compound at 4⅝@5c, as to quality and quantity.

PORK—Under pressure from the packers, through fear of larger hog receipts, prices of the product broke 25c per bbl, while there was much less demand; the close showed a reaction of 10c; January closed at $9.17½; May was at $9.40@$9.57½, closing at $9.50. Here there was little export demand, with sales of 200 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.50@$10; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $10.50@$12.50.

BACON—The short rib trading was light, while there was a decline of 10 points, followed by some firmness. At the West, January was at the close $4.45, nominal; May was at $4.70@$4.77½, closing at $4.75 asked.

CUTMEATS—There was rather steadier holding of prices, but the trading was slack and in small lines. Pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 4¾c; 10 lb average, 4⅞@5c; pickled hams, 8@8¼c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7c; 18 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, 7⅝c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7½@7⅝c.

BEEF—There was moderate trading only, while prices were generally held steadily; packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and held firmly. Quoted at $15@$15.50 here and $14@$14.50 at the West.

HOGS—Were here at decidedly higher prices on moderate supplies. Receipts at the West, 92,729 head; same time last year, 87,207 head. Chicago—Receipts, 37,000 head; moderately active; 5c lower; $3.35@$3.85; left over, 4,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,149 head; active; strong; $3.30@$3.85. St. Louis—Receipts, 13,883 head; 5c lower; $3.20@$3.70. Omaha—Receipts, 9,500 head; slow to 5c lower; $3.45@$3.55. Pittsburg—Active; $4@$4.25. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,197 head; $3.55@$3.75. Kansas City—Receipts, 16,000 head; barely steady; $3.40@$3.70. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.90@$4.05. Indianapolis—Receipts, 10,000 head; steady; $3.75@$3.85. Quotations here were 5¼c for heavy, 5⅜c for 180 lb, 5½c for 150 lb, 5⅜c for 140 lb, 5⅞c for 120 lb, and 6@6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was firm. The price had reached a point at which export business was possible steadily, and 3¾c was bid from the English market; for the moderate quantities on offer 3⅞c was asked. For country-made, prices ranged from 3¾@4⅛c, as to quality, with slack demands.

STEARINE—In oleostearine there was absence of further business; there were rather full supplies on offer; 5c was the trading basis, at which there was a limited demand; sale of 25,000 lb city at 5c. For lard stearine a slow and nominal market; Western at 6¼c. For oleo oil an advance of a florin at Rotterdam, where sales were made of Modoc at 43 florins, and of Harrison and United at 44 florins.

## COFFEE.

Contracts were influenced to weakness by lower firm offers from Rio, easier cables, local realizing, and scarcity of buyers, with the close 20@30 points down....Havre was quiet and unchanged to ½ pfennig off.... Hamburg unchanged to ¼ pfennig off.... Spot Rio dull and easy at 14@14½c for No. 7. Sales, 700 bags Savanilla and 500 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Opening Call—11:00 A. M.—March, 750 bags at 13.10c; total, 750 bags. Between Call and Close—February, 1,000 bags at 12.85c; March, 250 bags at 13.05, 250 bags at 13.00c, 750 bags at 12.05c, 500 bags at 12.90c, 3,250 bags at 12.95c, 500 bags at 12.90c, 3,250 bags at 12.40c, 500 bags at 12.45c; September, 1,000 bags at 11.85c, 500 bags at 11.80c, 1,000 bags at 11.75c; December, 500 bags at 11.60c; total, 12,750 bags. March, 1897, 1,000 bags at 11.50c; total for day, 14,500 bags. Closing Prices—January, 12.95@13.05c; February, 12.85@12.90c; March, 12.80@12.90c; April, 12.50@12.60c; May, 12.40@12.45c; June, 12.15@12.25c; July, 12.05@12.15c; August, 11.75@11.85c; September, 11.60@11.70c; October, 11.45@11.55c; November, 11.40@11.50c; December, 11.40@11.50c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total stock in New-York Saturday | | 270,383 |
| Arrivals, ex S. S. Prussia—Rio, via Europe | | 533 |
| | | 270,916 |
| Warehouse deliveries Saturday | | 5,677 |
| Total stock in New-York to-day | | 265,239 |
| Total stock in Baltimore | 31,264 | |
| Deliveries Saturday | 624 | —30,640 |
| Total stock in New-Orleans | 39,324 | |
| Arrivals S. S. Santa Fe | 7,112 | |
| | 46,436 | |
| Deliveries Saturday | 604 | —45,832 |
| | | 76,472 |
| Total stock in United States | | 341,711 |
| Afloat from Rio per S. S. Jan. 6 | 90,000 | |
| Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 6 | 26,000 | |
| Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 6 | 104,000 | |
| Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 27 | 18,000 | |
| | | 238,000 |
| Total | | 579,711 |
| Same time 1895 | | 509,819 |

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.......14@14¼c

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1..2.95 above No. 7 | No. 5..1.35 above No. 7 |
| No. 2..2.60 above No. 7 | No. 6..1.00 above No. 7 |
| No. 3..2.20 above No. 7 | No. 8..1.00 below No. 7 |
| No. 4..1.80 above No. 7 | No. 9..1.60 below No. 7 |

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25¼@26c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¾c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16¼@17¼c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 17@18½c; Bucuramauga, 17¼@19½c; Bogota, 19¼@21½c; San Salvador, 17⅜@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 17¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16½@17¼c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16¾@17¾c; Mexican—Cordova, 17@18½c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

## COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and unsettled, closing barely steady at 10@11 points' decline, and influenced by the war rumors from abroad, and easier cables. Spot was quiet at ⅛c decline. Sales, 114 bales to spinners, with 300 bales delivered on contract. Middling Gulf, 8 3-16c; middling uplands, 8 7-16c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅜c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

| Month. | To-day's Closing Prices. | —Extremes.— High-est. | Low-est. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 7.80@7.81 | 7.89 | 7.86 | 500 |
| February | 7.83@7.85 | 7.95 | 7.86 | 2,400 |
| March | 7.91@7.92 | 8.01 | 7.90 | 99,200 |
| April | 7.96@7.97 | 8.06 | 7.97 | 4,800 |
| May | 8.01@8.02 | 8.11 | 8.00 | 73,700 |
| June | 8.05@8.05 | 8.15 | 8.05 | 11,500 |
| July | 8.08@8.10 | 8.18 | 8.13 | 1,200 |
| August | 8.09@8.10 | 8.18 | 8.09 | 10,100 |
| September | 7.92@7.96 | 8.03 | 8.03 | 200 |
| October | 7.75@7.77 | 7.86 | 7.79 | 3,200 |
| November | 7.71@7.73 | 7.81 | 7.78 | 900 |
| Total | | | | 207,700 |

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 10.

| | S. | S. & M. | T. | W. | T. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galveston | 7559 | 6107 | 2600 | .. | .. | .. |
| New-Orleans | 9134 | 5063 | 9562 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mobile | 1082 | 1468 | 2333 | .. | .. | .. |
| Savannah | 2670 | 3277 | 2811 | .. | .. | .. |
| Charleston | 598 | 937 | 312 | .. | .. | .. |
| Wilmington | 282 | 87 | 386 | .. | .. | .. |
| Norfolk | 2758 | 3373 | 1749 | .. | .. | .. |
| Baltimore | 2872 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New-York | 7 | 1077 | 1963 | .. | .. | .. |
| Boston | 1419 | 1306 | 756 | .. | .. | .. |
| Philadelphia | 68 | 139 | 68 | .. | .. | .. |
| West Point | .. | 513 | 958 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 28449 | 23347 | 23504 | .. | .. | .. |
| This day last week | 40347 | 37962 | 38415 | 17438 | 13524 | 24163 |
| This day last year | 28071 | 50228 | 35490 | 32704 | 27448 | 29707 |

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 2,336 bbls; peas, 1,816 bbls. Export, beans, 468 bbls; peas, 1,368 bbls. Demand has not improved at all largely, but arrivals continue light and the feeling has become somewhat steadier on most kinds. Best marks of marrows are selling very generally at $1.50, and no one seems inclined to sell pea below $1.30; medium are jobbing mainly at $1.32½@$1.35 for best marks; scarcely any call for white kidney. Exporters took a moderate quantity of red kidney last week, but have not done much so far this week; the quotation remains at $1.20@$1.22½, but there is some disposition to ask $1.25 for fancy quality. Turtle soup are not much wanted, and there is at present very little out of town inquiry for yellow eye. Plenty of California Lima arriving, and receivers are selling as freely as possible at $1.90; old foreign beans nearly unsalable; green peas remain very dull. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.50; do, medium, $1.30@$1.35; do, pea, $1.30; do, white kidney, $1.60; do, red kidney, $1.20@$1.22½; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.50; do, Lima, California, [illegible] foreign pea, old, $1.05@[illegible] $1.10; [illegible] do, [illegible]

25c; do, June, 10@21½c; State, dairy, 12@21c; Western imitation creamery, 14@19c; do, factory, 10@17c.

CHEESE—Desirable stock held with confidence, but trading is slow....State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 9⅝@10c; do, small, 7⅝@10½c; fancy, 10¼@10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—No material change in prices; demand and receipts both moderate....Pennsylvania and Maryland, fancy, fresh, 25@26c; State, fresh gathered, good to fancy, 24@25c; State mixed, 20@23c; Western, fresh collections, choice, 25c; Western, fresh collections, fair to good, 21@24c; Southern, fresh collections, fair to good, 21@24c; refrigerator, short holdings, choice, 20@21c; refrigerator, September packed, 18@19c; refrigerator, case, $4@$4.50; limed, Western, good to fancy, 17½@18c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts for week: Apples, 9,270 bbls; cranberries, 15 bbls, and 437 cases. Apples have been generally dull, and under grades have slightly favored the buyer, but toward the close receivers have been able to clean up fairly well, and fancy qualities are rather firm; occasional lots of unusually fancy fruit from all sections bring a slight premium above our quotations. Grapes have very little demand, but are not plenty. Cranberries have ruled dull; of late the weather has been too cold for a sale movement, and holders hope for better trade with milder temperature, but the tone is evidently weaker. Oranges have also been at a standstill owing to danger of freezing; prices show little change nominally, but the quantity on hand and the prospective large supply of foreign give the tone weakness. We quote: Apples—Fancy Northern, Winter, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, State King, $2.50@$3; do, Greening and Baldwin, $2@$2.50; do, up-river, $1.75@$2.25; do, Southern red, $2@$3; do, Western, Ben Davis, $2@$2.50; inferior fruit, 50c@$1.25. Grapes—State, per small basket, 7@12c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, fancy, per bbl, $10; do, good to choice, $8@$9.50; do, common to fair, $5@$7.50; do, Jersey, $7@$7.50; do, per crate, $2@$2.40. Oranges—California, per box, $2.50@$4; do, Florida, $3@$5. Mandarins—Florida, $8@$10; tangerines, $10@$14; grape fruit, $8@$10.

DRIED—Receipts for week, 12,550 pks; exports, 7,221 pks. There have been more inquiries of late for evaporated apples, and the market has a steadier tone. Prices are no higher, but it is easier to realize the rates asked of late. Sun-dried sliced apples are very plenty and have a limited outlet; easy figures would be named on round lots. Coarse cut are also dull and in buyer's favor. Chops steady but slow. Some call for cores and skins in shipping order, but small promiscuous lots are not wanted except at low figures. Peaches have but little inquiry, and there is a slow peddling trade in small fruits. California fruits moving a little better. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, Southern, sliced, 2@3½c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2¼@3¼c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 1⅜@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@1⅜c. Peaches—Peeled, 5@7c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 19c; do, sun-dried, 17½c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6@6¼c; blackberries, 3¼@3⅜c; apricots, 9½@13½c. Peaches—California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@8c; prunes, as to size, 4@7½c.

POULTRY—Alive—Receipts have continued light, and market firm and higher for all grades. At the close we quote: Fowls, per lb, 11½c; chickens, per lb, 10@10½c; roosters, per lb, 7c; turkeys, per lb, 11c; ducks, per pair, 65c@$1; geese, per pair, $1.25@$1.75; pigeons, per pair, 20@30c. Dressed—The supply of dressed poultry has been comparatively moderate the past week, and has included a good many lots of frozen from Western freezers, the late favorable advices from here having induced several shippers to take frozen stock out earlier than had been intended. Among the late receipts of fresh killed a good many have arrived chilled, and many hard frozen, and more or less discolored, so that available supply of choice soft unchilled stock has been moderate. Trading has not been specially active, but the market generally considered in good shape for choice to fancy quality, more especially for chickens and fowls. Very few near-by turkeys arriving, but they are apt to run large and sell slowly unless small and medium size. Western in fair supply, and only moderately active. Selected hens, all young, are held firmly at 14c, and mixed young hens and medium sized young toms at 13@13½c, but clear young toms appearing at 13c, and all big heavy birds have to be thrown out at that. Fancy large capons in fair request and firm, but small, and shipments irregular. Fancy soft-meated chickens and choice fowls in fair request and firm, but a large share of the chickens run stoggy, and the fowls scarce and poor and average, lots offering from 10c down, with some poor as low as 6c. Choice ducks continue very scarce. Geese in fair supply, and have only a moderate demand, with prices barely steady. Squabs firm. We quote: Turkeys, near-by, 14@16c; do, Western, choice to fancy, 13@14c; do, fair to good, 11@12c; do, poor, 8@10c; capons—Philadelphia, fancy, 20c; do, medium size, 18@19c; do, small and slips, 13@16c; do, Western, fancy, 17@18c; do, small and slips, 12@14c; chickens—Philadelphia, 12@16c; do, State and Western, 11@12½c; fowls, do, 11@11½c; fowls and chickens, fair to good, 8@10c; old cocks, 7@7½c; ducks, near-by, 16@17c; do, Western, choice to fancy, 14@16c; geese, near-by, 11@12c; do, Western, good to choice, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.75.

GAME—Choice quail continue in good demand and firm, but impossible to obtain any advance. Grouse in light supply and held steadily, but demand limited. Western partridges slow. Venison scarce and wanted. Rabbits plenty, of irregular quality, and value, but prime large and clear held steadily. We quote: Partridges, near-by, per pair, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c. Grouse, $1.80@$1.50. Quail, per dozen, $1.75@$2.25. Wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $2.50@$3.50, do, red-head, $1.50@$2; do, mallard, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c. Rabbits, undrawn, 20@25c; do, drawn, 15@18c; do, Jacks, 35@50c. Venison, saddles, per lb, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts have not been very large, and, with a fair demand, both hay and straw have improved, and the market closed firm at the advance. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 75@95c; do, clover and clover-mixed, 60@75c. Straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 70@80c; do, short rye, 55@65c; do, oat, 50@60c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

SUNDRIES—Beeswax scarce and firm at 31@32c per lb. Honey quiet and unchanged. We quote: Comb, per lb, 11@15c; extracted, per lb, 5@6½c; do, per gallon, 45@55c. Maple sugar, 12@12½c per lb. Maple, syrup, 75@90c per gallon. Genseng root, per lb, $2.75@$3.75. Turkey tail and wing feathers in demand at 4@14c per lb.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes quiet; other vegetables in moderate request....Potatoes, Maine, $1.10; Long Island, 90c@$1; State, 50@90c; Jersey, 50@85c; Bermuda, $1@$6.50; sweets, $2@$4.50; cauliflower, bbl, $2@$7; cabbages, per 100, $2@$6.50; celery, dozen stalks, 10c@$1; eggplant, bbl, $9@$12; onions, white, bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 40c@$1; do, yellow, 75c@$1.50; tomatoes, carrier, $1@$3; spinach, bbl, $2.50@$4; kale, bbl, 90c@$1.

## GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A moderate trade at very steady prices....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Market firm, and trading reported good....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5⅜c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw held firmly, with a light inquiry. Sales, 300 tons molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3⅛c....Refined unchanged and quiet....Raw sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅜c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by the refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignments, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.... Cutloaf, 5½c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 4⅞@5c; standard A, 4⅞c; off A, 4½@4⅝c; softs, 3⅝@4½c.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks are worth $5.50@$5.75 per 1,000; up-river hard, $5.50@$5.67½; Jerseys, $5.25@$5.50; pale, $1.75@$2; Croton, dark and red, $18; Croton, brown, $12; Trenton, front, $19....Rosendale cement is worth 90@95c per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.80@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.10; German Portland, $2.10@$2.65.... Rockland common lime is worth 80c per bbl, and do, finishing, 85c; State common lime, 70c, and do, finishing, $1....Laths are worth $1.80@$1.90 per 1,000....Goats' hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HOPS—Market generally easy, with trading confined to small lots....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2¼@5c; do, olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 4@5c; crop of 1894, common, 3@4c.

HIDES—City slaughters were firm, while dry hides were neglected....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 80 lb, 21c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres, kips, selected, 10 to 18 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, kips, selected, 10 to [illegible] do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 [illegible] backs, 27c; seconds, 24½@25c; oak, seconds, 28@29c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—Tin steady at 13c. Copper easy at 10c. Lead easy at 3.05@3.07½c. Spelter nominal at 3.65c.

## NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Trading moderate, with prices firm; Southern regular at 30¼c; machine-made barrels, 30⅝c.

RESIN—Market unchanged and business light; good strained, $1.65; common strained, $1.62½; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.20@$3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 7.—Resin steady; strained, $1.30; good strained, $1.35. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 28c; irregular, 27½c. Tar steady at 90c. Crude turpentine quiet; hard not quoted; soft, $1.40; virgin, $1.80.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 7.—Turpentine dull at 26½c; receipts, 13 casks. Resin, good strained, firm at $1.10@$1.25; receipts, 298 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 7.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 28c; sales, 643 bbls. Resin firm at $1.25.

## FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was in active demand at firmer rates. Engagements: To Liverpool, 6 loads grain, at 3½d; to Hull, 5 loads grain, at 4½d; to Stettin, 2 loads grain, at 3s 6d. Charters: British steamer, sugar, one port north side Cuba to New-York or Philadelphia, 8c, Boston, 9c, if two loading ports, 9@10c, respectively; British steamer, 11,000 quarters grain, North Atlantic ports to Cork for orders, 3s 3d, February; Italian bark, 879 tons, lumber, Pensacola to La Plata, $11, $2 form; British bark, 344 tons, cedar and mahogany, Cuba to New-York, private terms; British bark, 298 tons, sugar, Port Spain to Delaware Breakwater for orders, 10c; schooner, 476 tons, coal and coke, Baltimore to Tampico, $1.80 and $2.35, respectively; schooner, 1,085 tons, coal and coke, Baltimore to Tampico, $1.85 and $2.35, respectively; schooner, 428 tons, (corrected,) lumber, Satilla to Fall River, $4.87½; schooner, 387 tons, coal, Perth Amboy to Portsmouth, 70c.

## DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week included 158,329 pks flour, 8,784 pks cornmeal, 24,050 bushels wheat, 513,600 bushels oats, 283,650 bushels barley, 7,250 bushels peas, 306,150 bushels corn, 39,891 bales cotton, 1,628 bbls spirits turpentine, 10,135 bbls resin, 2,366 bbls tar, 2,606 bbls pork, 2,589 bbls beef, 22,351 pks cutmeats, 26,722 pks butter, 8,771 pks cheese, 15,662 tcs lard, 33,496 kegs lard, 1,553 bbls whisky, 971 hhds tobacco, 1,782 pks tobacco, 1,066 bales wool, 8,111 bbls beans, 4,552 bbls cottonseed oil, 3,326 bbls molasses, 1,900 bags peanuts, 19,223 pks eggs, and 7,759 pks rice.

## DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic products for the week were $7,227,728, against $7,346,560 same time last year. The week's exports included 2,327 bbls apples, 2,030 lb beeswax, 121,312 bbls wheat flour, 3,075 bbls cornmeal, 802,359 bushels wheat, 6,124 bushels oats, 28,132 bushels barley, 6,538 bushels peas, 131,723 bushels corn, 369 bxs candles, 1,137 tons coal, 9,740 bales cotton, 3,965 bales hay, 1,087 bbls spirits turpentine, 3,355 bbls resin, 142 bbls tar, 15 bbls pitch, 600 gallons sperm oil, 13,981 gallons lard oil, 922 gallons linseed oil, 89,658 gallons cottonseed oil, 13,239,201 gallons petroleum, 3,425 bbls pork, 1,118 bbls beef, 788 tcs beef, 5,566,170 lb cutmeats, 68,725 lb butter, 416,714 lb cheese, 4,643,656 lb lard, 556 bbls rice, 342,760 lb tallow, 938 hhds tobacco, 2,245 pks tobacco, 206,112 lb manufactured tobacco, and 221 lb whalebone.

## CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The prime factor in the wheat market to-day was unquestionably the South African question, and the strained relations between Germany and England on the matter. Foreigners were credited with enormous buying at the seaboard, and 30 loads were taken for immediate export at New-York. New-Yorkers were buying in this market, and local professionals of the influential sort were arrayed on the long side or were covering shorts. The tone of the market was extremely nervous and responsive to every scrap of bull news, whilst the offerings were not of a character to cause much of an impression. The clearances at Atlantic ports were large, (693,619 bushels,) the inference being that the wants of Europe were urgent. Early quotations of British consols were 9-16 lower, but later reports to the effect that the decline had been recovered were received. Continental markets showed an advancing tendency, the fact confirming the belief in serious political difficulties. Receipts in the Northwest were 414 cars, against 408 cars last Tuesday and 282 cars a year ago. Local withdrawals from store were 72,200 bushels. Bradstreet's reported a decline in the world's visible supply of 1,483,000 bushels. The strength of the market was most marked at the close, about which times the highet quotations were established. May wheat opened from 57⅞c to 59½c, sold between 58⅜c and 60⅝c, closing at 60⅝c—1⅛@1⅝c higher than yesterday.

WHEAT—Cash was strong and 1c per bushel higher. Receipts at principal Western points were 364,737 bushels; shipments, 95,757 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 92,775 bushels; shipments, 493,900 bushels.

CORN—Responded to the same influence, which cut so important a figure in wheat. There was nothing of weakness in the situation, and prices showed a decided gain at the close. Buying was considered the most rational course under existing condition, notwithstanding an increase in the movement from the interior, 609 cars coming in to-day. The trade assumed quite respectable proportions, many shorts covering, and in some instances going long of the market. Liverpool cables were steady to firm. The output from store was light at 42,589 bushels, and export clearances large at 308,340 bushels. Bradstreet's reported an increase in stocks of 355,000 bushels. May corn opened at 28¼c and advanced to 28⅞c, where it closed—½@⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was ¼@½c per bushel higher. Receipts at principal Western points were 443,368 bushels; shipments, 208,632 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 123,159 bushels.

OATS—Rallied with wheat and corn, a good business being transacted, commission men displaying greater activity than for a long time. St. Louis was reported as buying in considerable short oats, the foreign situation prompting the action. Receipts were 285 cars. There was no oats withdrawn from store. Bradstreet's reported an increase in stocks of 44,000 bushels. May oats closed ½c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were firm and ¼@½c per bushel higher.

RYE—There was inquiry for small lots of rye to-day, but no large orders. Offerings were light and prices firm. Receipts were 14 cars, but they were mostly through-billed. No. 2 on the regular market was 33½c. May sold at 37¼@37½c. January was nominally 4c under May.

BARLEY—The demand and offerings in barley were both light. The trade was very quiet. Receipts were 84 cars, but a large number of them were delivered on previous sales. Prices were about steady. Poor to fair ranged from 21c to 28c; good to choice, 28c to 36c, with fancy nominally above.

PROVISIONS—Product was in a declinig mood until well along in the session, when, owing to the strength exhibited by grain and to the high tension of European politics, the sentiment changed, a fair recovery taking place. The early course of the market was due to a heavy run of hogs and a decline in their price. Yesterday's buyers were the best sellers this morning. At the close May pork was 15c under yesterday; May lard and ribs each 5c lower. Domestic markets were quiet and easy. Liverpool advices reported a strong market at that place. Receipts were moderate and the shipments large. The cash market was inactive and steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 63 cars; corn, 265 cars; oats, 95 cars; hogs, 42,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

| Articles. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2— | | | | |
| Jan. | 56⅝@.. | 58 @.. | 56 @.. | 57⅝@.. |
| Feb. | 56⅝@.. | 58⅛@.. | 56¼@.. | 58⅛@.. |
| May | 58⅞@59⅛ | 60⅝@.. | 58⅜@.. | 60⅝@.. |
| July | 59⅛@.. | 61 @.. | 59⅛@.. | 61 @.. |
| Corn, No. 2— | | | | |
| Jan. | 26 @.. | 26¼@.. | 26 @.. | 26¼@.. |
| Feb. | 26¼@.. | 26⅜@26¾ | 26¼@.. | 26⅜@26¾ |
| May | 28¼@.. | 28⅞@.. | 28¼@.. | 28⅞@.. |
| July | 29¼@.. | 29⅜@.. | 29¼@.. | 29⅜@.. |
| Oats, No. 2— | | | | |
| Jan. | 17½@.. | 17½@.. | 17½@.. | 17½@.. |
| May | 19⅛@.. | 19⅝@19¾ | 19⅛@.. | 19⅝@19¾ |
| Mess Pork, per bbl— | | | | |
| Jan. | $9.12½ | $9.17½ | $9.12½ | $9.17½ |
| May | 9.57½ | 9.57½ | 9.40 | 9.52½ |
| Lard, per 100 lb— | | | | |
| Jan. | 5.42½ | 5.45 | 5.40 | 5.40 |
| May | 5.70 | 5.72½ | 5.65 | 5.70 |
| Short Ribs, per 100 lb— | | | | |
| Jan. | 4.45 | 4.45 | 4.45 | 4.45 |
| May | 4.75 | 4.77½ | 4.70 | 4.75 |

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was firm, with a fair demand; hard wheat, Spring patents, was quotable at $3@$3.25 in wood; soft wheat, patents, $3@$3.10; hard wheat, bakers', $2@$2.25 in sacks; soft wheat, bakers', $2@$2.20; red dog, $1.30@$1.40 in sacks; Winter wheat, $3@$3.25 in wood; rye flour, $2.25@$2.40 in wood; No. 2 Spring wheat, 56⅞@58⅞c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 58@57½c; No. 2 red, 60⅝@63½c; No. 2 corn, 26⅜@26½c; No. 2 oats, 17⅝c; No. 2 rye, 33½c; No. 2 barley, 36@39c; No. 1 flaxseed, 91½@92c; prime timothy seed, $3.57½ nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $9.12½@$9.25; lard, per 100 lb, $5.40@$5.42½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $4.45@$4.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.87½@$4.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.62½@$4.75; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.50; granulated, $4.87; standard A, $4.75 per bbl; linseed oil not quoted.

| Articles. | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 5,768 | 6,111 |
| Wheat, bushels | 27,950 | 55,037 |
| Corn, bushels | 265,250 | 129,588 |
| Oats, bushels | 250,270 | 166,718 |
| Rye, bushels | 8,250 | 2,150 |
| Barley, bushels | 50,737 | 21,432 |

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was unsettled; extra creamery, 24c; firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 19@20c. Eggs were easy; fresh stock, 20@21c per dozen.

## COTTON MA[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7.[illegible] 1-16c; midd[illegible]dling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7⅛c; net receipts, 9,562 bales; gross, 9,608 bales; export to the Continent, 7,449 bales; coastwise, 3,784 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 394,280 bales.

To-morrow will be a legal holiday in New-Orleans.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 7.—Cotton quiet and easy; middling, 7 11-16c; low middling, 7½c; net and gross receipts, 2,811 bales; exports to the Continent, 5,200 bales; sales, 498 bales; stock, 86,921 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 7.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 15-16c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7 3-16c; net and gross receipts, 2,600 bales; exports to France, 6,953 bales; stock, 157,821 bales.

## STATE OF TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—There was a decidedly bullish tone to wheat to-day, and closing prices for May was at an advance of 1⅝c over yesterday. May opened at 55½c, and closed at top, at 56⅞c, against a close yesterday of 55¼c. Cash Wheat—There was an easier tone to cash wheat to-day, relative to May, although prices were higher. The arrival of wheat on orders to arrive have lessened the demand somewhat, and millers were not bidding above ¾c under May, and ½c under for spot. No. 1 Northern sold at 55@55½c; No. 2 Northern at 54—54¾c; No. 3, at 51@53½c. Receipts, 307 cars; shipments, 28 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 56⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 55⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 54⅝c. Flour steady and firmer at $2.95@$3.40 for patents; $2.95 for bakers'. Production, 45,000 bbls; shipments, 36,546 bbls. Millstuffs, bulk bran, $6, and shorts, $5.75.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Wool market firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX and above, 18@19c; X, 17@18c, medium, 22@23c; coarse, 21@22c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, &c., fine or X and XX, 16@17c; medium, 20@21½c; coarse, 21@22c. Fine washed delaine X and XX, 18@21c; medium washed, combing, do do do do, 25@26c. Tub-washed, choice, 24@25c; fair, 23@24c; coarse, 22@23c. Unwashed combing and delaine, medium, 18@18½c; coarse, do do do, 18@19c. Bright unwashed clothing, fine or X and XX, 12@13c; medium, 15@17c; coarse, 17@18c. Dark earthy unwashed clothing, fine, 9½@11c; medium, 11@13c; coarse, 12@13c. Montana, fine, 10@13c; medium, 13@14c; coarse, 14@15c. Territorial, fine, 9½@12c; medium, 11@13c; coarse, 13@14c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—Flour active, unchanged. Wheat—Market quiet, steady, unchanged. Corn—Quiet, barely steady; mixed ear, 29c; yellow ear, 30c; No. 3 white, 29c; No. 3 yellow, 29c. Oats—Market quiet, steady; rejected white, track, 20½c; No. 3 mixed, 19½c. Pork—Market active, firm; mess, $9.50; clear mess, $10.50; family, $10.50. Lard—Firm; steam leaf, 5⅞c; kettle lard, 5⅞c; prime steam, sales, $540. Bacon—Firm; loose shoulders, 5c; loose short rib sides, 5⅛c; loose short clear sides, 5⅜c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dressed meats steady, more active; loose shoulders, 4¼c; loose short ribs, 4½c; loose short clear sides, 4⅝c; box meats worth ¼c more. Whisky—Quiet, steady; sales of 608 bbls at $1.22.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 3,030 bbls; shipments, 5,505 bbls. Wheat higher; receipts, 28,080 bushels; shipments, 3,800 bushels; January, 56¼c; May, 60⅝@60½c bid; July, 59⅛c. Corn higher; receipts, 15,950 bushels; shipments, 29,734 bushels; January, 24⅝c bid; May, 25⅞c bid; July, 26½c bid. Oats higher; receipts, 18,700 bushels; shipments, 9,020 bushels; January, 17⅝c; May, 19⅞c bid. Pork—Standard mess, new, $9.62½; old, $8.62½. Lard—Prime steam, $5.25; choice, $5.35. Bacon—Shoulders, 5⅝c; longs, 5⅝c; clear ribs, 5⅝c; clear sides, 5½c. Dressed Meats—Shoulders, 4¾c; longs, 4⅝c; clear ribs, 4⅝c; clear sides, 4⅞c. High wines steady at $1.22.

DULUTH, Jan. 7.—Wheat was very strong today, and trading in futures was larger than in a long time. There was an advance of 1½c all around, and May No. 1 hard, got back to 60c. Mills were practically the only ones that bought cash, and their purchases amounted to only a little over 10,000 bushels. The close: No. 1 hard, 53⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 54⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 52⅛@51⅜c; No. 3 Spring, 50⅝@49⅝c; rejected, 48⅛@44⅛c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 56⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 53⅛c; On track, No. 1 hard, 55⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 55⅜c; May, No. 1 hard, 60c; No. 1 Northern, 58⅝c. Receipts, wheat, 56,610 bushels; shipments, none.

BUFFALO, Jan. 7.—Spring wheat closed dull; No. 1 hard, old, 69½c; do, new, 68⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 66⅝c; No. 2 do, 65¼c. Winter wheat closed stronger; No. 2, in store, 70@72c; do, on track, 69½@70c. Corn closed higher; No. 2 yellow, 33c; No. 3 yellow, 32⅝c; No. 2 corn, 32c; No. 3 corn, 31½c on track. Oats closed stronger; No. 2 white, 23c; No. 3 white, 22c; No. 2 mixed, 21½c asked on track. Barley—Active inquiry, especially for low grades; unchanged. Rye nominal; No. 2, 41c in store. Flour firm; unchanged. Millfeed steady; unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7.—Wheat opened steady at Monday's decline, and advanced about 1c under favorable European advices. May opened at 59¼c, rose to 60⅝c, and closed at 60⅝c. Cash ranged about 2c below May. Sample wheat ½c higher, and in fair demand; No. 1 Northern, 59½c; No. 2 Northern, 58½@59c. Flour in fair demand, and steady at the recent advance, prices ranging on the basis of $3.25@$3.35 for hard Spring wheat patents in wood. Receipts—Flour, 17,750 bbls; wheat, 25,350 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 18,800 bbls; wheat, 3,000 bushels.

PEORIA, Jan. 7.—Corn—Receipts, 119,350 bushels; shipments, 14,100 bushels; market active and steady; No. 2, new, 25c; No. 3, new 24⅝c. Oats—Receipts, 56,600 bushels; shipments, 32,200 bushels; market firmer; No. 2 white, 17¼@18c; No. 3 white, 17¼@17½c. Rye—Receipts, none; shipments, none; nominal; No. 2, 36@37c. Whisky—Steady; finished goods, $1.22.

## THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7.

BEEVES—Receipts, 46½ cars, or 775 head—24 cars for an exporter, 16½ cars direct for city slaughterers, and 6 cars for the market. The latter were held for Wednesday's trade. Feeling firm. City-dressed native sides firm at 6¼@8¼c per lb. To-day's cables from London and Liverpool quote refrigerator beef higher and 7½@8¼c per lb, American steers selling at 9@10½c per lb, estimated dressed weight. Shipments on Taurio to Liverpool included 315 head of cattle for A. H. Eppstein, 315 head for J. Shamberg & Son, 100 head for Swarzschild & Sulzberger, 1,505 head of sheep for J. B. Long & Co., and 2,140 quarters of beef for N. Morris. The Richmond Hill for London carries 335 head of cattle for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger. On Wednesday the Britannic takes out 800 quarters for Eastmans Company.

CALVES—Receipts, 51 head; steady for all sorts of live calves. Veals sold at $6@$9 per 100 lb; barnyard calves at $3.25@$3.75. No Westerns on sale. Dressed calves higher, the undergrades showing a marked advance. City-dressed veals sold at 8½@13½c; country-dressed at 8@11½c and up to 12c for prime unfrozen stock; little calves at 5@7c; dressed barnyard and Western calves, at 5½@7c. SALES.—S. SANDERS—1 veal, 130 lb, at $9 per 100 lb; 2 veals, 140 lb, at $8.50; 8 barnyard calves, 367 lb, at $3.50; 7 do, 226 lb, at $3.25. S. JUDD & CO.—12 veals, 111 lb, at $8.25; 3 do, 93 lb, at $6; 9 barnyard calves, 242 lb, at $3.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 20 cars, or 3,719 head—9 cars for export alive; 11 cars for the market. Sheep were firm and a fraction higher; choice lambs, 15@25c higher, and other grades strong. All sold promptly at $3.25@$4 per 100 lb for fair to choice sheep, $4.75@$5.75 for medium to choice lambs, and $4 for culls. Dressed mutton firm at 5@7c per lb; best wethers, 7½c; dressed lambs sold at 7½@9½c. SALES.—D. HARRINGTON—208 Ohio lambs, 89½ lb average, at $5.75 per 100 lb; 148 Ohio sheep, 101 lb, at $5.75; also sold a carload of sheep on private terms. D. McPHERSON & CO.—210 Michigan lambs, 81 lb, at $5.25; 226 do, 63 lb, at $4.75; 133 do, (culls,) 52 lb, at $4; 100 Western sheep, 118 lb, at $4; 168 do, 119 lb, at $4; 8 do, 117 lb, at $3.75. NEWTON & CO.—149 Ohio lambs, 92 lb, at $5.40; 55 yearlings and lambs, 88 lb, at $5; 40 Ohio sheep, 118 lb, at $3.50; 19 do, 116 lb, at $3.25. J. H. WILKERSON—232 Michigan lambs, 62 lb, at $5. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—188 Canadian and Western lambs, 93 lb, at $5.75. S SANDERS—61 State sheep, (few lambs,) 98 lb, at $4. S. JUDD & CO.—59 Pennsylvania sheep, (few lambs,) 91 lb, at $3.50; also sold late Monday 94 Kentucky sheep, 105 lb, at $3.85; 100 do, 82 lb, at $2.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 13 cars, or 2,295 head. None for sale alive. Nominally firmer, $4@$4.50 per 100 lb. Late Monday Hume & Mullen sold 39 State pigs, 70 lb average, at $4.40 per 100 lb; country dressed higher at 5@7½c per lb for extreme weights.

BUFFALO, Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts for past 24 hours, 484 head; total for week thus far, 7,678 head; for same time last week, 5,016 head; consigned through, 280 head; to New-York, 320 head; on sale, 284 head; market opened and closed firm for all grades; all sold; extra to fancy steers, $4.35@$4.60; good shippers, $4.10@$4.25; light to good handy butchers', $3.60@$3.90; mixed butchers', $3.15@$3.35; old to good fat cows, $1.75@$3.25. Hogs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 7,940 head; total for week thus far, 34,180 head; for same time last week, 16,260 head; consigned through, 2,100 head; to New-York, 4,950 head; on sale, 7,200 head, including holdovers; market opened active and higher; closed steady, but outlook easier, with a fair supply; Yorkers, $4.20@$4.25; pigs, $4.25@$4.30; mixed and medium weights, $4.15@$4.20; roughs, $3.30@$3.50; stags, $3@$3.25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 1,800 head; total for week thus far, 26,400 head; for same time last week, 22,400 head; consigned through, 800 head; to New-York, 2,400 head; on sale, 7,000 head, including 6,000 head held over; market opened steady for handy sheep, 10@15c higher for lambs; closed strong and firm, with all sold; prime lambs, $5@$5.15; good to choice, $4.65@$4.90; light to fair, $4@$4.50; culls, $3@$3.75; mixed sheep, good to choice, $2.65@$3.25; light to fair, $2.15@$2.50; culls, $1.75@$2; export sheep active and 10@20c higher at $3.25@$3.60. Late sales: Handy wethers, $3.75@$4; good mixed sheep, $3@$3.50; 4 loads of Canada lambs sold at $5.20@$5.25 per cwt.

EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 7.—Cattle—About 70 cars on sale; market fair; prices shade higher on all grades; extra, $4.25@$4.50; good, $4@$4.30; good butchers', $3.80@$4; rough fat, $3@$3.60; feeders, $3.25@$3.80. Hogs—Receipts light; prospects lower; medium weights selling best; Philadelphias, $4.25@$4.30; Yorkers and pigs, $4.15@$4.25; heavy hogs, $4@$4.15; roughs, $2.75@$3.50. Sheep—12 loads on sale; market dull; extra, $3.50@$3.65; good, $3.15@$3.40; fair, $2.25@$2.90; culls and common, $1@$1.50; lambs slow, $3@$5.15; veal calves, $7@$7.50.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 7.—Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; market dull and 5c lower; heavy, $3.40@$3.60; medium and light, $3.40@$3.55; pigs, $3.10@$3.35. Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; market firm; native steers, best, $3.95@$4.40; fair to good, $3@$3.95; cows and heifers, best, $2.90@$3.30; fair to good, $1.85@$2.90; stockers and feeders, $2.40@$3.65; bulls, $1.50@$2.90; Texas and Western, $2.50@$3.60; calves, $4@$10. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000 head; market strong.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—National Stock Yards. Cattle—Receipts, 2,241 head; market steady; steers, $2.35@$4; native cows, $2.15@$3.20; Texas steers, $3.20@$3.80. Hogs—Receipts, 1,896 head; easy to 5c lower; heavy, $3.50@$3.75; mixed, $3.20@$3.65; light, $3.85@$3.65. Sheep—Receipts, 900 head; market steady; native mixed, $2.90@$3.25; lambs, $3.15@$4.15.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,500 head; [illegible]; common to extra [illegible] and feeders, $2.50 [illegible] head; market weak and 5@10c lower; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.65@$3.85; common to choice mixed, $3.60@$3.85; choice assorted, $3.75@$3.85; light, $3.60@$3.90; pigs, $2.75@$3.75. Sheep—Receipts, 14,000 head; market steady; inferior to choice, $2@$3.60; lambs, $3.25@$5.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 72s 6d; prime mess firm at 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, firm at 50s; do, medium, firm at 45s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 39s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 28s; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 27s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 26s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 25s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, steady at 26s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, firm at 28s 9d. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm at 45s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 21s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, steady at 17s 3d. Spirits of turpentine dull at 21s 6d. Resin—Common steady at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red, Winter, firm at 5s 3½d; No. 1 Northern, Spring, firm at 5s 4½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy, Winter, firm at 7s 3d. Corn—Mixed, Western, spot, new, firm at 3s 2½d; January firm at 3s 2¾d; February firm at 3s 2¾d; March firm at 3s 3d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 40@50s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet, but steady; American middling, low middling clause, January delivery, 4 28-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 26-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 25-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 24-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 24-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 24-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 4 24-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 4 23-64d, value; September and October delivery, 4 17-64@4 18-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 4 15-64d, buyers.

LONDON, Jan. 7—Evening.—Produce—Spirits of turpentine, 26s 9d per cwt. Sugar, 12s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 10@11s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beat Sugar—January, 10s 9¾d; June, 11s 3¾d.

BREMEN, Jan. 7.—Petroleum, 6 marks 75 pfennigs for American.

## THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

### A Hard Fight Coming Over the Proposition to Amend the Stone Road Law—Wheelmen Much Interested.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 6.—The Legislature will convene Jan. 14. The inauguration will take place Jan. 21. The organization of the Legislature will be attended with more or less excitement, because of the large number of candidates for the offices in the two law making bodies. It is remarkable not only to see the number of men, but the character of men, who are coming forward and demanding consideration from the party managers. This observation applies not only to the rush for legislative offices, but also to the rush for appointments under the Governor.

There are thirty-two candidates for the office of Chief Factory Inspector, and twenty-seven for that of Keeper of the State Prison, and the lists include names of men who a few years ago were considered above place hunting.

The hardest fight that will come before the Legislature will be on the proposed amendments to the general stone road law. It will bring out considerable adverse criticism, and the agitation for increased appropriation will start with the policy of the party against it, the Republican managers having decided against appropriations.

The League of American Wheelmen is going to assist the State Road Improvement Association in trying to get the amendments through, as well as several other measures that it decided on at the last meeting of the New-Jersey Division. Its legislative committee will assist that of the State Improvement Association and the stone-road advocates.

Senator Kuhl makes the statement that as soon as the Senate organization shall be completed he will reintroduce for the Democratic minority the bills which he introduced last session, providing salaries for the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of Chancery. He also will introduce a bill changing the laws that have control of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, so as to limit their expenditures and provide for more competent men to serve in that body.

He also wants to simplify the work of the Grand Jury, but he is likely to be anticipated in this direction by the Passaic delegation, which has been confronted with a startling condition in their county. The Passaic Grand Jury has sat continuously since last September, considering over 1,600 cases, at an expense of nearly $10,000.

It is possible that Paterson will ask for a change in the criminal judiciary, so as to take many cases out of the hands of the Justices of the Peace, who are now making quite a profit returning all sorts of petty cases for the consideration of the Grand Jury. Their movement may be supplemented by some of the Senators from the distinctively rural counties, who also complain of the great expense attending Grand Juries as they are conducted at the present time.

### Attorney General's Chief Clerk.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—W. H. Van Benschoten of Syracuse has been apointed Chief Clerk in the Department of the Attorney General at a salary of $900 per annum.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff against Paul M. Potter, playwright, who recently sailed for Europe, for $2,229 in favor of William A. McConnell, theatrical manager. Judgment was taken by default, both Mr. Potter and his attorney having failed to put in an appearance yesterday in the City Court. The case is an old one, having been begun in March, 1892. Mr. McConnell claimed $800 for services as manager of "The Fakir" for sixteen weeks in 1891, $800 for money loaned to Mr. Potter in 1891, and $444 interest. Mr. Potter put in an answer that the theatrical company had fully paid Mr. McConnell for his services, and alleged a counterclaim for $800 for royalties as one of the authors of the play, which he declared Mr. McConnell agreed to pay.

—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $51,500 against Chauncey Marshall of 135 Front Street in favor of Schuyler Walden, stockbroker, for money due on stock transactions, Mr. Walden having expended various sums of money for account of Mr. Marshall. Mr. Marshall confessed judgment for the amount on May 31 last, but the paper was not recorded until yesterday. He is President of the William Marshall Paper Company. The debt has nothing whatever to do with the company, it being a personal matter of Chauncey Marshall.

—Judgment was obtained yesterday against the Star Oil Company of Pennsylvania on an attachment in favor of Benjamin T. Rhoads, Jr., for $50,318 on a note of the company to the order of Lombard & Ayres. The summons was served on the company's agent at Bolivar, N. Y. Execution for $6,903 was issued yesterday against Lombard & Ayres in favor of the People's Bank. The firm guaranteed drafts of the Seaboard Manufacturing Company of Mobile, Ala., on the Seaboard Lumber Company.

—Walter Korten, dealer in cutlery at 7 Astor House, has given a bill of sale, through Max Altmayer, to secure a claim of $700, due to Adolph Kastor & Brother, his principal creditors. Mr. Altmayer said the liabilities are about $1,500, and that the bill of sale covers all the stock and fixtures. Mr. Korten, it is said, purchased the business in March, 1894, for $4,000. He was also reputed to have an interest in a cutlery factory at Solingen, Germany.

—An order of Judge Hurd of Brooklyn was filed in the County Clerk's office here yesterday appointing Peter Mahoney receiver for Henry Hart of 8 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, on the application of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, representing Hewitt Boice of this city. Mr. Hart, in his examination, said that he drew out $2,000 from the South Brooklyn Savings Bank on July 26 last, and lost nearly all of the money betting on the races.

—An attachment was obtained yesterday against the Elliott Furniture Company of Charlotte, N. C., by Oppenheim & Severance for $842 in favor of Jonas Langfeldt on several notes of the company. Mr. Oppenheim said that certain property had been discovered here under an examination of third parties before Justice Pryor.

—C. F. Hartman, one of the most extensive fancy dry goods dealers in Dunkirk, N. Y., has made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors, nearly all of whom are New-York jobbers and wholesale dealers. The liabilities will, it is said, be equaled by the assets.

—Charles V. Peyn, wholesale jeweler at 10 John Street, made an assignment yesterday to Richard Dudensing, Jr., giving a preference to Christian Cornehlsen of Brooklyn for $1,900. The liabilities are about $6,000, and the nominal assets, $3,500.

—Conrad Bilz, commission merchant in butter and eggs at 205 Duane Street, made an assignment yesterday to John D. Neppert, without preference. Both assignor and assignee live in Brooklyn.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Frederick S. Fischer, shoe dealer at 58 Nassau Street, whose store was closed on Monday, for $2,186 in favor of Frederick Sturz.

—A. F. C. Cramer has been appointed temporary receiver of the Palmetto Brewing Company of Charleston, S. C., on application of the Delavergne Machine Company of New-York.

—The schedules of M. N. Packard & Co., wholesale dealers in coffees and spices at 171 Duane Street, show liabilities of $85,103, nominal assets of $94,953, and actual assets of $58,904.

—The D. L. Barker Artesian Well Company of Providence, R. I., assigned yesterday to William F. Cody. The liabilities are $8,000, and the assets consist entirely of tools.

—A. Cohen & Co., dealers in pictures, frames, and artists' supplies, at 709 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va., made an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are $15,000.

—The schedules of the Moss Engraving Company of 275 Mulberry Street show liabilities of $94,145, nominal assets of $44,608, and actual assets of $30,535.

—A. Landauer & Sons, commission merchants [illegible]

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...7:24|Sun sets...4:50|Moon rises...1:06

### Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 8.

| Steamship. | Port of Sailing. | Date of Sailing. |
|---|---|---|
| Alene | Kingston | Jan. 2 |
| Bufton | St. Lucia | Dec. 31 |
| Burgundia | Gibraltar | Dec. 23 |
| Carrie | St. Michael's | Dec. 23 |
| Cherokee | Jacksonville | Jan. 5 |
| El Monte | New-Orleans | Jan. 3 |
| Greece | London | Dec. 23 |
| James Turpie | Gibraltar | Dec. 18 |
| Leona | Galveston | Jan. 1 |
| Majestic | Liverpool | Jan. 1 |
| Mobile | London | Dec. 27 |
| Naranja | St. Michael's | Dec. 23 |
| Nederland | Antwerp | Dec. 28 |
| Nomadic | Liverpool | Dec. 28 |
| Picqua | Gibraltar | Dec. 22 |
| Pocasset | Gibraltar | Dec. 19 |
| Ptolemy | St. Lucia | Dec. 30 |
| Venezuela | La Guayra | Jan. 4 |
| Yucatan | Havana | Jan. 4 |
| THURSDAY, JAN. 9. | | |
| Andes | Navassa | Jan. 4 |
| Weimar | Bremen | Dec. 28 |
| Werra | Bremen | Dec. 31 |
| FRIDAY, JAN. 10. | | |
| El Sol | New-Orleans | Jan. 5 |
| Iroquois | Jacksonville | Jan. 7 |
| Munchen | Bremen | Dec. 29 |
| Powhatan | Gibraltar | Dec. 27 |
| Rosse | St. Lucia | Jan. 2 |
| SATURDAY, JAN. 11. | | |
| Colorado | Hull | Dec. 28 |
| Hindoo | Hull | Dec. 28 |
| Norge | Christiansand | Dec. 28 |
| Paris | Southampton | Jan. 4 |
| Victoria | Gibraltar | Dec. 23 |
| Zaandam | Amsterdam | Dec. 28 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

| Steamer. | Sails. | Destinati'n. | Office. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Comanche | Jan. 8 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Ardle | Jan. 8 | Haiti | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Britannic | Jan. 8 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| St. Paul | Jan. 8 | South'm'n | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Trinidad | Jan. 8 | Bermuda | 39 Broadway. |
| Normannia | Jan. 8 | Genoa | 37 Broadway. |
| Barden Tower | Jan. 8 | Trinidad | 29 Broadway. |
| Seneca | Jan. 8 | Havana | 113 Wall St. |
| Jersey City | Jan. 9 | Bristol | 25 Whit'll St. |
| Alvena | Jan. 9 | Cape Haiti | 24 State St. |
| Schiedam | Jan. 9 | Amster'm | 39 Broadway. |
| Grecian | Jan. 9 | Glasgow | 53 Broadway. |
| Mendota | Jan. 10 | Leith | 29 Broadway. |
| Habana | Jan. 10 | Havana | Pier 10 E. R. |
| Cherokee | Jan. 10 | Charleston | 5 Bowling Gr. |
| Nomadic | Jan. 10 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Rio Grande | Jan. 10 | Brunswick | Pier 20 E. R. |
| Finance | Jan. 10 | Colon | 35 Broadway. |
| Etruria | Jan. 11 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Phoenicia | Jan. 11 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Alene | Jan. 11 | Jamaica | 24 State St. |
| Oevenum | Jan. 11 | Lisbon | 102 Broad St. |
| Venetia | Jan. 11 | Copen'gen | 37 Broadway. |
| Francisco | Jan. 11 | Hull | 21-22 State St. |
| Port Philip | Jan. 11 | Newcastle | 21-22 State St. |
| Yumuri | Jan. 11 | Havana | 113 Wall St. |
| Fontabelle | Jan. 11 | St. Thomas | 39 Broadway. |
| Mobile | Jan. 11 | London | 4 Broadway. |
| Maasdam | Jan. 11 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Ethiopia | Jan. 11 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Gr. |
| La Gascogne | Jan. 11 | Havre | 3 Bowling Gr. |
| Cuthbert | Jan. 12 | Antwerp | 22 State St. |
| Kansas City | Jan. 12 | Bristol | 25 Whit'll St. |
| Burgundia | Jan. 13 | Marseilles | 31 Broadway. |
| Ems | Jan. 14 | Bremen | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Venezuela | Jan. 14 | La Guayra | 135 Front St. |
| Portia | Jan. 15 | Halifax | B'r'gArchb'd. |
| Majestic | Jan. 15 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Paris | Jan. 15 | S'th'mpton | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Yucatan | Jan. 15 | Havana | 113 Wall St. |
| Werra | Jan. 15 | Genoa | 2 Bowling Gr. |
| Westernland | Jan. 15 | Antwerp | 6 Bowling Gr. |
| Sirius | Jan. 15 | M'nchester | Busk&Jev'ns. |
| Hindoo | Jan. 15 | London | 21-22 State St. |
| Catalina | Jan. 15 | Cadiz | 2-4 Stone St. |
| Picqua | Jan. 15 | Gibraltar | 29 Broadway. |
| Santiago | Jan. 15 | Nassau | 113 Wall St. |
| Norwegian | Jan. 16 | Glasgow | 53 Broadway. |
| Persia | Jan. 18 | Hamburg | 37 Broadway. |
| Zaandam | Jan. 18 | Rotterdam | 39 Broadway. |
| Massachusetts | Jan. 18 | London | 4 Broadway. |
| Aurania | Jan. 18 | Liverpool | 4 Bowling Gr. |
| Champagne | Jan. 18 | Havre | 3 Bowling Gr. |

### Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Von Bassewitz, Stettin Dec. 21 and Copenhagen 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:25 P. M.

SS Habana, (Span.,) Tomasi, Havana Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. 6th.

SS Sirius, (Br.,) Ford, Rio Janeiro Dec. 5, Maceio 17, and St. Lucia 27, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Walker, Rotterdam Nov. 22, via Halifax Jan. 4, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

### Sailed.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Baltimore; Ems, (Ger.,) Bremen; Taurio, (Br.,) Liverpool; Jamestown, Norfolk and Newport News; El Dorado, New-Orleans; Kansas City, Savannah; Columbia, Newport News; Endeavor, (Br.,) Lisbon and Oporto; James Brand, (Br.,) Lisbon.

### By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stanger, from New-York Dec. 28 for Rotterdam, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York Jan. 4.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Bond, sld. from Antwerp for New-York yesterday.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Remnant, from Santos and Rio Janeiro, sld. from Bahia for New-York yesterday.

SS Euclid, (Br.,) sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York to-day.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, sld. from Shields for New-York to-day.

SS Inchmarlo, (Br.,) Capt. Ashby, from New-York Oct. 9, arr. at Calcutta Dec. 17.

SS Monkseaton, (Br.,) Capt. Beasley, from New-York Nov. 15, via St. Michael's and Cape Town, arr. at Algoa Bay Dec. 30.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New-York Dec. 10, arr. at Genoa Jan. 5.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Fortmann, from New-York Dec. 19, arr. at Rotterdam Jan. 5.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Lancaster, from New-York Dec. 27, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Moravia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schroder, from New-York Dec. 24, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Lizard at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New-York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Kohlenbeck, sld. from Bremerhaven at 5 P. M. yesterday for New-York.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from Genoa for New-York, sld. from Gibraltar at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Valencia, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from Valencia Dec. 28 for New-York, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New-York Dec. 18, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 6:10 P. M. to-day.

### Light on the Bluebeard Story.

From The London Globe.

The fascinating story of Bluebeard has a mythical rather than a mythological origin. No one has found his prototype in the Vedas or in the old Greek or Roman authors. The story is supposed to be of French origin, and it has even been suggested that Bluebeard was no other than our own much-married Henry VIII. There is, however, better reason for believing that the original was Giles de Laval, Lord of Riaz, who was Marshal of France early in the fifteenth century. He was a brave soldier, whose exploits in the wars between England and France are recorded in history. According to Mizeray, he murdered his wives as soon as he tired of them, and was himself eventually strangled in 1440.

The story of Laval has, however, not many points of resemblance, for there is no mention of a key; and Giles de Laval, moreover, used to entice persons of both sexes to his castle for the sake of their blood, which he wanted for certain incantations he indulged in. Nor, indeed, does the story fit in with our own Henry VIII., and we are left to believe that, whatever the origin, the key and Sister Ann were added for the sake of effect. A variant of the story of Giles de Laval is told by Holinshed, in whose version the name is Giles de Retz, Marquis de Laval, who lived in Britanny, and was strangled and burned for the murder of his seven wives. Dr. C. Taylor, it may be added, regarded the story simply as fiction, a satire on, or type of, the castle lords of the days of knight errantry.

### Dogs in Belgium.

From The St. James's Gazette.

An agitation is being fomented in Belgium for the improvement of the lot of the dog, which, as is well known, is universally employed there in drawing barrows and small carts about the streets. In Brussels alone over 10,000 dogs are so engaged, and the total number of draught dogs in the whole country is probably not less than 50,000. Generations of servitude have made the Belgian dog a race apart. For his size he is said to possess the greatest pulling power of any animal, four times his own weight being considered a load well within his power. Taking his average weight as half a hundredweight, this means that something like 5,000 tons are daily dragged about by canine labor in Belgium. The economic importance of the Belgian dog has caused the Royal Society for the Protection of Animals to undertake an agitation for the amelioration of his lot. It is urged that the animals are frequently overloaded, and often cruelly treated, and that in many cases they are given no opportunity for resting when the cart or barrow is not actually in motion. Among the reforms demanded are (1) the abolition of the whip, and severe penalties against the practice of kicking tired-out dogs; (2) the raising of the minimum shoulder height for dogs of burden from twenty to twenty-two inches; (3) a penalty against drunkenness when in charge, and against the employment of children as drivers, and (4) the compulsory arrangement of harness and shafts so as to permit the animals to lie down when the [illegible]

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Trading Less Active and Fluctuations Somewhat Irregular.

## QUIET AND STEADINESS AT THE CLOSE

### London Buying and Shorts Covering Bring About a Rally — The Bond Issue — Resumption of Gold Shipments.

TUESDAY—P. M.

The stock market to-day was irregular. For fifteen minutes after opening, prices were decidedly weak, but the decline was then checked by London buying and the covering of short contracts. In the early afternoon there was renewed selling, which carried prices back to the early level, and this, in turn, was followed by a recovery which held until the close, and left the market at about the same prices as yesterday.

There were no developments concerning the Government bond issue. The opinion is general that the subscription from the public will play a very small part in the final award. While there is nothing authoritative to base the assumption on, the belief is that the syndicate will bid for the bonds, and will offer terms which will insure the acceptance of its offer. The outward movement of gold has been resumed in volume, to-morrow's steamer taking something less than $3,000,000. The withdrawals from the Sub-Treasury were $2,725,000, but it is by no means certain that all of this will be shipped. On the other hand, gold withdrawn ten days ago and not then shipped may be forwarded. There was also presented for redemption at the Sub-Treasury an amount of legal tenders, but the officials would not say how much. The foreign exchange market was somewhat easier, as the result of bills offered against the gold shipments. The money market was very easy, call loans being made as low as 1 per cent. Time money, however, is held stiff at 6 per cent. for all periods. An advance of nearly 2 cents a bushel in wheat was attributed to the possibility of war between Great Britain and Germany.

The active stocks were St. Paul, Burlington, Sugar, Tobacco and Louisville and Nashville. As a net result of the day's trading, St. Paul and Burlington each closed ⅛ higher; Tobacco a point up, and Sugar, ⅝. Louisville and Nashville lost ¼. The Morgan specialties were lower. Southern preferred lost ⅞; Big Four, 2⅛; Canada Southern, ⅜, and Chesapeake and Ohio, ¼; Denver preferred lost 3, and Kansas and Texas preferred, ⅝. The market was quiet at the close.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@7 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were nominal.

Commercial paper quotations were 6 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for four months' acceptances, 6 per cent. for four months' high-grade single names, 7@9 per cent. for six months' single names of the same grade, and 9@12 per cent. and above for names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $115,880,169; balances, $7,536,209; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $931,585.

Money on call in London, ¼ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 1¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½@4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.86½@4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and $5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Boston—10@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

### BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67½.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

Bar silver sold in London at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

| | |
|---|---|
| Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date | $1,557,043 |
| Imports for the same period | 124,871 |
| Net exports | $1,432,172 |
| Net exports to date, 1895 | $4,410,498 |
| Net exports to date, 1894 | 109,956 |
| Net exports to date, 1893 | 2,050,340 |

### CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Tobacco | 1 |
| Cleveland, L. & Wheeling pf | 1½ |
| General Electric | 1⅛ |
| Manhattan con | 1⅛ |
| Metropolitan Traction | 1¼ |
| New-York Central | 1 |
| Western Union | ¾ |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie pf | 1¼ |

DECLINED.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Tobacco pf | ⅞ |
| Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf., w. i. | 1¾ |
| Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf | ¾ |
| C., C., C. & St. Louis | 2⅛ |
| Delaware & Hudson | ¾ |
| Delaware, Lackawanna & Western | 1⅛ |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf | ¾ |
| Lake Erie & Western pf | 1⅞ |
| Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf | 3 |
| Minnesota Iron | ½ |
| Mobile & Ohio | 8 |
| National Lead pf | 1¼ |
| National Linseed Oil | 2½ |
| Norfolk & Western pf | 1½ |
| Northern Pacific pf | 1⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 1 |
| Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis pf | 1¼ |
| Pullman Car | 1¼ |
| St. Louis Southwestern | 7 |
| St. Paul & Omaha pf | ¾ |
| Southern Railway pf | ¾ |
| | ⅞ |

### RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were fairly active and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s | 1 |
| Cen. Ind., St. Louis & C. 4s | 3 |
| Union Pacific col. tr. notes | 1½ |

DECLINED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Central of New-Jersey gen. 5s | 1 |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen | 1 |
| Denver & Rio Grande 4s | 1 |
| Ft. W. & D. C. 1st | 1½ |
| Lehigh & W. B. con. as | 1 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st | 2 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d | 2½ |
| Missouri, Kansas & T. of T. 5s | 2¼ |
| Northern Pacific Terminal 1st | 1 |
| Oregon Short Line 6s | 1½ |
| Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r. | 3 |
| Oregon Short Line & U. N. con., t. r. | 2½ |
| Rio Grande Western 1st | 1⅞ |
| San Antonio & Aransas Pass 1st | 1½ |
| Southern Railway 5s | 4 |
| Union Elevated 1st | 1½ |
| Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf 1st | 1 |
| Wabash deb., B. | 3 |
| Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r. | 2⅛ |

Government bonds rallied fractionally. The 4s of 1907 recovered ⅛ for both registered and coupon, and the 5s ¼. The following were closing quotations:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 96 | .. |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 108½ | 110 |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 109 | 111 |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 114½ | 117½ |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 114½ | 117½ |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 112½ | 114 |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 112½ | 114 |
| Currency 6s, 1896 | 100 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1897 | 102 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | 104 | .. |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 107 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1896 | 100 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1897 | 100 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898 | 100 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 100 | .. |

In State securities, $6,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 60½@60.

### NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Cotton Oil | 16¼ | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 17½ | 100 |
| American Express | 113½ | 113½ | 111½ | 111½ | 111 | 114 | 85 |
| *American Sugar Refineries | 97¾ | 99⅝ | 97 | 99⅛ | 99 | 99¼ | 44,355 |
| *American Sugar Refs. pf | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 96½ | 235 |
| American Tobacco | 77 | 80 | 76⅞ | 78 | 77⅞ | 78 | 18,990 |
| American Tobacco pf | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100⅛ | 100¼ | 100 | .. | 280 |
| Ann Arbor | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9 | 10 | 50 |
| Ann Arbor pf | 24 | 25 | 24 | 24¾ | 24½ | 28 | 60 |
| Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd. | 13 | 13¼ | 12¾ | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13¼ | 5,219 |
| *At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss. | 19½ | 20¼ | 19¼ | 19¾ | 19½ | 20¼ | 945 |
| Atlantic & Pacific | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅜ | ⅞ | 620 |
| Canada Southern | 46 | 46½ | 45½ | 46¼ | 46 | 46½ | 1,680 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 13½ | 13⅞ | 13 | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13⅞ | 1,852 |
| Chicago Gas, t. r. | 62½ | 63⅞ | 62 | 63⅝ | 63½ | 63⅞ | 6,250 |
| Chicago, Bur. & Quincy | 72¼ | 74 | 71¾ | 73⅞ | 73 | 73⅞ | 19,005 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 95 | 97¼ | 94⅞ | 96 | 96¼ | 96½ | 2,700 |
| Chicago & Northwestern pf | 142½ | 142½ | 142 | 142 | 140 | 144 | 100 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul | 64½ | 65¾ | 63⅞ | 65¼ | 65⅛ | 65¼ | 40,871 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf | 125 | 125¼ | 125 | 125¼ | 124½ | 125½ | 330 |
| Chicago, R. I. & Pacific | 63 | 63⅞ | 62 | 63⅜ | 63 | 63¼ | 9,910 |
| Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis | 32 | 32½ | 31 | 32 | 32¼ | 32½ | 1,425 |
| Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf | 41½ | 43½ | 41½ | 43¼ | 43½ | 47½ | 200 |
| Columbus, H. V. & Toledo | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 17½ | 800 |
| Consolidated Gas Company | 143⅝ | 145¼ | 143 | 145½ | 144½ | 146½ | 1,075 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 120½ | 120½ | 119⅜ | 120¼ | 120⅜ | 123 | 1,250 |
| Delaware, Lack. & Western | 156 | 156 | 155⅞ | 155⅞ | 156 | 157 | 200 |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | 40 | 40¼ | 40 | 40⅝ | 935 |
| Des Moines & Fort Dodge | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5½ | 7 | 200 |
| Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd. | 14½ | 15⅛ | 14¼ | 15⅛ | 14⅞ | 15⅛ | 3,165 |
| General Electric | 23 | 24½ | 23 | 23⅞ | 23½ | 24 | 1,489 |
| Illinois Central | 91 | 91 | 90⅞ | 90⅞ | 89 | 90½ | 60 |
| Iowa Central | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅞ | 300 |
| Iowa Central pf | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 25 | 25 |
| Laclede Gas | 18½ | 19¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18½ | 19¼ | 1,100 |
| Lake Erie & Western pf | 65 | 65 | 64⅞ | 64⅞ | 64¼ | 65½ | 625 |
| Lake Shore | 135 | 136¼ | 134⅞ | 136¼ | 135¼ | 136½ | 960 |
| Long Island | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 83 | 86 | 100 |
| *L. I. Traction, all in. pd. | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16 | 16¾ | 160 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 40¼ | 41½ | 39⅞ | 40⅞ | 40⅝ | 40⅞ | 12,645 |
| Louis., N. A. & Chicago | 8 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | 7¾ | 8¼ | 1,550 |
| Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16½ | 17¾ | 100 |
| Manhattan Consolidated | 100 | 100 | 99¼ | 99⅞ | 99 | 99⅝ | 1,450 |
| *Metropolitan Traction | 94 | 95¼ | 94 | 95 | 94½ | 96 | 572 |
| Michigan Central | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 93 | 95 | 20 |
| Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf | 40 | 42 | 40 | 42 | 41½ | 44 | 300 |
| Minnesota Iron | 55 | 55 | 53 | 55 | 54 | 60 | 300 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 9¾ | 10½ | 10 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 4,130 |
| Missouri Pacific | 22⅞ | 23¼ | 22⅜ | 22⅞ | 22¾ | 22⅞ | 5,865 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 21 | 23 | 100 |
| Morris & Essex | 164 | 164 | 164 | 164 | .. | .. | 10 |
| *National Lead Company | 23 | 24 | 23 | 23⅞ | 23⅝ | 24½ | 800 |
| *National Lead Company pf | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82 | 84 | 215 |
| National Linseed Oil | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 200 |
| New-England | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 47 | 10 |
| New-Jersey Central | 95 | 97 | 94⅞ | 95½ | 95½ | 96 | 1,187 |
| New-York Central | 93¾ | 95 | 93⅞ | 95 | 94 | 94½ | 645 |
| New-York, N. H. & Hartford | 179 | 179 | 175 | 175 | 177 | 180 | 60 |
| New-York, Chi. & St. Louis | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11 | 11½ | 150 |
| New-York, Lack. & Western | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | .. | .. | 5 |
| N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd. | 13½ | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13¼ | 13¾ | 610 |
| New-York & N. E., all in. pd. | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | .. | .. | 20 |
| New-York, Sus. & Western | 9 | 9 | 8½ | 8½ | 8¼ | 9 | 20 |
| New-York, Sus. & West. pf | 21½ | 22½ | 21¼ | 22½ | 22 | 22½ | 970 |
| Norfolk & Western pf | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 5¼ | 6¼ | 175 |
| North American | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅜ | 1,001 |
| Northern Pacific | 3 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 3 | 1,559 |
| Northern Pacific pf | 10½ | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10 | 10⅜ | 1,760 |
| Ontario & Western | 12½ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12½ | 13 | 850 |
| Pacific Mail | 23 | 24¼ | 22½ | 23⅞ | 23 | 24 | 2,430 |
| Philadelphia & Reading | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | 3,880 |
| Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis | 15 | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 15 | 250 |
| Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf | 52½ | 52½ | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ | 55 | 230 |
| Pullman Palace Car Co | 150 | 150 | 148 | 148 | 150 | 152½ | 860 |
| St. Louis Southwestern | 4½ | 4½ | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4½ | 1,510 |
| St. Louis Southwestern pf | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9½ | 9 | 9½ | 1,005 |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 31½ | 32 | 31½ | 32½ | 32½ | 33 | 550 |
| St. Paul & Omaha pf | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 118 | 121 | 100 |
| Southern Pacific | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20 | 20½ | 300 |
| Southern Railway | 8⅛ | 8¼ | 8 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | 2,863 |
| Southern Railway pf | 23¾ | 24¾ | 23⅝ | 24 | 24 | 24¼ | 3,455 |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 23½ | 24¼ | 23 | 23⅝ | 23¼ | 24 | 4,542 |
| Texas Pacific | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅜ | 8 | 615 |
| Union Pacific | 3½ | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | 1,139 |
| Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 150 |
| U. S. Cordage, t. r. | 5 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | 810 |
| U. S. Cordage pf., t. r. | 9 | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ | 9 | 9½ | 300 |
| U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r. | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 100 |
| *United States Leather | 9½ | 9¾ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 735 |
| *United States Leather pf | 60 | 61⅜ | 59¾ | 60½ | 60½ | 60⅞ | 5,575 |
| United States Rubber | 24¼ | 25 | 24¼ | 24½ | 24½ | 25¼ | 555 |
| Wabash | 6¼ | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅝ | 700 |
| Wabash pf | 14½ | 15 | 14½ | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | 2,975 |
| *Western Union Beef | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 7¾ | 8 | 100 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 82¼ | 83¾ | 82¼ | 83⅛ | 83⅜ | 83½ | 9,839 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 10⅝ | 10¾ | 10 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10½ | 3,860 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie pf | 34½ | 36½ | 34½ | 36½ | 34½ | 37 | 615 |
| Total sales | | | | | | | 263,494 |

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Breece | .25 | .25 | .25 | .25 | .. | .. | 400 |
| Chrysalite | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .. | .. | 100 |
| Horn Silver | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.10 | 2.30 | 100 |
| Total sales | | | | | | | 600 |

Bonds.

Cleve & Pitts S F
1,000.........117
Am Cot Oil Co 8s
3,000.........110½
2,000.........110
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued
10,000.........[illegible]
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s When Issued
25,000.........[illegible]
Atch, Top & S Fe Trust Co Certfs
5,000.........[illegible]
1,000.........[illegible]
3,000.........[illegible]
Atch, Top & S Fe 3-4s, Class A Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Pd
15,000.........[illegible]
5,000.........[illegible]
23,000.........[illegible]
10,000.........[illegible]
4,000.........[illegible]
5,000.........[illegible]
6,000.........[illegible]
B'way & Seventh Ave 1st Cons 5s
2,000.........[illegible]
Bklyn Elevated 1st
5,000.........[illegible]
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
2,000.........[illegible]
Bur, C R & N 1st
1,000.........[illegible]
Canada So 1st Gtd
5,000.........[illegible]
2,000.........[illegible]
Central N J G M 5s
2,000.........[illegible]
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
4,000.........[illegible]
Ches & O Gen 4½s
1,000.........[illegible]
9,000.........[illegible]
1,000.........[illegible]
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s
1,000b3.........[illegible]
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s
2,000.........[illegible]
1,000.........[illegible]
2,000.........[illegible]
Chic, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s
1,000.........[illegible]
8,000.........[illegible]
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
10,000.........[illegible]
Chicago & Erie 1st
2,000.........[illegible]
Chic G L & C Co 1st
1,000.........[illegible]
6,000.........[illegible]
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s
72,000.........[illegible]
7,000.........[illegible]
5,000.........[illegible]
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s
1,000.........[illegible]
Cin, In, St L & C 4s
1,000.........[illegible]
Clev, C, Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s
1,000.........93
Den & Rio Grande 4s
10,000.........83

Dul, So S & At 5s
10,000.........95
E Tenn, V & Ga 1st
3,000.........107
Ft W'th & D C 1st
[illegible]

Nat Stch M Co 1st
4,000.........[illegible]
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
5,000.........63

Rio Grande West 1st
5,000.........71½
2,000.........70¾
4,000.........70½

[illegible]

Total sales.........$1,389,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Alb. & Sus | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Alton & Terre Haute | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| American Coal | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| American Cotton Oil pf | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| American Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. T. & C | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Baltimore & Ohio | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| B. & O. S. W. pf., new | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| *Bay State Gas | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Boston Air Line pf | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Brunswick Co | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Buff., R. & P | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Buff., R. & P. pf | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Canadian Pacific | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cedar F. & M | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Central Pacific | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago & Alton | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago & East. Ill | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. & E. Ill. pf | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Col. Coal & Iron dev | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Col. Fuel & I. pf | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Col. & H. Coal | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C., H. V. & T. pf | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Commercial Cable | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Consolidated Coal | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Denver & Rio Grande | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| D. M. & Ft. D. pf | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| *D., S. S. & A | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| *D., S. S. & A. pf | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Erie Tel. & Tel | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ev. & T. H | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ev. & T. H. pf | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Great Northern pf | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Homestake | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Houston & Texas | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ind., Ill. & Iowa | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kanawha & Michigan | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Keok. & D. M | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| K. & D. M. pf | [illegible] | [illegible] |

*Unlisted.

[illegible]

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sug. Ref. | 98 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Tobacco | 76¾ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| A., T. & S. F. | 12⅝ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago Gas | 62 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chi., R. I. & P. | 63 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chi., B. & Q. | 72¾ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C., M. & St. P. | 64⅝ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ch. & N. W. | 96¼ | 96⅝ | 96¼ | 96⅝ | 20 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 13⅞ | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | 220 |
| Dist. & C. F. | 14⅞ | 15⅛ | 14⅞ | 15 | 900 |
| Gen. Electric | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 20 |
| Louis. & N. | 40 | 41⅛ | 39⅞ | 40⅞ | 780 |
| Manhattan | 99⅝ | 100 | 99⅝ | 100 | 30 |
| Mo. Pacific | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 240 |

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South. Ry. pf. | 24⅛ | 24¼ | 24⅛ | 24¼ | 60 |
| U. S. Cord. | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 130 |
| U.S.Leath. pf. | 59⅝ | 62 | 59⅝ | 60⅝ | 379 |
| Wabash | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 100 |
| Wabash pf. | 14⅞ | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | 150 |
| Whe. & L. E. | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 20 |
| West. Union | 82⅝ | 83⅜ | 82⅝ | 83¼ | 2,280 |

Total sales.........71,579

Bonds.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. & E. 1st | 105⅛ | 106⅛ | 105⅛ | 106⅛ | $3,000 |
| Chi., B. & Q. conv. | 100¼ | 101 | 100¼ | 101 | 3,000 |
| Mo., K. & T. 2d | 54¼ | 55¼ | 54¼ | 55¼ | 15,000 |
| P. & R. 2d pf. inc | 6½ | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 15,000 |
| R. G. W. 4s | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | $2,000 |
| St. L. S. W. 2d | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 5,000 |
| Tex. Pac. 2d | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 5,000 |
| Union El. 1st | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 2,000 |

Total sales.........$50,000

Mining Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brunswick | .07 | .07 | .07 | .07 | 300 |
| Comstock | .07 | .07 | .07 | .07 | 500 |
| Isabella | .60 | .60 | .60 | .60 | 100 |
| La Crosse | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 | 500 |
| Leadville | .12 | .12 | .12 | .12 | 200 |

Total sales.........1,600

Wheat.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May option | 59⅛ | 60¾ | 59⅛ | 60¾ | 1,633,000 |

### OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s | 87 | 91 |
| American Bank Note | 40 | 42 |
| American Grocery 1st pf | .. | 55 |
| American Surety Company | 210 | 216 |
| American Typefounders' | 3¾ | 4¾ |
| American Typefounders' pf | 20 | 25 |
| Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895 | 107 | 110 |
| †Atlantic Trust (new) | .. | 180 |
| Bank of America | 329 | 339 |
| Barney & Smith Car | 12 | 19 |
| †Barney & Smith pf. stock | 70 | 75 |
| ‡Barney & Smith Car 6s | 98 | 101 |
| Beckton Construction pf | .. | 88 |
| †Boston & N. Y. Air Line | 10 | 15 |
| Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf | 104¼ | 106 |
| Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co | 130 | .. |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 190 | 200 |
| ‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st | 107 | .. |
| ‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d | 109 | .. |
| ‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 108 | .. |
| ‡Broadway Surface 2d | 102½ | 105½ |
| *Brooklyn City Railroad | 159½ | 162½ |
| Brooklyn Elevated | 15 | 20 |
| Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s | 99 | 101½ |
| Brooklyn Traction | 6¼ | 8¾ |
| Brooklyn Traction pf | 50 | 55 |
| ‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s | 101 | 101½ |
| Brooklyn Union Gas stock | 72¾ | 73¾ |
| ‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st | 102 | 104 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 70½ | 72 |
| *Celluloid Company stock | 65 | 67½ |
| *Central & South American Tel | 120 | 124 |
| Central Cross-Town | 185 | 195 |
| Cent. Park, North & East River | 160 | 165 |
| Central Railroad of Georgia deb | 16 | 21 |
| Central Trust Company | 1040 | .. |
| Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock | ½ | 1½ |
| Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock | ½ | 1¾ |
| Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds | 45 | 50 |
| Commercial Cable Co. stock | 150 | .. |
| Coney Island Jockey Club stock | 35 | .. |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk | 75 | 81 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds | 100¾ | 102¾ |
| Continental Trust | 165 | 180 |
| Cramp Shipyard stock | 55 | 65 |
| *Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R | 94½ | 97½ |
| Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R | 165 | 170 |
| Dry Dock, E. B'way & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip | 100 | 103 |
| Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn | 99 | 102 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 345 | 355 |
| Ensley Land Company | ½ | 1½ |
| †Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co | 78 | 88 |
| Equitable Gas Co. of New-York | 195 | 200 |
| †Erie & Pittsburg Railroad | 123 | 129 |
| Farmers' Loan & Trust Co | 772 | .. |
| Fidelity & Casualty Co | 320 | .. |
| Fort Wayne & Jack. pf | 123 | .. |
| †42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st | 114½ | 117½ |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av | 55 | 65 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d | 65 | 72 |
| Fort Wayne Gas stock | 73¾ | 75¾ |
| Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s | 84 | 86 |
| Fourth National Bank | 171 | 176 |
| Gallatin National Bank | 295 | 310 |
| Garfield National Bank | 450 | .. |
| Gold & Stock Telegraph | 102 | .. |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock | 48 | 51 |
| Grand Rapids Gas bonds | 84 | 87 |
| Grand River Valley R. R. stock | 110 | .. |
| H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf | 95 | 98 |
| H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf | 95 | 98 |
| H. B. Claflin Company | 90 | 97 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf | 63½ | 66½ |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds | .. | 98½ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin | 2½ | 5 |
| †Herring-Hall-Marvin pf | 14 | 18 |
| ‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s | 103 | 105½ |
| Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A | 95 | 98 |
| Holland Trust stock | .. | 80 |
| Indianapolis Gas bonds | 101 | 103½ |
| Indianapolis Gas stock | 140 | 145 |
| Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock | 66¼ | 68¼ |
| *Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s | 73 | 76 |
| International Ocean Telegraph | 107 | .. |
| Iron Steamboat | 5½ | 7½ |
| Iron Steamboat bonds | .. | 72 |
| Journeay & Burnham | 42 | 47 |
| Journeay & Burnham pf | 98 | 100½ |
| Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds | 94 | 98 |
| Knickerbocker Trust Company | 180 | 188 |
| Lafayette Gas Stock | 79 | 83½ |
| Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s | 85½ | 87½ |
| Lawyers' Surety Company | 99 | 104 |
| Leather Man'f'rs' Nat. Bank | 170 | 180 |
| Little Rock & Mem. R. R. 5s | 28 | 32 |
| Logansport & Wab. Va. Gas 6s | 70 | 75 |
| Long Island Traction, 2d as. pd. | 16 | 16¾ |
| †Lorillard Company pf | 101 | 108 |
| †Madison Square Garden stock | .. | 15 |
| †Madison Square Garden 2d | 75 | 80 |
| Mahoning Coal Railroad pf | 110 | .. |
| Manhattan Trust Company | 130 | 140 |
| Mechanics' National Bank | 187 | 195 |
| Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907 | 110 | .. |
| Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913 | 101 | .. |
| Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915 | 110 | .. |
| Mercantile Trust Company | 385 | .. |
| ‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 107½ | 109½ |
| Metropolitan Trust Company | 300 | 315 |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car Co | 12 | 16 |
| *Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf | 48 | 53 |
| Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds | 85 | 90 |
| Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenect'y) | .. | 80 |
| Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady) | .. | 60 |
| Mutual Gas Co. of New-York | 218 | 225 |
| *National Citizens' Bank | 130 | 135 |
| *National Bank of Commerce | 205 | 210 |
| National Bank of the Republic | 146 | 154 |
| National Shoe & Leather Bank | 89 | 93 |
| †National Wall Paper Co. pf | 52 | .. |
| New-Jersey & New-York R. R | 2 | 4 |
| New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds | 26 | 34 |
| New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs | ½ | 2½ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co stock | 28½ | 30½ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf | 65 | 70 |
| *N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st | 97 | 99 |
| *N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols | 83 | 85 |
| N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d | 3¾ | 4¾ |
| *N. Y., Lack. & Western stock | 117 | 120½ |
| *N. Y. & N. J. Telephone | .. | 117½ |
| N. Y. & Texas land scrip | 60 | .. |
| New-York Air Brake Co | .. | 4 |
| N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s | 105 | 110 |
| N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity | 390 | 410 |
| N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust | 820 | .. |
| N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock | 35 | 40 |
| N. Y. Security & Trust | 290 | .. |
| Nicaragua Canal Construc. (new) | .. | 14 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 155 | .. |
| Northwestern Telegraph 7s | 112 | 115 |
| Northwestern Tel. Co. stock | 108 | .. |
| Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s | 80 | 85 |
| Oswego & Syracuse Railroad | 202 | 207 |
| Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph | 67 | 71 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 322 | 335 |
| P., McKeesp't & Y. R. R. stock | 130 | 135 |
| Postal Telegraph & Cable | 77½ | 80½ |
| Pratt & Whitney | .. | 14 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf | 75 | 80 |
| Queens County Bank stock | 170 | .. |
| Real Estate Trust Company | 162 | .. |
| Rotsof Mining Co. bonds | 47 | 52 |
| Safety Car Heating & L. Co | 65 | .. |
| Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s | 106½ | 108½ |
| Second Avenue Railroad stock | .. | 158 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad stock | 195 | 205 |
| South & Atlantic Telegraph | 85 | .. |
| Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.) | 28 | .. |
| Standard Gas | 66 | 68½ |
| Standard Gas pf | 103 | 105 |
| Standard Gas 1st | 109½ | 111½ |
| Standard Oil Trust | 198½ | 200½ |
| State Trust | .. | 194 |
| ‡Steinway Railway 6s | 112 | 114 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 85½ | 88½ |
| Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co | 45 | 65 |
| Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st | 85 | 92 |
| Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock | 40 | 45 |
| Third Avenue Railroad | 170 | 175 |
| Third National Bank | 103 | 106½ |
| Title Guarantee & Trust | 225 | .. |
| Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf | 14 | 17 |
| Tradesmen's National Bank | 90 | 97¼ |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Commerce | [illegible] |
| Greenwich | [illegible] |
| Lincoln National | [illegible] |
| Manhattan | [illegible] |
| New-York County | [illegible] |
| Ninth National | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| State of New-York | [illegible] |
| United States National | [illegible] |

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day [illegible]

### SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities to-day at auction at the Real Estate Exchange:

700 shares common stock of the Post Building Company, $100 each, $39.69 per share.

$4,000 Dansville and Mount Morris Railroad Company, first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1931, (hypothecated,) 10.

### THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul 3, to 65¾; Illinois Central 2, to 91; New-York Central 2, to 96; Louisville and Nashville 1½, to 41¼; Atchison 1, to 13¼; Erie second consols 1, to 69; Erie ⅝, to 13½; Union Pacific ½, to 3½, and Reading ⅜, to 1⅛. Advanced—Canadian Pacific ⅛, to 52⅞. British consols declined 3-16, to 105 11-16 for money, and ⅛, to 105¾, for the account.

Money in London, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1¼ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f. 10c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 24c. for checks. Spanish fours, 59⅛. Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 38½ pfennigs for 90-day bills.

### RAILWAY EARNINGS.

| | 1895. | 1894. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chi. & W. Mich.— | | | |
| Mileage | 574 | 574 | 574 |
| 4th week Dec | $32,977 | $31,519 | $36,618 |
| Month | 116,306 | 111,632 | 118,125 |
| From July 1 | 1,220,599 | 1,053,381 | 896,131 |
| From Jan. 1 | 1,615,368 | 1,471,727 | 1,876,310 |
| Det., L. & North.— | | | |
| Mileage | 334 | 334 | 334 |
| 4th week Dec | $21,715 | $24,164 | $27,380 |
| Month | 74,378 | 82,395 | 80,472 |
| From July 1 | 548,220 | 486,876 | 703,664 |
| From Jan. 1 | 1,053,788 | 1,021,095 | 1,198,818 |
| Evans. & Ind.— | | | |
| Mileage | 156 | 156 | 141 |
| 4th week Dec | $7,135 | $7,105 | $7,996 |
| Month | 25,352 | 24,847 | 26,342 |
| From July 1 | 163,961 | 156,572 | 182,134 |
| From Jan. 1 | 288,325 | 285,814 | 360,187 |
| Evans. & T. H.— | | | |
| Mileage | 165 | 165 | 165 |
| 4th week Dec | $27,801 | $22,457 | $28,778 |
| Month | 96,033 | 80,985 | 93,947 |
| From July 1 | 595,927 | 557,127 | 691,088 |
| From Jan. 1 | 1,107,010 | 1,848,563 | 1,300,862 |
| Ft. W. & R. G.— | | | |
| Mileage | 146 | 146 | 146 |
| 4th week Dec | $11,082 | $9,684 | ...... |
| Month | 50,707 | 52,845 | 33,480 |
| From July 1 | 189,739 | 242,030 | ...... |
| From Jan. 1 | 412,090 | 396,514 | 378,432 |
| L., E. & St. L. (consolidated)— | | | |
| Mileage | 378 | 378 | 359 |
| 4th week Dec | $39,939 | $37,890 | $36,806 |
| Month | 132,611 | 111,452 | 128,668 |
| From July 1 | 789,256 | 667,224 | 812,472 |
| From Jan. 1 | 1,516,299 | 1,391,127 | 1,685,604 |
| N. Y. Central and leased lines— | | | |
| Mileage | 2,396 | 2,396 | 2,396 |
| Month Dec | $4,020,846 | $3,644,995 | $3,580,187 |
| Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 | 12,407,896 | 11,318,228 | 11,827,911 |
| From July 1 | 24,008,401 | 22,159,050 | 24,039,759 |
| From Jan. 1 | 44,338,888 | 41,797,491 | 46,710,573 |
| Ohio River— | | | |
| Mileage | 239 | 239 | 239 |
| 4th week Dec | $19,075 | $14,282 | $12,533 |
| Month | 54,505 | 41,063 | 50,134 |
| From July 1 | 489,368 | 411,648 | 672,441 |
| From Jan. 1 | 852,307 | 698,147 | 790,262 |
| Laclede Gas Light, net— | | | |
| Month Dec | 102,121 | 95,605 | ...... |
| Norfolk & West., incl. leased lines, Nov.— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 953,100 | 916,270 | 832,228 |
| Exp., incl. taxes | 726,685 | 677,486 | 594,649 |
| Net earnings | 226,414 | 238,783 | 237,579 |
| Jan. 1 to Nov. 30— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 8,781,833 | 9,468,780 | 9,237,706 |
| Exp., incl. taxes | 6,847,370 | 7,013,287 | 6,592,375 |
| Net earnings | 1,934,463 | 2,455,492 | 2,645,331 |

| Bridgeport Tr., Dec.— | 1895. | 1894. | Changes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | $24,577 | $20,041 | Inc. $4,536 |
| Net earnings | 12,007 | 8,253 | Inc. 3,754 |

Year: Gross earnings, $298,883; net earnings, $147,186; interest charges, $75,000; surplus, $72,186.

| Col. St. R'y, Dec.— | 1895. | 1894. | Changes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | $55,408 | $50,084 | Inc. $5,323 |
| Op. expenses | 27,270 | 24,713 | Inc. 2,557 |
| Net earnings | 28,137 | 25,371 | Inc. 2,766 |
| Year ended Dec. 31— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 626,995 | 566,810 | Inc. 63,184 |
| Op. expenses | 311,594 | 269,361 | Inc. 42,232 |
| Net earnings | 318,400 | 297,448 | Inc. 20,952 |

### FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Home Life Insurance Company of 119 Broadway yesterday issued its eighty-fifth semi-annual statement. The statement shows assets as follows: Cash in banks, $469,914.59; cash in hands of agents and in course of collection, $515,227.06; real estate, $1,705,895.91; loans on stocks, $426,550; loans on bonds and mortgages, $463,009.13; interest due and accrued, $52,185.92; stocks and bonds, $6,220,855.93; total, $9,853,628.54. The liabilities are as follows: Cash capital, $3,000,000; reserve premium fund, $4,395,659; unpaid losses, $571,731.41; unpaid reinsurance, commission on uncollected premiums and other claims, $180,782.72; net surplus, $1,705,455.41; total, $9,853,628.54. The company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand.

—At the request of numerous security holders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that holders of stock and income bonds who will have deposited the same on or before Jan. 10 may, at their option, pay the first installment of the assessment at any time within sixty days from this date, adding interest at 6 per cent. per annum to the same.

### THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The market for local stocks was fairly active, with Montana as the particular feature. Prices reacted all around. Boston and Albany lost 1, to 204, and Boston and Maine declined a point to 169. New-Haven and Hartford was off ½, to 177½, and Fitchburg preferred was down 1, to 90. Telephone stocks were quiet, Bell losing 1, to 197. There was one small sale of Mexican 4s, which declined 1¼, to 64. Bay State Gas seconds were steady at 51½. The stock was off fractionally to 10. Dominion Coal declined ½, to 9½. Lamson dropped 1, to 18. West End was steady at 65. Boston and Maine was one of the few stocks that showed any tendency to advance; opening off ⅝, to 65, it sold up to 67, and closed at 66¼. Atlantic was steady at 15, and Butte lost fractionally to 11⅝. Calumet and Hecla was firm at 295. Kearsarge declined ⅜, to 10⅛. Quincy lost 3, to 120, with the scrip firmer at 66. Tamarack weakened 1, to 114, and Wolverine was down fractionally to 5¾. London closed the same as last night at 41⅞ spot.

Money was 7 per cent. New-York funds sold at 10@20c. discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

| | Tuesday. Bid. | Tuesday. Asked. | Monday. Bid. | Monday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anniston City | .. | .. | 16 | .. |
| Boston | 8¾ | .. | 8¾ | .. |
| Boston W. P. | 50 | 100 | 50 | 100 |
| Brookline | .. | 4½ | .. | 4½ |
| East Boston | 4⅛ | 4½ | 4¼ | 4½ |
| West End | 1⅜ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 2 |

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

| | Tuesday. Bid. | Tuesday. Asked. | Monday. Bid. | Monday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Bell | 196 | 197 | 197 | 198 |
| Erie | 60 | 61 | 60 | 61 |
| Mexican | 60 | 75 | 60 | 75 |
| New-England | .. | 88 | 85 | 88 |

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

| | Tuesday. Bid. | Tuesday. Asked. | Monday. Bid. | Monday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dominion Coal | 9¼ | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| Dominion Coal pf | .. | 85 | .. | 85 |
| Gen. Electric pf | .. | 60 | .. | 60 |
| Illinois Steel | .. | 62 | .. | 63 |
| Lamson Store Serv. | 18 | 18¼ | 18 | 18¼ |
| Philadelphia Co. | 17⅜ | 18½ | 17⅜ | 18½ |
| Reece Butt. Hole | 20½ | 22 | .. | 22 |
| West. Elec. 1st pf | 52 | 58 | 52½ | 58½ |
| Westinghouse Elec. | .. | 31 | .. | 31 |
| Bay State Gas | 9⅝ | 10 | 9⅝ | 9¾ |

RAILROAD STOCKS.

| | Tuesday. Bid. | Tuesday. Asked. | Monday. Bid. | Monday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston & Albany | 204 | .. | .. | 205 |
| Boston & Lowell | .. | 203 | .. | 203¼ |
| Boston & Maine | .. | 171 | .. | 169½ |
| C., J. R. & S. Y. | .. | 90 | .. | 90 |
| C., J. R. & S. Y. pf | 101 | 100 | 101 | .. |
| [illegible] & Pass | 190 | .. | .. | .. |
| Fitchburg pf | .. | 90 | 90 | 91 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. | 177⅝ | 178 | .. | .. |
| N. Y. & N. E. pf | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

MINING STOCKS.

| | Tuesday. Bid. | Tuesday. Asked. | Monday. Bid. | Monday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allouez | 30 | 100 | 30 | 100 |
| Atlantic | 14¾ | 15¼ | 15 | 15¼ |
| Boston & Montana | 66¾ | 66⅝ | 65¾ | 66 |
| Butte & Boston | 11⅝ | 12 | 11⅝ | 11¾ |
| Cal. & Hecla | 290 | 295 | 290 | 295 |
| Franklin | 11 | 11½ | 11 | .. |
| Kearsarge | 10¼ | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| Napa (Quicksilver) | 7 | 7½ | 7 | 7½ |
| Osceola | 22⅛ | 22½ | 22½ | 23½ |
| Quincy | 121 | 125 | 120 | 122 |
| Tamarack | 112 | 115 | 110 | 115 |
| Tamarack Jr. | 12½ | 13 | 13 | 14 |
| Wolverine | 5⅜ | 6 | 5¾ | 6¼ |

*BONDS.

| | Tuesday. Bid. | Tuesday. Asked. | Monday. Bid. | Monday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. & M. R. Mt. N. ext. 6s | 115 | .. | .. | .. |
| C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s | .. | .. | .. | 107½ |
| Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 5s | 87 | .. | .. | .. |
| East 1st 6s | 115 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mex. C. cn. 4s | 63 | 65 | .. | 66 |
| Mex. C. 1st inc | 16 | 18 | 16 | 17 |
| Mex. C. 2d inc | 7¼ | 9 | 7½ | .. |
| Rut. 1st 6s | .. | 107 | .. | .. |
| B. U. Gas 1st 5s | 75 | 78 | .. | 78¼ |
| B. U. Gas 2d 5s | 50 | 51½ | 50½ | 51½ |

UNLISTED.

| | Tuesday. Bid. | Tuesday. Asked. | Monday. Bid. | Monday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Elect. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |

*And accrued interest.

### PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The local market was heavy to-day, suffering from incessant liquidation. There was no excitement attending the decline, but rather an investment demand apparently about equal to the selling. The tightness of the money market is almost entirely accountable for the continuance of the shrinkage in values, but the saving factor is the fact that most of the stocks being purchased now are lodging in strong hands, brokers in general declining to take new ventures on margin for clients. Pennsylvania was a marked feature, receiving good investment support around 50⅛ on a fairly large volume of business. Lehigh Valley was also steady at 35, and Lehigh Navigation at 43. The tractions closed at declines of ⅜ for Union, ¾ for Union 4s, ½ for Philadelphia, 1½ for Indianapolis, and 4 per cent. for Hestonville common. The exceptions were Baltimore, which closed ¼ higher, at 16¼, and Metropolitan, which gained ½, and closed unchanged at 95. In the specialties the declines were the most severe. Pennsylvania Steel preferred sold at 55, a decline from 75, at which it sold on Nov. 21. United Gas Improvement declined 1 per cent., to 75, the lowest price touched in this decline. Welsbach dropped 2 points, to 46, or ¼ above the lowest recent sale, and a net decline since Oct. 28 of 52 points. Storage common and preferred both declined 1 per cent, and Pennsylvania Heat common and preferred both declined ¾ per cent. Choctaw sold down to 11⅛, a decline of ¾, but subsequently rallied to 11½. Cambria, early in the day, rallied to 42, but closed at 40 bid, a net decline of ¼. At the close the market was unsettled.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

| | Tuesday. Bid. | Tuesday. Asked. | Monday. Bid. | Monday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acetylene full pd | .. | 33 | .. | 33 |
| Baltimore Traction | 16¼ | 16½ | 15¾ | 16 |
| Cambria | 40 | .. | 40 | 40½ |
| Choctaw | 11⅛ | 12 | 11* | 12 |
| Con. Trac. stock | .. | 25 | .. | 25 |
| Elec. Storage | 24 | 25 | 24½ | 25¼ |
| Elec. Storage pf | 25 | 26 | 25 | 26 |
| Elec.-Pneumatic | ¼ | ⅜ | ¼ | ⅜ |
| Hestonville | 45 | 46 | 50 | 51 |
| Hestonville pf | .. | 65 | .. | 65 |
| Hunt & B. T. | 30 | 31 | 30 | 31 |
| Hunt & B. T. pf | .. | 53½ | .. | 53½ |
| Indianapolis | 26 | 28 | 28 | 29 |
| Ins. Co. of N. A. | 22 | 22½ | 22½ | 23 |
| Lehigh Nav. | 42½ | 43 | 42¾ | 43¼ |
| Lehigh Valley | 34½ | 34⅞ | 35⅛ | 35½ |
| Met. Traction | 94½ | 95 | 95½ | 96 |
| Northern Central | .. | 70 | .. | 70 |
| Northern Pacific | 2⅝ | 3 | 3¼ | 3½ |
| Northern Pacific pf | 10 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11½ |
| Pennsylvania | 50⅝ | 50½ | 50 | 50½ |
| Penn., L. H. & P. | .. | 9 | .. | 9¾ |
| P. L., H. & P. pf | .. | 8½ | .. | 9¾ |
| Penn. Steel | 25 | .. | 25 | .. |
| Penn. Steel pf | 50 | 60 | .. | 65 |
| Phila. Traction | 62¾ | 63 | 63¼ | 63½ |
| Phila. & Erie | .. | 25 | .. | 25 |
| Reading | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1 7-16 | 2 |
| Rochester Ry. | .. | 37 | .. | 37 |
| Union Trac. $5 pd. | 10 | 10¼ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| United Cos. of N. J. | 238 | .. | 237 | .. |
| United Gas Imp. | 75 | 75½ | .. | 76 |
| W. N. Y. & P. | 2 | 2¼ | 2½ | 2¾ |
| Welsbach | .. | 46¼ | 45 | .. |
| Welsbach of Can. | 2 | 2½ | 2 | 2½ |
| Welsbach Comm'l | .. | 39 | .. | 39 |
| Welsbach Com. pf. | 68 | 68½ | .. | 68½ |

BONDS.

| | Tuesday. Bid. | Tuesday. Asked. | Monday. Bid. | Monday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis 5s | .. | 89 | .. | 89 |
| N. J. Con. 5s | 79½ | 80½ | 79½ | 80½ |
| Newark Pass. 5s | 102 | 104 | 103 | 105 |
| People's Trac. 5s | .. | 92¼ | .. | 92 |
| Union Trac. 4 p. c. | 65⅞ | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66¾ |

### THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The stock market was decidedly weak and dull until West Chicago was called. That stock opened at 102 and declined steadily to par, the lowest price reached for over a year. It was supported later, and was advanced to 102⅞, where it closed. North Chicago was weak, notwithstanding the large stock dividend, selling at 281, account, rights on, and 233½ to 234, account, rights off. Lake Street was strong, closing at 20¼, account, a point above the opening. New-York Biscuit again sold off to 71½@71¾, account. Chicago Brewing preferred sold at 31@32, account. It sold at 35 about a week ago. Diamond Match was quoted at 121½@122. Bond sales were: $1,700 Lake Street debenture at 77, $1,000 Consolidated Gas 5s at 82, $100 West Chicago 5s at 101⅜, $200 of the debentures at 98, and $4,000 Cass Avenue 5s at 98¼.

Bank clearings were $16,015,317. New-York exchange sold at 75c premium. Call money loaned at 6@6½ per cent., and time loans were made at 6½@7 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

| | Tuesday. Bid. | Tuesday. Asked. | Monday. Bid. | Monday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amer. Strawboard | *42 | .. | *43 | .. |
| Cal. & Chi. C. & D. | 57⅛ | .. | *59½ | .. |
| Chi. Brew. & Malt. | 11 | .. | .. | 14 |
| C. Brew. & Malt. pf. | *31 | .. | *32½ | .. |
| Chi. P. & P. Co. | 24 | .. | 24 | .. |
| Chi. P. & P. Co. pf. | 45 | .. | 45 | .. |
| Chi. So. S. R. T. (Alley L) | 5¼ | .. | *5 | .. |
| Chi. City Railway | *295 | .. | 295 | 300 |
| Chicago Telephone | 160 | 165 | *165 | .. |
| Diamond M. of Ill. | *121½ | .. | *122¼ | .. |
| Lake St. El. Ry. | 20¼ | .. | *19¾ | .. |
| Metropolitan Elev. | 14 | .. | *14 | .. |
| Mil. & Chi. Brew. | 13¾ | .. | *13¾ | .. |
| Mil. & C. Brew. pf. | 31½ | .. | *34 | .. |
| New-York Biscuit | *71⅞ | .. | *71⅞ | .. |
| Nor. Chi. St. R. R. ex. rights | *281 | .. | *287½ | .. |
| National Railway | *108 | .. | 108 | .. |
| Street's W. S. C. L. | 12½ | .. | *15 | .. |
| Street's W. S. C. L. pf | 53 | 58 | .. | .. |
| West Chi. St. R. R. | *102⅞ | .. | *102¾ | .. |
| Western Stone | 59 | .. | *62 | .. |

BONDS.

| | Tuesday. Bid. | Tuesday. Asked. | Monday. Bid. | Monday. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s | *98¼ | .. | 99 | 99⅛ |
| Chi. Dock Co. 5s | 100 | .. | 100 | .. |
| Chi. P. & P. 6s | .. | 106 | .. | 106 |
| C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s | .. | 60 | .. | 60 |
| C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s | .. | 41 | .. | 40 |
| Chi. City Ry. 4½s | .. | 101 | .. | 101 |
| Chi. Board of T. 5s | 102½ | 103 | 102½ | 103 |
| Chi. G. L. & C. 5s | *90 | .. | .. | .. |
| Consumers' G. L. 5s | *82 | .. | *84 | .. |
| Lake St. El. deb. 5s | *77 | .. | *77 | .. |
| Metropolitan El. 5s | .. | 70 | .. | 70 |
| No. Chi. C. R. R. 1st 6s | 105 | 106 | 105 | 106 |
| N. Chi. C. R. R. 4½s | .. | 101 | .. | 101 |
| No. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s | .. | 104 | .. | 104 |
| W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s | *101⅜ | .. | 101½ | 102 |
| W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s | *98 | .. | *99 | .. |

*Sales.

### TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 7th day of January, 1896.

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold coin | $82,535,778.05 | |
| Gold bullion | 28,628,321.16 | |
| Total | $111,164,099.21 | |
| Outstanding gold certificates | 49,988,989.00 | |
| Less gold certificates in Treasury | 76,600.00 | |
| Total | 49,912,389.00 | |
| Balance | | *$61,251,710.21 |
| Standard silver dollars | $350,802,781.00 | |
| Silver bullion | 567,922.41 | |
| Total | $351,370,703.41 | |
| Outstanding silver certificates | 346,370,504.00 | |
| Less silver certificates in Treasury | 16,760,888.00 | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| [illegible] | | 16,709,[illegible] |
| Silver bullion of 1890 (cost) | 124,001,[illegible] | |
| Total | $137,707,280.[illegible] | |
| Less outstanding Treasury notes | 137,707,280.00 | |
| Balance | | |
| United States notes | $110,478,107.00 | |
| Outstanding currency certificates | 35,600,000.00 | |
| Less currency certificates in Treasury | 5,125,000.00 | |
| Total | $30,475,000.00 | |
| Balance | | 80,003,107.00 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | $22,348,032.00 | |
| National bank notes | 7,915,798.28 | |
| Fractional silver coin | 13,004,011.13 | |
| Fractional currency | 120.08 | |
| Minor coin | 277,720.77 | |
| Deposits in National banks | 14,470,199.33 | |
| Bonds and interest paid | 6,614,761.76 | |
| Total | $65,331,549.65 | |
| Less National bank 5 per cent. fund | 8,160,811.41 | |
| Outstanding checks and drafts | 6,165,473.50 | |
| Disbursing officers' balances | 23,870,234.09 | |
| Post Office Department account | 4,114,210.01 | |
| Miscellaneous items | 1,910,591.28 | |
| Total | $44,221,320.29 | |
| Balance | | 21,110,229.36 |
| Available cash balance, including gold reserve | | $178,125,842.22 |

RECEIPTS.

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customs | $296,707.81 | $3,551,223.74 | $85,892,497.56 |
| Internal revenue | 255,844.00 | 2,110,318.79 | 78,994,783.96 |
| Miscellaneous | 5,110.50 | 593,036.20 | 8,935,351.14 |
| Total | $557,662.31 | $6,254,578.73 | $173,822,632.66 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civil and miscellaneous | $468,000.00 | $1,207,000.00 | $46,140,437.00 |
| War | 45,000.00 | 575,000.00 | 31,072,021.56 |
| Navy | ...... | 252,000.00 | 13,793,490.95 |
| Indians | 7,000.00 | 130,000.00 | 5,820,183.91 |
| Pensions | 250,000.00 | 2,950,000.00 | 74,208,127.50 |
| Interest | 1,236,000.00 | 5,110,000.00 | 22,152,500.06 |
| Total | $2,006,000.00 | $10,224,000.00 | $193,186,760.98 |
| Excess of expenditures over receipts | 1,448,337.69 | 3,969,421.27 | 19,364,128.32 |

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

| | This Day. | This Month. | This Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deposits under act July 14, 1890 | $3,900.00 | $278,735.00 | $2,751,308.00 |
| Redemptions under act July 14, 1890 | 31,390.00 | 162,182.50 | 5,335,510.50 |

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

| | U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.) | Treas'y Notes. (Since 1890.) | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To date | $348,082,482 | $77,244,082 | $425,276,564 |
| This f'cal yr. | 75,149,853 | 2,519,142 | 77,668,995 |
| This month. | 2,778,949 | 126,150 | 2,905,099 |
| This day | 113,871 | 100 | 113,971 |

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

Financial Continued on Page 13.

## AN ALDERMANIC FLOWER GRAB

### Brooklyn Aldermen Voted the Offerings to Hospitals, and Then Seized Them and Fled.

Two thousand dollars' worth of flowers were piled promiscuously, Monday, on the desks of the members of the Common Council of Brooklyn. There were some rare and beautiful designs in the collection, among them a horseshoe and umbrella, sent as a tribute of the affection which the Eastern District feels toward Joseph Benjamin, the City Clerk. The Aldermen, in the intervals between their slaughter of the innocents who held office in the City Hall under Mayor Schieren's administration, sniffed at the lovely bouquets and harps and pillows of roses and lilies and violets. There was never seen before in Brooklyn such an extraordinary outpouring of floral offerings on the occasion of the first coming together of a new Board of Aldermen.

Ex-Supervisor at Large Thomas Fitchie was a spectator of the flower show, and during a lull in the proceedings he suggested to Alderman Martin F. Conly, the ex-Supervisor of the Second Ward, that it would be a delicate and apropriate act of charity to give the flowers to the sick in St. Mary's and the Seney Hospitals.

"Why, certainly," said Alderman Conly. He hurriedly scratched out a resolution in accordance with the suggestion. The Board passed the resolution unanimously. No committtee was appointed, and no arrangements were made for transferring the flowers to the hospitals.

The minute the Common Council adjourned there was a general scramble for the costly flowers. Nobody paid the slightest attention to the resolution. City Clerk Benjamin grabbed his horseshoe and his umbrella, and scuttled out of sight. Some of the friends of Alderman Clark, the newly-elected President of the Board, snatched all of his floral gifts from his desk and vanished in several directions. Other Aldermen and their friends behaved similarly, with the result that when the Sergeant at Arms finally appeared on the scene for the purpose of sending the flowers to the hospitals in a wagon, he found nothing but a select assortment of sweet odors and a few scattered leaves.

All the flowers had disappeared. They had been appropriated with even more avidity and rapidity and unanimity than the ordinary run of petty perquisites around the Aldermanic chamber.

As a natural consequence the hospitals got no flowers, and the sick who are in the two institutions named were deprived of the opportunity of smelling the fragrance of the choice productions of the greenhouses.

The Aldermen were profusely apologetic and penitent yesterday, but they ingeniously washed their hands of the entire transaction.

Alderman Clark said his flowers were taken to his house by friends, and would probably reach the hospital when his family got through smelling them.

City Clerk Benjamin said his flowers were the precious gifts of his political friends, for which reason, he said, he would not part with them for anything.

## STOCKHOLDERS MET IN THE STREET

### The New President Had the Clerks Arrested on a Charge of Trespass.

Four clerks of the Yosta-Kramer Company, manufacturers of cloaks, 24 West Twenty-third Street, were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The prisoners were Edward Everhard, 241 Franklin Street, Greenpoint, L. I.; Durant L. Biggony, 122 Waverley Place; Joseph Kennedy, 240 East Thirtieth Street, and Hjalmar Ljunggren, 138 East Sixteenth Street.

It seems that the stockholders had planned a reorganization, and that Gustav Kramer, the manager, feared that he would lose his place. When the stockholders met Monday they found the doors locked, and were forced to hold their meeting on the sidewalk, in spite of the cold. They instructed Mr. Blumenthal, the new President, to force the door. He did so, although it is claimed that Kramer had left the four clerks as guards.

Blumenthal yesterday went to the offices and ordered the arrest of the clerks on a charge of trespassing when they refused to leave. He refused to press the charge against them in court, and they were discharged.

## PUSHCART MEN AND THEIR RIGHTS

### Corporation Counsel Scott Says Aldermen's Ordinance Is Valid.

The Police Board received a communication from Corporation Counsel Scott yesterday relative to the rights of pushcart peddlers in the public streets. Recently David Milliken of the office of the Corporation Counsel wrote to the board, stating that the ordinance permitting pushcart peddlers to stand in the street was clearly invalid.

Mr. Scott says he was surprised that an assistant to the attorney to the corporation should address to the Police Board a communication which should legally and properly only proceed from the head of the law department. He says the Board of Aldermen had power to pass the ordinance in question.

The Police Commissioners, therefore, regard the ordinance as a valid one, and the pushcart peddlers will only be interfered with when they assemble in such numbers as to blockade the streets or interfere with traffic.

## Charged with Passing Bad Checks.

U. Rolland of 433 East Fifty-seventh Street was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of passing worthless checks and was held [illegible] for trial. [illegible]

# FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

## Financial Directory.

BANKS.

**Merchants' National Bank**
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

**Chemical National**
270 Broadway.

**National Bank of Commerce**
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

**Mercantile National Bank**
Cap and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

**Hanover National Bank**
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

**The Nassau Bank**
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

**Fourth National**
16 Nassau Street.

**Central National**
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

**Fourth Street National Bank**
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

**Continental Trust Company**
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

**The State Trust Co.**
36 Wall Street.

**United States Mortgage & Trust Co.**
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

**Washington Trust Company**
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

## Bankers' Cards.

**W. N. COLER & CO.,**
Bankers,
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

**HOLLISTER & BABCOCK**
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

## Financial.

## Northern Pacific

### SECOND MORTGAGE

### BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.

Upon application of the Committee of Second Mortgage Bondholders, the U. S. Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin has granted an order returnable January 20th, 1896, requiring all parties interested to show cause why some of the **PAST DUE COUPONS** upon the **GENERAL SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS** should not be paid from the accumulated funds now in the Receiver's control.

In view of possible opposition to the position taken by the Committee, bondholders are earnestly requested to deposit their bonds on or before the 20th inst. with the N. Y. Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St., New-York, in order that the Committee may have the fullest support possible in its endeavor to procure for bondholders their full rights.

Dated New-York, January 3d, 1896.
**JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, Chairman.**
**SAMUEL E. KILNER, Secretary.**
**MICHAEL H. CARDOZO,**
of Counsel.

## Guaranty Trust Co.
### of New York.

**Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.**
**Mutual Life Building,**
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

**CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000**
**SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000**

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

**INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS**
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,
George F. Baker,
George S. Bowdoin,
Frederic Cromwell,
Walter R. Gillette,
Robert Goelet,
G. G. Haven,
Oliver Harriman,
R. Somers Hayes,
Charles R. Henderson,
Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
Augustus D. Juilliard,
James N. Jarvie,
Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter G. Oakman,
Alexander E. Orr,
Henry H. Rogers,
Henry W. Smith,
H. McK. Twombly,
Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

### DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1st, 1893.

The Central Trust Company of New-York gives notice that, in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated Jan 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-three thousand two hundred and seventy four dollars and forty-four cents, ($63,274.44.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, at New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 15th day of January, 1896.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE, BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BUFFALO RAILWAY CO.,
CHICAGO & ATCHISON BRIDGE 6S,
KANSAS CITY ELEVATED BONDS,
ST. PAUL GAS CO. SECURITIES,
WESTERN GAS CO. SECURITIES,

Dealt in by

**GUSTAVUS MAAS,**
**26 Broad St.**
UNLISTED SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

TO THE BOND AND STOCK HOLDERS OF THE
### CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW
RAILWAY COMPANY.

Referring to the advertisement under date of December 16, 1895, the First Mortgage Bonds and Stock will be received up to and including January 18, 1896.

Copies of the agreement and plan may be had at the office of the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York.
New-York, December 31st, 1895.
**F. P. OLCOTT,**
Reorganization Trustee.
J. N. WALLACE,
Secretary.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

## Financial.

## UNION PACIFIC
## Reorganization.

The Committee announces that there have been lodged with it **considerable majorities** of all classes of First Mortgage Bonds in circulation, as follows:

**UNION PACIFIC R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS.**
**UNION PACIFIC, EASTERN DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.**
**UNION PACIFIC, MIDDLE DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.**
**KANSAS PACIFIC, DENVER EXTENSION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.**
**UNCALLED OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.**
**LARGE AMOUNTS of the JUNIOR BONDS AND ALMOST ONE-HALF OF THE CAPITAL STOCK** have likewise been lodged with the Depositaries.

The Committee having thus been placed in a position to enforce **general foreclosures**, proposes to proceed promptly and energetically.

**IT NOW GIVES NOTICE** to holders of above-named **FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS** and other Bonds included in the Plan **not yet deposited**, as well as to the holders of Certificates for shares of Capital Stock, that **deposits will be received** at the **MERCANTILE TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK** and the **OLD COLONY TRUST CO. OF BOSTON**, **without penalty, until and including Wednesday, January 15**, after which date **no deposits can be received**, except in the discretion of the Committee, and **upon payment of the penalty of 5 per cent. stipulated under the Plan.**

The assessment upon the stock will not be called until after the plan shall have been declared operative.

Overdue interest will be cashed and certificates for compound interest, payable when allowed by the court, will be issued, as heretofore, upon the depositing of First Mortgage Bonds.

Copies of the Plan and Circular may be had upon application to the Depositaries.

**Application is being made to the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges for the listing of the Trust Companies' Certificates of Deposit.**

**LOUIS FITZGERALD,**
**JACOB H. SCHIFF,**
**T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,**
**CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,**
**MARVIN HUGHITT,**
**OLIVER AMES,**
**Committee.**

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 B'way, N.Y.
New-York, January 2, 1896.

**To the Holders of**

## PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds,
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
Deferred Income Bonds,
Stock,
and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London,
December 19, 1895.

A plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading System.

All holders of the above-described bonds, stock, and receipts are notified to deposit or present the same as required by said plan.

Holders of the First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, and Stock are further notified that the first installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on Stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds,

being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on January 10, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are notified to pay said installment on or before that date.

**J. P. MORGAN & CO.,**
23 Wall Street, New-York.
**DREXEL & CO.,**
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
**J. S. MORGAN & CO.,**
22 Old Broad Street, London.

New-York and Philadelphia,
January 7, 1896.

At the request of numerous security holders, we beg to state that such holders of stock and income bonds, as above, as have deposited or shall deposit the same on or before January 10th, 1896, but who do not wish to pay the first installment of the assessment at present, may pay such installment at any time within sixty days from this date, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount thereof until paid.

**J. P. MORGAN & CO.,**
**DREXEL & CO.**

### To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds and Stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Fourteenth Article of the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, dated September 6, 1895, **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that a change or alteration of said Plan affecting all classes of securities deposited and to be deposited under said Plan and Agreement, is, in the opinion of the General Reorganization Committee, necessary, and that such proposed change or alteration, having been first adopted by said General Reorganization Committee, has been approved by the Consolidated Mortgage Committee and the Collateral Trust Committee, and that copies thereof have been lodged with the **NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY**, No. 46 Wall Street, New-York City; the **UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK**, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York City, and **THE STATE TRUST COMPANY**, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City, at each of which places such proposed change or alteration may be examined and copies thereof obtained.

Such proposed amendment provides, in substance, that the trust agreement mentioned in said Plan and Agreement shall terminate absolutely on May 1, 1906, or at least ten years from the sale and conveyance of the property of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company under decree of foreclosure, unless the same be sooner terminated by the consent of the holders of two-thirds of each class of certificates given at meetings of the holders of such certificates, or unless dividends equal to twenty per cent. of the par value of the preferred stock shall have been paid or their payment fully guaranteed, as will more fully appear by reference thereto.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit under said Plan and Agreement, who do not assent to such proposed change or alteration, may withdraw the securities represented by their Certificates of Deposit upon the terms mentioned in said fourteenth article of said Plan and Agreement **ON OR BEFORE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1896**, after which date all holders of Certificates of Deposit who shall not have so withdrawn their securities will be deemed to have assented to and adopted such change or alteration, and will be bound thereby, and the General Reorganization Committee will thereupon proceed to carry the said Plan and Agreement as so amended into effect.

Dated New-York, January 3, 1896.
**ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH, Chairman,**
**W. L. BULL,**
**GEORGE COPPELL,**
**CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,**
**A. MARCUS,**
**JOHN CROSBY BROWN,**
**A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,**
**HENRY R. REED,**
**General Reorganization Committee.**
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Counsel,
HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
43 Wall Street, New-York City.

## CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.
### 1st Mortgage 5 % Bonds.

This Company having made default for more than six months in the payment of coupon, due July 1, 1895, the mortgage securing the above-mentioned bonds may now by its terms be foreclosed, and this Committee has taken the necessary preliminary steps for the foreclosure, having on deposit more than the necessary amount of bonds. Bondholders wishing to join in the proceeding, and participate in its results, should deposit their bonds without delay with the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, and receive negotiable certificates therefor.
AUSTIN CORBIN, 192 Broadway.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., 2 Wall St.
H. L. THORNELL, 45 Wall St.

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,**
**1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.**
**Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.**

## Financial.

**Macy & Pendleton**
**Removed to**
**45 Broadway, N. Y.**
**January 1, 1896**

## Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 17, 1895, until the morning of Jan. 17, 1896.
SILVANUS S. RIKER, Secretary.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1896.
The annual meeting of the club will be held on THURSDAY evening, the 9th instant, at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before it. The polls for the election will open at half-past 6 o'clock P. M., and remain open until half-past 9 o'clock P. M. GEORGE BETHUNE ADAMS, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SONS OF THE Revolution in the State of New-York will be held at Delmonico's, (large room,) Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, N. Y. City, on WEDNESDAY, January 15th, 1896, at 8:30 P. M., for the purpose of taking action on amendments to the constitution and by-laws proposed at the last annual meeting of the society.
THOMAS E. V. SMITH, Secretary.
New-York, January 8th, 1896.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.
THE TWELFTH WARD BANK,
Corner Lexington Avenue and 125th Street, New-York City.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Banking House, MONDAY, January 13th, 1896, from 7:30 to 8:30 P. M. F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at its banking house, No. 78 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN H. CARR, Acting Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Round Island Park for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of Mr. C. A. Johnson, 80 Broadway, New-York City, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M. CHAS. A. MYERS,
New-York, Dec. 30, 1895. Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms 48 and 49, Times Building, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1896, at 2:30 P. M.
C. S. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr.,
Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.
The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 190 Fifth Avenue, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1895. The polls will be open from 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East Forty-second Street.
New-York, December 27, 1895.
The annual meeting of shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND,
Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The Shareholders' meeting for an election of Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall St., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Near Fifth Avenue.
Depository State of New-York.
New-York, Jan. 4th, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. WM. J. WORRELL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 William St., New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.
The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1896.
Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Asst. Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
29 Wall Street,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.
New York, Jan. 5, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall St., on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1896, commencing at 12 O'CLOCK M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking room on TUESDAY, Jan'y 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. F. C. MAYHEW,
Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.
The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 30, 1895.
An election for Directors of this Bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of one (1) and two (2) P. M. JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 260 Columbus Av., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1896. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

IMPORTANT ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of the Congregational Church Building Society will be held at Room 59 Bible House, New-York, N. Y., at 3:30 P. M. January 9th, 1896.
L. H. COBB, Recording Secretary.

## Dividends.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st prox.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 3d February. J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 7, 1896.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer books for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company common stock will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. H. WELLFORD, Secretary.

## Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO.,
813 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1895.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., $1.00 per share, payable in cash on January 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10, 1896, also an extra dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT., $7.50 per share, payable in cash on March 2, 1896, without interest, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10, 1896. The right to participate in said extra dividend will be evidenced by the issue on January 15, 1896, of dividend scrip certificates to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10, 1896; said certificates will, at the option of the holders, if exercised on or before February 29, 1896, be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at par, when presented in sums of $50 or multiples thereof. Checks and dividend scrip certificates will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
68 William St., Jan. 6, 1896.
The Directors have declared the following dividends: SIX PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock payable on demand;
FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip payable on demand on or after Feb. 18 next; and
THIRTY PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1895, Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 19 next.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst.
E. J. PERRIN, Secretary Pro Tem.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
A dividend of 3 Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this company, for the year ending 31st December, 1895, has been declared payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company on 15th January, 1896.
The transfer books for the Preferred Stock of this company will be closed on 10th January, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on 16th January, 1896.
D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New-York, 4th January, 1896.

THE JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY.
Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 26th, 1895.
The Board of Directors of the John B. Stetson Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the preferred stock for the half year ending November 30, 1895, and an annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock, both payable January 15th, 1896. Transfer books close January 10th, 1896, and open January 16th, 1896. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.
T. C. SEARCH, Treasurer.

Office of
THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable Jan. 15, proximo.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at noon, Jan. 4, 1896, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 16. GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1895.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15th, 1896, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close Dec. 31st. 1895, and reopen Jan. 16th, 1896.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
50 Wall St., New-York, Jan'y 2, 1896.
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand. DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

## Savings Banks.

### INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS
OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
No. 20 Union Square.

A dividend has been declared to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws for the six months and three months ending December 31, 1895, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 20, 1896.
Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks, and if made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open (holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M. ANDREW WARNER, President.
C. C. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

### THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1896, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

### METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK
1 AND 3 THIRD AV., (Opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852. 85TH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1895.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1895, at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM,** will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from **$5 to $3,000.** INTEREST PAYABLE JAN. 15, 1896.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1896.
WM. BURRELL, Prest.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, Sec'y.

### Union Dime Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, 32D ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000. THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up January 16th or any time later.
Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the 1st.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

## Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
**REGULAR AUCTION SALE**
OF
**STOCKS AND BONDS**
**By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,**
**WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8th,**

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of assignee.)
24 shs. Browne Diamond Cutting Co.
(By order of executors.)
20 shs. German Exchange Bank.
$4,000 City Railway Improvement Co. 6 p. c. 20-year Gold Trust Bonds, Sept., 1891, coups.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co. (hypd.)
150 shs. McDonald Nut Lock Co. (hypd.)
$3,000 Scioto Water Co. 1st Mtge. 20-year 6 p. c. Bonds, Jan'y, 1895, coups. (hypd.)
166 shs. Ellensburg Water Supply Co., Washington, (hypd.)
25 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
$30,000 Kansas City (Mo.) Times Newspaper Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1900.
$6,000 Elyton Co. (Ala.) 1st Mtge. 30-year 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1924.
50 shs. New-York and West Virginia Coal and Iron Co. pfd.
15 shs. Chicago and Alton R. R. common.
$25,000 Phila., Rdg. and New-England R. R. 4-5 Bonds, 1942, Nov., 1893, coupons.
22 shs. Title Guar. and Trust Co.
89 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$3,000 Chic. & No. Western R. R. 7s, Gold, 1902.
25 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank
$8,000 Pitts., Marion & Chic. R'way 1st Mtge. 6s, 1917, July, 1887, coups.
40 shs. Nat'l Bank of the Republic.
$55,000 Lynchburg (Va.) Electric Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$35,000 West Lynchburg Land Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$25,000 Lynchburg (Va.) Electric Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$18,500 Newport Mining Co. Wis. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$4,000 Lynchburg (Va.) Electric Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$7,500 West Lynchburg Land Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$100,000 Salisbury & Harey R'way Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$5,000 Crown Hill Colliery Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910, Jan'y, 1896, coups., (hypd.)
$16,000 Columbus & 9th Ave. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$23,000 Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry Co. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds.
$10,000 St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Bds.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer.
**AUCTION SALE**
**of Stocks and Bonds on**
THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1896,
at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
FOR THE ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
20,000 shares Argentum and Juniata Mining Company.
2,000 shares Molly Gibson Mining Company.
$23,000 General Traction Company Bonds.
250 shares Standard Iron and Steel Company.
75 shares Calumet Canal and Improvement Company.
$100,000 Colorado Midland 4 per cent. Trust Certificates.
5,000 Shares Missouri, Kansas and Texas common.
100 shares Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred.
$10,000 Colorado Midland 4 per cent. Trust Certificates.
100 shares Southern Railway Company common.
List at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
Will Sell at Auction Wednesday, Jan. 8,
At 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Real-Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$1,025,000 Hutchinson and Southern R. R. Co. 1st Mortage 5 per cent. 30-year Bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1889, (hypothecated.)
64,349 shares Hutchinson and Southern R. R. Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,**
**1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.**
**Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.**

## Proposals.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS.
Albany, Dec. 27, 1895.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter [illegible] of the Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the 9th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of
TWO MILLION DOLLARS,
for which transferable certificates of stock, registered,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,
will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1906.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Co. in the City of New-York to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of Canal Fund" of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1896.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New-York.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany, N. Y.
JAMES A. ROBERTS,
Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR REBUILDING (C. & R.) SHIPWRIGHT'S SHED, No. 44, AT U. S. NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK, AND FOR COALING SHED AT U. S. NAVAL STATION, KEY WEST, FLORIDA. Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., December 30, 1895.—Separate sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Shipwright's Shed at U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.," and for "Coaling Shed at Naval Station, Key West, Florida," will be received at this Bureau until one o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, January 22, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter. Specifications and blank forms of proposals will be forwarded upon application to this Bureau or the Commandants, respectively, of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Naval Station, Key West, Florida. Bidders are fully expected to fully inform themselves of the character of the work required by visiting the yard or station, where plans may be examined, and, if necessary, obtained. A certified check for the sum named in the specifications must accompany the proposal for each of the above objects as a guarantee that the bidder will execute the required contract after his bid has been accepted. Responsible security will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and the right is reserved to reject any or all proposals not deemed advantageous to the Government, and to waive defects. E. O. MATTHEWS, Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTION OF MEMORIAL Hall, West Point, N. Y.—Office of Post Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., December 14, 1895.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until noon, MONDAY, January 13, 1896, for the construction of a Memorial Hall. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office or at the office of Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, Architects, 160 Fifth Avenue, New-York City. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR POWDER.—Office of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Washington, January 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 3 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1896, for furnishing this department with 150,000 pounds of saluting powder for field guns, to be delivered at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., or U. S. Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., as may be directed by D. W. FLAGLER, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

## Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—LOUIS ABRAHAMS and REUBEN GRUNAUER, Plaintiffs, against MOSES L. KAPLAN, Michael Schavonne, Ludwig Schmitt, Frederick Ruppert, Richard Leslie, Richard Ludecke, Richard Zeiger, Patrick Murphy, Richard Schuler, Richard Levi, John Simpson, Richard Loan, the said name Richard in each case being fictitious, the real given name of each of said persons being unknown to plaintiffs, and they being tenants or otherwise occupying portions of the premises described in the complaint herein, the unknown person or persons who are grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law of John G. Van Camp, deceased, and all of which grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law are unknown to the plaintiffs, and the wives and husbands, if any, of such unknown grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law, and the grantees and devisees of such unknown grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law, and the wives and husbands, if any, of such last grantees or devisees who are unknown to the plaintiffs; and all persons who are executors and trustees under any and all wills of each and every of the aforesaid defendants who may be deceased at the time of the commencement of this action, and The People of the State of New-York, defendants.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 23rd, 1895.
WILLIAM BERNARD,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and P. O. Address, 25 Chambers Street, New-York City.

To the unknown person or persons who are grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law of John G. Van Camp, deceased, and all of which grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law are unknown to the plaintiffs, and the wives and husbands, if any, of such unknown grantees, devisees, or heirs-at-law, and the grantees and devisees of such unknown grantees, devisees or heirs-at-law, and the wives and husbands, if any, of such last grantees or devisees who are unknown to the plaintiffs; and all persons who are executors and trustees under any and all wills of each and every of the aforesaid defendants who may be deceased at the time of the commencement of this action: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the sixth day of January, 1896, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.
WILLIAM BERNARD,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
25 Chambers Street, New-York City.
ja8-1aw6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, duly made on the 26th day of November, 1895, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against EDMOND R. LYON and GERALD LYON, individually, and as copartners under the firm name of Lyon Brothers, lately doing business at No. 100 Prince Street, in the City of New-York, to present the same with vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said individuals and of said firm, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 26, 1895. EDGAR J. NATHAN, Assignee. MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, Attorney for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New-York City. n27-1aw6wW

## Surrogate Notices.

HASHAGEN, VIOLETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIOLETTA HASHAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Black & King, 44 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895. EMILIE H. SMITH, Administratrix. BLACK & KING, Attorneys for Administratrix, 44 Pine Street, New-York City.
o9-1aw6mW

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. DOUGLASS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 145 East 40th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1895. HUGH DOUGLAS, Executor, 145 East 40th St., New-York. o9-1aw6mW

RENWICK, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES RENWICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 118, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1895. JAMES A. RENWICK, AUGUSTIN MONROE, EDWARD B. RENWICK, Executors. au28-1aw6mW

OSBORN, MARION.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARION OSBORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the subscribers at their place of business, 275 Canal Street, New-York, on or before the 4th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 26, 1895. WILLIAM R. OSBORN, EDWARD OSBORN, Executors. WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, N. Y. n27-1aw6mW

CLELAND, CLARENCE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clarence B. Cleland, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 West 85th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1895. SAMUEL BUDD, Executor. d4-1aw6mW

STOCKLEY, DANIEL GROVER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GROVER STOCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Far Rockaway, Long Island, in the State of New-York, on or before the 4th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. ERNEST [illegible], Executor. [illegible]

## Surrogate Notices.

DOWNES, DAVID.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline W. Downes, Robert O. Downes, Salina Richardson, William Downes, Emma Thorp, Carrie Culling, Mary A. Burrows, Henry David Downes, alias David Downes, alias David Williams, Hestilla Williams, alias Estella Williams, alias Hestilla Downes, alias Estella Downes, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert A. Downes of the City of Newark, N. J., has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the ninth day of June, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of DAVID DOWNES, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MILLER & MILLER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, N. Y. ja1-1aw6wW

LAWRANCE, MARY LOUISA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Horatio I. Lawrance, Ella Louise Romain, Mary E. L. Lawrance, Anna Morris Lawrance, Elliott Wagstaff Lawrance, Mary Louise Lawrance, Grace R. Lawrance, and John H. Rochester, as executor of the last will and testament of MARY LOUISA LAWRANCE, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the accounts of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of Horatio I. Lawrance, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
d11-1aw6wW Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ALLEN, THERESA F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THERESA F. ALLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN AND ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n27-1aw6mW

ALLEN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ethan Allen, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN and ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n20-1aw6mW&my20

DICKINSON, ISABELLA H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isabella H. Dickinson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 104 Franklin Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1895. HORACE E. DICKINSON, FANNIE D. LEWIS, SARAH D. LEWIS, Administrators. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Administrators, 320 Broadway, New-York City. d25-1aw6mW

CONWAY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. JOHN T. CONWAY, Administrator. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, Attorneys for Administrator, 96 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.
n27-1aw6mW

CLARK, EDWARD V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD V. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George R. Schieffelin, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1895. EMILY V. CLARK, FREDERICK C. BOYNTON, Executors.

## Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New-York by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the approval of the Board of the use of an underground current of electricity for the operation of cars upon Lexington Avenue between One Hundred and Fifth Street and the Harlem River, in the City of New-York, and by the said Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Twenty-third Street Railway Company for the approval of the Board of the use of an underground current of electricity for the operation of cars on Twenty-third Street between the East River and North River, in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that hearing on the said applications will be had before the Board at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, in the Mutual Life Building, Number 32 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.—Dated Dec. 31, 1895.
CHARLES R. DEFREEST, Secretary.

# A YOUTHFUL SKATER DROWNED

### The Colored Man Who Tried to Rescue Him Had a Narrow Escape from a Similar Death in the Pond.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 7.—Frederick T., the fourteen-year-old son of Thomas Hunt of Greenwich, while skating on Seeley's pond yesterday, was drowned, and a colored man who went to the boy's assistance had a narrow escape from the same fate.

While the man was putting on his skates the boy, who was skating, disappeared. Going out on the ice, the man found the youth struggling in the water. He went to his rescue, but the ice being thin, both were soon in the water. The colored man held the lad's head above the water as long as strength lasted, calling for help all the while. Becoming benumbed with cold, he was compelled to release the boy, who then sank.

The family dog, hearing the cries, brought help, and the half-frozen man was rescued. Later the body of the boy was recovered.

## NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT

### Members of the California Debris Commission Selected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

To be members of the California Débris Commission—Col. Charles R. Suter, Major C. E. L. B. Davis, and Capt. C. E. Gillette, Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. William Rice King, Corps of Engineers, to be a member of the Missouri River Commission.

E. E. Halsey of Michigan, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Marquette, Mich.

### Production of Gold and Silver.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—There was a slight error in the "approximate estimate" given out yesterday from the Director of the Mint as to the production of silver and gold in this country in 1895. The corrected statement shows that the estimate received by Director Preston makes the gold product $52,614,000, and the silver product 51,000,000 ounces. Mr. Preston is of the opinion that the estimates are excessive, and that corrected returns will show gold value from $46,000,000 to $47,000,000, and about 46,000,000 fine ounces of silver.

### Shot at Supposed Burglars.

Thomas Grattan, a watchman employed by the Spalding Bisweil Company, at 33 West Forty-second Street, went insane early yesterday morning and ran around the store shooting at supposed burglars. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

# MR. EDISON WILL COMPROMISE

### The Noted Inventor Wants to End Litigation—He Makes a Proposition to His Opponents.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 7.—A new phase of the litigation arising from the insolvency of the North American Phonograph Company developed before Vice Chancellor Emery this afternoon. This was an offer of compromise made by Thomas A. Edison, to put an end to the lawsuits in which he, the Edison Phonograph Works, and the North American Phonograph Company are involved.

Receiver John R. Hardin of the North American Company, has recommended that the compromise be accepted, and notified the attorneys of all parties to the various suits to appear to-day, when he would apply for a rule to show cause why the proposition should not be accepted.

The case was opened by Mr. Hardin, who read the terms of the proposition. These are that Mr. Edison shall assign to the North American Company all phonograph patents applied for subsequent to Aug. 1, 1885, assign to the Edison Phonograph Company all phonograph patents applied for on or before Aug. 1, 1888, abandon claim for royalties, and abandon claim for damages for breach of contract; the Edison Phonograph Works to consent to a final decree for injunction as prayed for, and abandon claims for damages for breach of contract; the Edison Phonograph Company to assign to the North American Company all patents applied for subsequent to Aug. 1, 1888, and heretofore assigned to it by Mr. Edison; the receiver is to admit the validity of the note and pledge of the Edison Phonograph Company stock, the validity of Edison's claim as first proved, adding $10,000 deducted on account of the Court House sale, subject to the deduction of the amount to be realized by the sale of pledged stock.

The entire assets of the North American Phonograph Company, except claims against Directors for declaring unearned dividends, are to be sold within thirty days after this compromise shall be accepted, under order of the Court, at public sale, to the highest bidder.

After considerable discussion between the Vice Chancellor and the lawyers, the former said he would reserve his decision until Saturday.

# DINNER SERVED FOR A NICKEL

## BIG DEMAND AT THE FIVE-CENT RESTAURANTS ON SUNDAYS.

### How the Food for These Places Is Prepared and the Good Character of the Ingredients of Stews.

One result of the strict enforcement of the excise law on Sundays has been the increase in the custom of the People's Five-Cent Restaurants, particularly the branch which is situated at 5 East Broadway, just off Chatham Square. So great has been the Sunday demand at this branch since the cold weather set in that the management of the restaurant is now completing extensive alterations which will enable 120 persons to get a comfortable five-cent meal at the same time.

The People's Five-Cent Restaurants were started some time ago under the auspices of the Industrial Christian Alliance. There are now three of them, one at 159 Bleecker Street, one at 57 Avenue C, and the third at 5 East Broadway.

The design of these restaurants is to furnish a good hot meal, consisting of beef stew, coffee, and bread, for 5 cents to any one who has the money to pay for it. As the 5 cents not only pays the cost of the meal, including rent, fire, light, and attendance, but leaves an almost infinitesimal profit over, the managers feel themselves perfectly justified in feeding all who come to them.

In many cases persons or business houses buy bundles of tickets at 60 cents a dozen and give them to beggars who profess to be seeking for money for a meal. But the restaurant rule is absolute; without 5 cents or a ticket no one can get anything to eat there.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES went yesterday to the headquarters of the Industrial Christian Alliance, at 170 Bleecker Street, and was shown how the stew was cooked wholesale for distribution to the five-cent branch restaurants.

Down in the basement was a big seventy-gallon boiler in which the stew was boiling and seething. The smell was not unpleasant, and might have been agreeable had it not been for the thyme, which cast its odors too strongly from the boiler. The cook, a Scotsman, was asked for the receipt.

"We take," he replied, "ninety-five pounds of chopped meat, fifty pounds of potatoes, fifty pounds of turnips, twenty-five pounds of flour, and thirty gallons of water. We mix the flour into a paste, add a pound of burnt sugar to color the stew, and a pound of salt, with thyme and pepper to taste.

"When boiled down these ingredients make sixty pounds of beef stew. We ship it in five-gallon milk cans to the restaurants, where it is put into caldrons and kept hot until needed for use."

The reporter then examined the ingredients, as they were ready for mixing, and found all of them sweet and good. The meat was of fair quality, without too much fat, gristle, or bone, and was quite bright enough to make soup stock out of for a Fifth Avenue residence.

Going then across the street to the Bleecker Street restaurant, at 159, the reporter was invited to taste the stew and the coffee. The stew, barring the thyme, was not unpalatable, and the reporter has drunk worse coffee within the past few months. The bread was white and fresh, and was as good as need be for any place.

"The coffee is made," said the attendant in this restaurant, "by adding three pounds of coffee and six pounds of sugar to twenty-six gallons of water. When the coffee is boiled we add two gallons of milk to it."

Everything in this kitchen was as clean as a new pin, and the smell of the place was wholesome. Up stairs a few men, looking the worse for wear, were eating beef stew and drinking coffee, at 5 cents a head. They had to stand during the process, but a few women who came in, looking even further down in the scale than the men, had seats. There was nothing which called for observation in these customers. They are seen in the streets at all times and at almost all hours.

The East Broadway branch restaurant served 1,375 meals last Sunday. Its daily average is expected to be half that number as soon as the improvements are completed. The other branches do a smaller business, but still all do twice as much on Sundays as on other days.

Besides the restaurant proper, these branches keep a five-cent grocery store, where twenty ounces of sugar, one-third of a pound of tea or coffee, two pounds of oatmeal, or other commodities in proportionate quantities may be purchased. The only articles for which 10 cents is charged are butter, cheese, and pork. The New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor often gives its order for food supplies on these restaurants.

## SENT TO THE WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL

### Quarters of an Army of Insane Men and Women Changed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 7.—A small army of the State's insane wards were transferred to-day from the Hudson River State Hospital, in this city, to the Willard State Hospital, to relieve the overcrowded condition of the former institution.

The party included one hundred women and twenty-five men, in charge of Drs. Langdon and Harris, fifteen nurses and eight male attendants. For the transfer of the patients a special train of three coaches and one baggage car was provided. The train was run up to Spruce Street from the Hudson River Railroad, over a branch of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railway, and the patients were transferred to it in closed carriages. The train was scheduled to arrive at Willard at 5 o'clock this afternoon. It left here over the Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M.

The transfer reduces the population of the Hudson River State Hospital to 1,400, about its capacity. A new wing, soon to be added, will accommodate 400 more.

### To Consider Charges Against Pierce.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The charges of alleged cruel treatment of inmates of the Westchester Home for Destitute Children which have been made against Superintendent Pierce of that institution will be considered to-morrow afternoon by the State Board of Charities. Commissioner Edward H. Litchfield of Buffalo, and the board's Inspector, James C. Fanning, have made a preliminary investigation of the charges, and inspected the institution. Their report will be submitted to the board to-morrow.

## BEFORE THE APPELLATE JUSTICES

### A Hearing for ex-Police Inspector McLaughlin Next Friday—W. M. Dean Seeks Reinstatement to Office.

The first case in order when the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court convened yesterday afternoon was that of the People against William W. McLaughlin, the ex-Police Inspector, who was convicted before Judge Barrett of extortion on the evidence of F. W. Seagrist, a builder.

There are two appeals in the case, one from the conviction before Justice Barrett and one from the decision of Justice Ingraham in refusing a change of venue.

Col. James, counsel for the defendant, stated that he was ready for the trial of both appeals, and that there did not seem to be any good reason why they should not be heard together. Col. James said that in case they could not be heard together he would prefer having the appeal from the decision of Justice Ingraham heard first.

Chief Justice Van Brunt said: "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." He added that the latter appeal would be heard at all events on Friday, but that he could not set a particular time for the appeal from conviction. He said Col. James might argue for a hearing Friday of both cases if he wished. This was satisfactory, and the matter went over.

Argument was heard by the Justices in the case of William M. Dean against William Brookfield, former Commissioner of Public Works.

Mr. Dean was Superintendent of Street Improvements, and was summarily removed July 5, 1895, on the ground that his office was to be abolished. Soon after his removal, Stevenson Towle, an employe of the department, performed his duties. The bureau was not abolished, but was amalgamated with other sections of the department.

Mr. Shipman, counsel for Mr. Dean, contended that his client should not have been removed summarily, because he was the head of a special department, and asked that he be restored.

Decision was reserved.

E. Grosse appeared before the Appellate Justices yesterday on behalf of Johanna Kucheninester, who sued the late William Astor and Vernon H. Brown for $25,000 for damages said to have been received by falling into a coal hole in front of 202 West Forty-fourth Street on the night of Jan. 22, 1892.

The case first came up in the Court of Common Pleas, where the complaint was thrown out. An appeal to the General Term resulted in the affirming of the decision.

Mr. Larned, for the defendant, said yesterday that the evidence went to show that the plaintiff was evidently mistaken about the house. He said that after the alleged accident, she walked away from the vicinity, and then returned. He said that it was very evident that on her return she picked out Mr. Brown's residence as the place in front of which she was hurt, whereas the accident had doubtless occurred at some other place.

Decision was reserved in the case.

## MRS. BERTHA HAMM'S WILL VALID.

### Bequests for Catholic Charities—The Testatrix's Eccentricities.

Surrogate Arnold has admitted to probate the will of Bertha Hamm, who died on Jan. 23, 1895, leaving an estate valued at $25,000.

The will was contested by Mrs. Pauline Marquardt, sister of Mrs. Hamm, who alleged that there was undue influence, and that the testatrix was not of sound mind. By the will Mrs. Marquardt was bequeathed $1,000, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum $3,000, the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help $2,000, and Congressman John Hardy $2,000. The residue was left in trust with Mr. Hardy for John Hamm, an infant son of the testatrix's stepson, until he reached the age of thirty years. If he died before reaching that age the residue was to go to St. Joseph's Hospital for Consumptives and the Little Sisters of the Poor.

It was found when the testatrix died that she wore little bags all over her body, and when these were opened they were found to contain prayers in German to God to relieve her of her pain. This was one of the evidences, according to the contestant, that she was insane.

Surrogate Arnold decides that, although the testatrix might have been eccentric, she was of sound and disposing mind, and that there was no undue influence used.

### Gordon Denies All Charges.

The trial of Louis Gordon, the shirt manufacturer of 21 Walker Street, for arson, reached its twenty-ninth day in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court yesterday.

Gordon resumed the witness stand and went over the inventories of his stock in the burned factory. He said the inventories were correct, and said that the allegations of Samuel Milch that the amounts and values were changed were false.

He contradicted the evidence of Milch in reference to the meeting at the Harlem Bridge, where plans for starting the fire were alleged to have been made. He denied that he was at the meeting. He denied that he saw Milch or Glueckman before the fire. Step by step he denied every circumstance brought forward by the prosecution to show that he took part in a conspiracy to set fire to his factory. He was still on the stand when court adjourned.

### Relieved from Penal Duties.

Judge Wheeler of the United States Circuit Court has handed down a decision relieving the American Sugar Refining Company from penal duties on 618 bags of raw sugar imported from Cuba on March 7, 1895.

The Collector of Customs at this port appealed at the time from the decision of the Appraisers, which was in effect that the Sugar Refining Company was not liable for penal duties arising from the fact that the test value of the sugar on arrival here exceeded by more than 10 per cent. of its valuation under the test in Cuba.

It appears that the increased value acquired by the sugar, owing to its drying in transit, had been provided for by a provisional valuation in the invoice, and Judge Wheeler sustains the Appraisers' decision.

### Indicted for Robbing Mrs. Barnes.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted for burglary in the first degree William King and Harry Wilson, the two negroes in whose possession was found a quantity of diamond jewelry that had been stolen from Mrs. Barnes's residence, at 239 Central Park West, on Dec. 28.

Agnes Renshaw, the white girl who was found living with Wilson, was cleared of the charge by the Grand Jury and will be discharged.

## NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Justice Daly and a jury tried a suit yesterday brought by William H. Dieffenback against the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company in Part VI. of the Supreme Court, to recover $75,000. Dieffenback was injured in a collision at Lackawaxen on March 18, 1893. The defense claimed that the damages asked for were excessive and denied that there was any negligence on the part of the company. The jury, after being out an hour, was instructed to return a sealed verdict. The verdict will be opened to-day.

—William J. Collins of 688 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, a juror in Part I. of the General Sessions, yesterday morning fell to the floor just after the jury was discharged. His head struck a chair and he was severely cut. A physician attended him, and he was then taken home in a cab. The physician said Mr. Collins was suffering from epilepsy.

—John Kelly, the British subject who sued Elwood Banfield of 118 East Seventy-fifth Street, a livery stable keeper, for $20,000 as damages for being kicked and partially maimed by a vicious mare, was awarded $3,000 by the jury yesterday afternoon in the United States Circuit Court.

—Only ten jurors were secured in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday for the trial of Michael McGowan for the shooting of Rosie Fenn on July 10, 1895.

## FEDERAL COURTS.

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 29.—Louis A. Salomon et al. vs. W. H. Robertson, Collector, &c.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Dismissed.

No. 33.—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company vs. E. S. Stanley.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Kansas.—Dismissed.

No. 45.—The First National Bank of Garnett vs. R. H. Ayres, Sheriff of Anderson County, Kansas, et al.—Submitted.

No. 735.—The Chemical National Bank of Chicago vs. Hartford Deposit Company, and (No. 736) The Chemical National Bank of Chicago vs. City Bank of Portage.—Submitted.

No. 87.—The Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, appellant, vs. the steamship Kate, &c.—Argument continued by J. Parker Kirlin for the appellant, and concluded by W. P. Williams for the appellee.—Leave granted counsel for the appellant to file supplemental brief by the 10th inst.

No. 504.—The United States, appellant, vs. the City of Santa Fé.—Argument commenced by Assistant Attorney General Dickinson for the appellant, and continued by William H. Pope for the appellee.

The call for Wednesday, Jan. 8, will be as follows: Nos. 504, 599, (and 629,) 569, 570, (and 555,) 622, 415, 794, 722, 559, (and 560,) 653.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

34—Cicia vs. Pasensky. 117—Kerr vs. New-York and New-Jersey Telegraph Company. 49—Hanneman vs. Compagnie Générale, &c. 56—Martin vs. Stokes. 72—Emanuel vs. Carey.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

40—Lewis vs. Ferryboat Farragut. 41—Raill vs. Guilford Steamship Company. 42—Deutsch American Petroleum Company vs. International Navigation Company. 43—North German Lloyd Steamship Company vs. The E. N. Williams. 44—Kuper vs. Ferryboat Clinton. 45—Mulvana vs. Steamship Anchoria. 46—Boston Towboat Company vs. Ship W. D. Wallett. 47—McCaldin vs. Nulburn. 48—McCullough vs. Ferryboat Albany. 49—Corbett vs. Ship Stuttgart. 50—Hurlbut vs. Knott. 51—Elling vs. Ship Paris. 52—Walsh vs. Bucki Lumber Company. 53—Bockoven vs. the Mayor &c. 54—Melwine vs. Ceres. 55—Robins vs. Ship Antilla. 56—Atlas Steamship Company vs. Ferryboat Chicago. 57—Cornell Steamship Company vs. Barney Dumper No. 8. 58—Same vs. same No. 13. 59—Reeves vs. The Anna Pendleton. 61—New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company vs. San Domingo Importing Company. 62—Hastorf vs. Tug J. A. Dumont. 63—Tribble vs. Tug W. E. Street. 64—Cornell Steamboat Company vs. International Contract Company. 65—Iron Steamboat Company vs. Steamboat Spero. 66—New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. Helgoland. 67—Kelly vs. Steamboat Albany. 68—Gillespie vs. Yacht Comanche. 69—Nichols vs. Yacht Ramona. 70—Stahl vs. Steamship Niagara. 71—Johnson vs. same. 72—Drumm vs. Knickerbocker Steamboat Company.

## STATE COURTS.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

In the matter of the application of George Smith for a writ of mandamus vs. Supervisors of St. Lawrence County, appellants.—Argued by John C. Keeler, J. M. Kellogg, and Thomas Platt for appellants, Vasco P. Abbott for respondent.

Laurella Morris, administratrix, vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, appellant.—Argued by Joseph F. Gluck for appellant, Ainsley Wilcox for respondent.

Alexander Chace vs. James M. Lamphere, appellant.—Argued by L. F. Longley for appellant, Frank B. Chase for respondent.

The People ex rel. Fred P. Fonda, appellant, vs. Levi P. Morton et al. as Trustees of the State public buildings, respondents; people ex rel. John T. O'Connor, appellants, vs. same, respondents; people ex rel. P. F. Borst vs. same, respondents.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Catherine C. Ellerson vs. Elizabeth P. Westcott et al. appellants.—Order of General Term reversed; order of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

In re. application of John P. Madden.—Order reversed, without costs to either party.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow is: Nos. 294, 346, 347, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356.

### NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division. Held at 111 Fifth Avenue. Van Brunt, P.J.; Barrett, Williams, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—27—Husted vs. Van Ness. 33—Hohnquest vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 42—Smith vs. Munroe. 43—Van Ingen vs. Cockerell. 44—Walsh vs. Campbell. 46—Matchet vs. Lindberg. 48—Lewis vs. Newcombe. 51—Schaffer vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 53—Stillwell vs. Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah. 54—Lamb vs. Hirschberg. 56—Merrill vs. Wakefield Rattan Company. 57—Grant vs. George C. Tredwell Company. 60—Staff vs. V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewing Company. 66—Cogswell vs. Chubb. 68—Decker vs. O'Brien. 72—Gallagher vs. Estate of Nathan Brewster. 73—Chemical Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 74—Munn vs. Munn. 80—Mulligan vs. Cannon.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J. Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—Matter of Kernochan. 2—Andrews vs. Ralph. 3—Matter of Hopper. 4—Piza vs. Butler. 5—Carpenter vs. O'Brien. 6—Adams vs. Baldwin. 7—Ward vs. Kountze. 8—O'Brien vs. Greiff. 9—Carpenter vs. Thompson. 10—Dessau vs. Rogers. 11—Ward vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 12—People vs. United States Mutual Accident Association. 13—Shaw vs. United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. 14—Apple vs. Frasse Company. 15—Hagenbuckle vs. Schultz. 16—McGinley vs. Bank for Savings. 17—People vs. Murray. 18—Wilson vs. Masterson. 19—Baule vs. Hawes. 20—Post vs. Harris. 21—Hoyt vs. Sullivan. 22—Wallach vs. Wallach. 23—Hegewald vs. Selzer. 24—Hoadley vs. Lynn. 25—Goldstein vs. Weinstein. 26—Smith vs. Tierney. 27—People vs. Lavery. 28—Wallace vs. Baring. 29—Duffy vs. Seaman's Bank for Savings. 30—Young vs. Collis. 31—Van Buren vs. Parson Low Down Wagon Company. 32—Matter of Valentine. 33—Deane vs. Deane. 34—Sollberger vs. Callahan. 35—Rothschild vs. McKeon. 36—Davidson vs. Davidson. 37—Leather Manufacturers' National Bank vs. Wetmore. 38—Alvlone vs. Dursie. 39—Ladenburg vs. Commercial Bank of Newfoundland. 40—Mercantile Lloyds vs. New-York Fur Cutting Company. 41—International Lloyds vs. same. 42—Perkins vs. Miller. 43—Sneeling vs. Yetter. 44—Zimmermann vs. Mahon. 45—Bauer vs. Gormley. 46—Aultman & Taylor Company vs. Syme. 47—People vs. Henderson. 48—American Book Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 49—Isen vs. Isen. 50—Duffy vs. Citizens' Savings Bank. 51—Cochrane vs. Howard. 52—Duffy vs. Bowery Savings Bank. 53—Matter of Empire Warehouse Company. 54—McClure vs. Monahan. 55—Suckert vs. Suckert. 56—Fox vs. Parker. 57—Stegmann vs. Ruihl. 58—Harlam vs. Tamsen.

Personal Tax Calendar—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—C. B. Barker & Co. 2—Druid Hill Company. 3—Gramaton Park Company. 4—Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company. 5—Hickok. 6—J. Selwin Tait & Sons. 7—J. Shepherd Clark Company. 8—Metropolitan Automatic Salesman Company. 9—New-York Fruit Importing Company. 10—New-York Refrigerating Warehouse Company. 11—New-York Steam Company. 12—Tanis Spectacle Company. 13—Saunders. 14—Snow, Church & Co. 15—Sohms.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Divorce Calendar.—1927—Helfrich vs. Helfrich. 1999—Summers vs. Summers. 2010—Lackey vs. Lackey. 2012—Conklin vs. Conklin. 2013—Belyea vs. Belyea. 2016—Cragnolini vs. Cragnolini. 2021—De Porras vs. De Porras. 2023—Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal. 2024—Milstead vs. Milstead. 2038—Scholer vs. Scholer. 2039—Scullion vs. Scullion. 2040—Cochenthaler vs. Cochenthaler. 2041—Lindquest vs. Linquest. 2045—Williamson vs. Williamson. 2046—Ward vs. Ward. 2124—Copeman vs. Copeman. 2214—Adams vs. Adams. 2216—Sheehan vs. Sheehan. 2218—Cook vs. Cook. 2219—Goenner vs. Goenner. 2220—Isaacs vs. Isaacs. 2221—Fuchs vs. Fuchs. 2223—Keating vs. Keating. 2224—Michelena vs. Michelena. 2225—Lesser vs. Lesser. 2226—Stahlbrock vs. Stahlbrock. 2230—Prager vs. Prager. 2231—Taggela vs. Taggela. 2232—Koppe vs. Koppe. 2233—Reder and Reder. 2234—Lascelles vs. Lascelles. 2235—Speer vs. Speer. 2242—Glover vs. Glover. 2243—Mattineer vs. Mattineer. 2244—Gross vs. Gross. 2245—Foster vs. Foster.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

655—Barnum vs. Wiley. 801—Belt vs. Spring Garden Insurance Company. 802—Pearson vs. Marks. 809—Southack vs. Walker. 810—Smith vs. Wickham. 811—Myers vs. Wickham. 814—Pierce Steam Heating Company vs. Ransom. 831—Tudor vs. Kugelman. 832—Davis vs. Buddensieck. 836—Belt vs. Lancashire Insurance Company. 844—Pearson vs. Hudson Tunnel Railway Company. 850—Bergen vs. Deering. 853—Koehler vs. Bixby. 864—Buddensieck vs. Dornbusch. 866—Levy vs. Brooks. 878—Schierloh vs. Schierloh. 880—Levy vs. Brooks. 882—Rycroft vs. Strauss. 883—Thurber vs. Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. 885—Hayes vs. Kerr. 886—Same vs. same. 887—Detroit Radiator Company vs. Ransom. 909—Lynch vs. El Ora Mining Company. 918—Strong vs. Wellcome. 922—Garretson vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 929—Bigelow vs. Tilden. 930—Jeffers vs. Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks. 932—Underhill vs. Mason. 936—Peekskill Stove Works vs. Fell. 438—Moskovitch vs. Moskovitch. 944—Underhill vs. Mason. 946—Bigelow vs. Tilden. 947—Mack vs. Bangs. 948—Hayes vs. Kerr. 949—Same vs. same. 950—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Dimon. 955—Landauer vs. Weisberger. 960—James vs. Ninth National Bank. 968—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 969—Kent vs. Stevenson. 971—Freund vs. Seale. 972—Same vs. same. 980—Livita vs. Anderson. 981—Weinstock vs. Zimmerman. 983—Union Railway Company vs. Travelers' Insurance Company. 988—Blumenthal vs. Michaels. 990—Knudson vs. Kalische. 997—Klebisch vs. Siedler. 998—Fuerst vs. Blackwell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.———, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT — Trial Term — Part I.—(Criminal Branch)—Smyth, J.—Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People. Held in the Criminal Court Building. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Michael McGowan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—5920—Meyer vs. Corvinnes. 1988—Ball vs. Ball Electric Manufacturing Company. 1977—Higgins vs. Newcombe. 2604—The Mayor, &c., vs. Vail. 2243—Kohler vs. Myers. 2865—Reister vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 2872—Wallace vs. Spinola. 3029—Gillen vs. Eggers. 8143—Moretti vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 3329—Herman vs. Herts. 3341—Grant vs. Ferris. 3794—Conway vs. Society of New-York Hospital. 3805—Searles vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3823—McCarron vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3827—Welch vs. the Mayor, &c. 3881—The Mayor, &c. vs. Union Ferry Company. 3882—Bregman vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. 4194—Mohr vs. Camden Iron Works. 4412—Weyant vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 4446—Durand vs. Rasines. 4493—Murphy vs. Lanagan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., and VI., for trial. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

848—Stewart vs. Campbell. 746—Gloucester vs. Martin. 897—Quintard vs. Culver. 987—Krick vs. A. B. Douglass Manufacturing Company. 1069—Eden vs. Tebo. 1131—Columbia Bank vs. Schoenthal. 1143—Wasserman vs. Shulder. 1186—Straus vs. Manhattan Athletic Club.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

1332—Hill vs. Maxwell. 1349—Starbuck vs. Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. 1364—Good vs. St. John. 1370—Continental National Bank vs. Hayes. 1390—Chapkewitz vs. Evans. 1540—Cavanagh vs. O'Neill. 1653—Cohen vs. Israelson. 1686—Smith vs. American Turquois Company. 1209—Nixon vs. Zuricaldy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Francis H. M. Whiting, August Rieger, Elizabeth W. C. Hall, at 2 P. M.—Russell W. Hildreth.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. Held in Chambers of the Surrogate in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:

1115—Eliza Ahrens. 1126—Evan Lewis, (No. 1.) 1126½—Same, (No. 2.) 1122—Henry Simon.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, C. J. Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

547—Wright vs. Morgan. 3245½—Wilder vs. Kendall. 537—Vietor vs. Schmalz. 125—Pieston vs. Hilson. 3145—Haygooni vs. Stanley. 115—Galligan vs. August. 540½—Gottfried vs. Baldwin. 118—McMonegal vs. Hunt. 330—Hurdt vs. Greif. 332—Solenhofer Actien Verein vs. Fountain. 340—Davis vs. Rosenberg. 456—Hall vs. Friedlander. 141—Peiser vs. Strauss. 152—Wimpfenheimer vs. Moschowitz. 442—Solomon vs. Cannon. 446—Kaplan vs. Ague. 470—Bates vs. Moore. 482—Lichtenstein vs. Rosell. 365—Gottfriend vs. McLellan. 538—Schlessinger vs. Oppenheimer. 539—Lachman vs. Marx. 287—Trenkman vs. Schneider. 288—Same vs. same. 481—Layrock vs. Kerbs. 440—Solomon vs. Hughes. 81—Radt vs. Rosenfeld. 1809—Gilbert vs. Munsell. 460—Kraus vs. J. H. Muhlman Company. 548—Kacher vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 269—Killite vs. Williams.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1202—Egglebrecht vs. Sexton. 1201—Lehman vs. same. 592—Helland vs. Springer. 3181½—Levon vs. Iden. 588—Person vs. Struck. 496—Burke vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 511—Bird vs. Kreiser. 611—Stiorny vs. Klunner. 3077—Cowah vs. Tamsen. 3078—Mendelsohn vs. same. 3079—Sommer vs. same. 315—National Bank of Corey vs. Werner. 200—Gustavitson vs. Drenst. 412—De La Mare Ref. Ing. M. Company vs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company. 389—Press Publishing Company vs. Gerlach. 52—Clemmons vs. Flack. 53—Same vs. same. 589—Darcy vs. Merhbach. 225½—Frankel vs. Reich. 240½—Tannenbaum vs. same. 573—Kabat vs. Katzman. 563—Armour vs. Barz. 407—Beck vs. Butler. 400—Webber vs. Lawrence. 616—Solomon vs. Gorman. 413—Vernon vs. O'Connor. 309—Spence vs. Leavitt. 469—Davidson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 300—New-York Electric Equipment Company vs. Lynch.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J. Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

640—Bridgeworth vs. Standard Gas Light Company. 675—Betz vs. Smith. 678—Ferris vs. Brady. 655—Hearn vs. Deinke. 692—Rochester Distilling Company vs. Harting. 693—George T. Stagg Company vs. O'Brien. 694—Terrill vs. Zucker. 695—Devoe vs. Cates. 696—New-York County National Bank vs. Sutherland. 697—Abramowitz vs. Citizens' Savings Bank. 698—Moll vs. Finkle. 699—Weinberger vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 700—O'Connell vs. Herbst. 701—Hanfling vs. Burstein. 702—McCluskey vs. Murck. 703—Halligan vs. Degnan. 704—Radler vs. Wollstein. 705—Wright vs. Johnson. 706—Nelson vs. Wirtz. 708—Gilbert vs. Frohman. 709—Wernret vs. Reubel. 710—Pakas vs. Grooved Plaster Slab Manufacturing Company. 711—Rouse vs. Blauner. 712—Bendheim vs. Rafalowitz. 713—New-York Steam Company vs. Bridgewater Milling Company. 714—Hess vs. Kircher. 715—Klein vs. Hay. 716—Smith vs. Gospel Tabernacle Church. 717—Bradley vs. Hobart. 718—Rompel vs. Carr & Brown Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Case on.

3161—Davidson vs. Canary. 3004—Barbig vs. Everard. 3032—Sanader Medical Company vs. Scheele. 3173—Bittner vs. Krame. 3034—Schnell vs. Wool Oil Refining Company. 2891—Bezozi vs. Wuerstein. 3196—Debas vs. City of Houston. 3133—Hartley vs. Requa. 3328—Taylor vs. Smith. 2815—Herman vs. Canary. 3254—East River National Bank vs. Kirk. 2528—Sutherland vs. Drew. 3322—Jung vs. Thrall. 3360—Lancaster vs. Wagner. 3378—Hagne vs. Prival. 2724—Kniffin vs. McBride. 2863—Lang vs. Kennstner. 3349—Pettit vs. Smith. 3336—Meyer vs. Mohler. 3315—May vs. Hart. 3117—Kelly vs. Ellis. 3130—Prince vs. Mittel. 3243—Wolf vs. Musch. 2989—Haggson vs. Schuyler. 3091—Reid vs. Bein.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—193—Schmoel vs. O'Brien. 196—Murray vs. Arthur. 198—Lyon vs. Van Orden. 201—Miller vs. Harris. 197—Oesteiler vs. Bethman. 191—Zoccolo vs. Von Der Dreisch. 195—Stapleton vs. Mayer. 202—Kirk vs. Marshall. 203—Same vs. same. 205—D'Andre vs. Zimmermann. 206—La Pasta vs. Weil.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 718.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—James Walsh and William Downing. 2—Joseph S. Miller. 3—John P. Meyers. 4—John Cauley. 5—E. C. Hay. 6—William Harris. 7—Jacob Gosheiawitz. 8—George Haubert. 9—Daniel J. Cunningham. 10—William McClane. 11—James Little. 12—Isaac Fordinsky. 13—Samuel Schwartz. 14—John J. Mullin. 15—Marino Ruggiro. 16—William Harris. 17—Richard Cordes.

Pleadings.—1—Alfred Day. 2—Charles Fuchs. 3—John Watts. 4—Joseph Mahoney. 5—Angelo Moccia. 6—Joseph Stodel. 7—Emil Schaffer. 8—Harry Wilson and William King. 9—Joseph Ryan. 10—Lee Jordan. 11—William Smith. 12—William Celansy. 13—Frank Hill. 14—Charles Blake and Thomas Hogan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—James Buckley. 2—Thomas Enright. 3—Isaac Aronson. 4—Sarah Glynn. 5—John Farrell. 6—Thomas Farrell. 7—Frank Daly. 8—John Kelly. 9—James O'Brien and Edward Tomblin. 10—James Hanley. 11—Max Husted and John McCauley. 12—Otto Hergt and William McBride. 13—David Gardella. 14—Alfonso Samello. 15—Joseph Santacroche. 16—Thomas McDonald. 17—Frederick Zipler. 18—John Driscoll. 19—Robert Whittaker. 20—Charles Besner. 21—Mabel Marks.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Louis Walterin. 2—John Nelson. 3—Sophia C. Smith. 4—Edward Mack. 5—Jacob Pollack. 6—Thomas Martin. 7—Giovanni Tozzone. 8—Frederick Mundt and Charles Gauer. 9—David Connors. 10—Gaetano Musticio and John Margariello. 11—Thomas Hayes. 12—Henry Morris. 13—David Farrer. 14—John H. Robbins. 15—Jacob Engleman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People. Held in Part IV. courtroom. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Louis Gordon.

### Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—Truax, J.—Mutual Bank vs. Stewart—Leo C. Dessar. Matter of American Baking Powder Company—Jacob Fromme. Bonnel vs. Mayhew—George M. Van Hoesen. Hennessey vs. Hagan—Emanuel Blumenstiel. Matter of Raffloer Scott Braiding Machine Company—William H. Willis. Schuster vs. Young—Henry P. McGown.

SUPREME COURT.—Lawrence, J.—Man vs. Crow—Charles W. West.

### Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—Pryor, J.—Maximilian Morse vs. Theresa Kiefer—Thomas F. Donnelly. Marie G. Barth vs. Ida Miller et al.—Stephen B. Brague.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, C. J.—Clementine W. Arnoux vs. Francis R. Ward—Sutherland R. Huxton.

### BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, J.

17—Robert Dietzel, as administrator, &c., vs. Herman Weber et al. 18—Magdaline Griffing and another, as executrix, &c., vs. Catharine Hellman. 19—In the matter of the estate of Maryette Matthews, deceased. 20—Isaac Thompson vs. George F. Hicks and Sarah H. Hicks, individually and as sole surving executor, executrix, and trustees under and by the last will and testament of Mary Bennett, deceased. 21—In the matter of the Judicial Settlement of the accounts of the John H. Braunsdorf, as surviving executor of Julius E. Braunsdorf, deceased. 22—William Cooper, as administrator, &c., vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 23—Annie Nilan, as administratrix, &c., vs. Richmond County Gas Light Company. 24—John Szuchy, an infant, &c., vs. the Hillside Coal and Iron Company. 25—Thomas T. Tabor et al., as executors, &c., vs. Martha T. Willets. 26—Matilda A. Simons vs. the City of Brooklyn. 27—Julia Pomeroy Newell vs. Josephine Pomeroy and another, defendants, and Frank R. Chandler, as executors, &c. 28—Alfred M. Wiles and another vs. A. J. Provost et al. 29—Patrick J. Gleason et al. vs. Peerless Manufacturing Company, imped, &c. 30—Patrick Jones vs. the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.; Part II., Osborne, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Dykman, J.

2165—Stokes, infant, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 2479—Powell vs. Gleason. 672—Miller vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 1009—Macaulay vs. Schneider. 1123—Mayer vs. Liebmann. 754—Smalley vs. Fulton Bank. 3719—Johnson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1151—Grey vs. Burke. 1214—Cook vs. Dean. 1471—Rodgers vs. Wyandance Improvement Company. 1195—Brigg, referee, vs. Emery. 1211—Smith, administrator, vs. Emery. 1249—Weil vs. Green. 424—Plunkitt vs. Hopper. 568—Van Sicien vs. Herbst. 852—McAvenny vs. Pasquin. 2962—Langin vs. New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 2869—Quinn vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2814—McCabe vs. Brooklyn Gas Light Company. 164—Nutting vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad. 3474—Connor, infant, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 2819—Spath vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2287—Farrell vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3507—Sonnenstrahl vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 3873—Crowley vs. Long Island Railroad. 932—Abbott vs. Cornell Steamboat Company. 2023—Clark vs. Clark. 411—Williamson vs. Long Island City. 3795—Croveno vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1254—Schreiber vs. Raymond, &c., Manufacturing Company. 3834—Tole vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 3886—Boulton vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 3585—Byrne vs. Equitable Life Assurance Company. 3888—Hand vs. Mohlan.

SPECIAL TERM—Clement, J.

31—Weil vs. Nicklaus. 45—Lewis vs. Furguson, &c. 46—Bay Ridge Park Improvement Company, agent, vs. the same. 52—Burroughs vs. Burroughs and others. 53—People ex rel. Miller vs. new Justices. 54—Ryan vs. City of Brooklyn. 55—Ruyon vs. McCourt and others. 56—Overton vs. Adams County Treasurer. 57—Christie vs. Raupp. 58—Hart vs. City of Brooklyn. 59—Mayer, assignee, &c., vs. Schwarz and others. 60—Hughes vs. Fox and others. 61—Troy vs. McBean. 62—The people vs. City of Brooklyn. 63—Olmstead vs. Latimer. 64—Jennings, trustee, vs. Le Compte Manufacturing Company. 65—Abbott-Katz Brewing Company vs. Muller. 66—Walcott vs. Cable. 67—Carter vs. Smith and others. 68—Boyer vs. Hohenstein and others. 69—Hitchings vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company. 71—White vs. Regan. 72—Miles vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 73—Mason vs. Reilly. 74—Gardner vs. Carrere.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Mary Megarr, Christopher C. Watson, and Michael Holohan.

The accounting in the Estate of Mary Knight, August B. Heresman, Lemuel W. Starr, Bertha Brown, Gideon Pearsall, Patrick McGrath, Thomas Kerney, John F. Hennessey, Jones W. Wilder, and Honora Newman.

CONTESTED CALENDAR at 10:30.

No. 36—Administrator of James W. Page.

## DISPOSSESSED IN MONDAY'S COLD

### Mrs. Silverman and Her Children Turned Out in the Street.

Because she owed $6 rent, Mrs. Freda Silverman, with her two children, Rachel, aged nine, and Sarah, aged three, was dispossessed from her little room on the second floor of 185 Division Street Monday night, and turned out in the bitter cold.

Her landlord is a butcher named Goldberg, whose store is on the ground floor. Mrs. Silverman, whose husband has been dead two years, came here seven months ago from Germany, and has kept alive by taking in washing and doing housework.

The woman and children were found by a policeman, and taken to the station house. They were brought to the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and the two children were committed to the Ladies' Deborah Nursery, while the mother went to look for another home.

### Compliments for the Police.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board yesterday received a letter from Milliken Brothers, contractors, of 39 Cortlandt Street, with a fifty-dollar check as a contribution to the Police Pension Fund. They wrote as follows:

> It gives us great pleasure to compliment your department for the very great improved morale, discipline, and courtesy displayed by various subordinates with whom we came in contact during the strike at the Siegel-Cooper Building. It is a pleasure to transact business with the police at the present time, whereas this could not have been said in connection with previous efforts to preserve order.

Isidor Straus also sent a letter to Commissioner Roosevelt thanking the board for the service of the special officers who were detailed at the Hebrew fair in Madison Square Garden.

### Dinner to Gov. O. V. Coffin.

A banquet to Gov. O. Vincent Coffin of Connecticut and his full staff was given last evening in an up-town hotel by Col. Henry H. Adams, chief aide on Gen. Walker's staff. Covers were laid for thirty-two. The table decorations were American Beauties and violets.

Among those present were Gov. and Mrs. Coffin of Middletown, Conn.; Gen. and Mrs. Graham, Middletown, Conn.; Gen. and Mrs. Disbrow, Bridgeport; Gen. and Mrs. Bowen, Litchfield; Gen. and Mrs. Peck, New-Haven; Gen. Daggett, New-Haven; Col. and Mrs. Cheney, Hartford; Col. and Mrs. Miller, Shelton; Col. and Mrs. Wessells, Hartford; Col. Landers, Hartford; Col. Camp, Hartford; Capt. and Mrs. Thompson, Hartford, and Gen. and Mrs. Jarmen of Hartford.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 11 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton; at 9 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Normannia, (letters must be directed "per Normannia.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam.")

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Baltimore; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Paramaribo, per steamship Barden Tower; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Ardie; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena.

FRIDAY.—At 8:30 AM for Mexico, per steamship Habana, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Costa Rica, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 12 M for Guadeloupe, Trinidad, and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Guadeloupe, Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Demerara must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Turk's Island and San Domingo, per steamship Saginaw; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba.

SUNDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 4 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 12 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *1 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM |
| Saale, Tu., Jan. 28, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM |
| Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM |
| Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM |

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

| *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. |
|---|---|

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

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| **Norm'nia, Jan. 8, 11 AM | †F. B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM |
| †Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM |
| †Kai'r W. II., Ja. 22, 10 AM | *Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM |

**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

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| Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. |

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.

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|---|---|
| Columbia. Mch. 5, 7 A. M. | F. Bism'ck. Apr. 9, 11 AM |
| Normannia. M. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria. Apr. 23, 7 AM |

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the Orient
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibralter, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the
WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

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NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| ST. PAUL ......Jan. 8 | ST. PAUL .....Jan. 29 |
| PARIS ..........Jan. 15 | PARIS ...........Feb. 5 |
| NEW-YORK....Jan. 22 | NEW-YORK .....Feb. 12 |

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

| | |
|---|---|
| Westernland, Jan. 15, M | Noordland, Jan. 29, M |
| Kensington, Jan. 22, 2 PM | Friesland, Feb. 5, M |

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

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ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.
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J. D. Hashagen, E. A. — W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. — Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. — J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co.NPier 35 N.R. — F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. — J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

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For NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C. Daily except Sunday. RICHMOND, (via all-water route,) Monday, (freight only,) Wednesday, and Saturday. Sailings from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. G[illegible]

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Fifty Fourth Year.
A select party will leave New York on Jan. 22 by S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II.," to visit, under personal escort,
EGYPT, THE NILE, AND HOLY LAND, the Levant, the Riviera, Paris, London, etc.
First Class Personally Conducted Parties leave New York for
FLORIDA
Jan. 15, 28, Feb. 5, 18, March 3. Moderate rates.
Annual Spring Tours to
HAWAII AND JAPAN AND CHINA
sail from San Francisco Feb. 6 and 25.
All arrangements strictly First Class. Descriptive Programmes free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Etruria, Jan. 11, noon | Servia, Jan. 25, noon. |
| Aurania, Jan. 18, 9 A.M. | Campania, Feb. 1, 7 A.M. |

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Britannic, Jan. 8, 10 AM | Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM |
| Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM | Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM |
| Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM | Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM |
| Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM | Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM |

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Jan. 11, 6 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., Jan. 18, 2 P. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen'l Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU ..............................Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu..........Jan. 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GAELIC..............................Feb. 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
FINANCE, Jan. 10. — ALLIANCA, Jan. 20.
For rates of freight and passage apply to the General Agents,
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
COMANCHE (new)..................Wednesday, Jan. 8
CHEROKEE ..............................Friday, Jan. 10
IROQUOIS..............................Monday, Jan. 13
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Coast to Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 P. M. train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. — GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Platz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections From Grand Central Station.

| Leave. | By way of | Due. |
|---|---|---|
| 9:00 AM., | Springfield & Worcester, | 3:30 PM. |
| 10:00 AM., | ††New-London & Providence, | 3:00 PM. |
| 10:03 AM., | New-London & Providence, | 4:30 PM. |
| 11:00 AM., | Springfield & Worcester, | 5:20 PM. |
| 12:00 M., | Springfield & Worcester, | 5:30 PM. |
| ‡1:00 PM., | Air Line & N. E. R. R., | 6:00 PM. |
| 1:02 PM., | New-London & Providence, | 7:30 PM. |
| 3:00 PM., | *New-London & Providence, | 9:00 PM. |
| 4:00 PM., | *Springfield & Worcester, | 10:00 PM. |
| 5:00 PM., | *New-London & Providence, | 11:00 PM. |
| 11:00 PM., | *Springfield & Worcester, | 6:30 AM. |
| 12:00 PM., | *New-London & Providence, | 6:30 AM. |

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.
Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets. In effect Jan. 5, 1896.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 11:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 6:30, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY. 3:20 P. M. daily. Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa. 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs. 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Atlanta, and Jacksonville. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleepers, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY AND CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7, 7:30, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:20, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PROVOST, General Manager. — J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
In effect Nov. 17, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:10, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, 8 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:45 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., and 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot Liberty St.
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M., and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 2:30 P. M., and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10 A. M., Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga. Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 P. M. ex. Sun.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Steamboats.
BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.
Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. at 5 PM.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 PM.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.
NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

THE PRICE OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES
is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, on farming, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to have? Send for
A FREE SPECIMEN COPY
of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

### The Funeral of Col. Knox.

The funeral of Col. Thomas W. Knox will take place at St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, Forty-first Street, near Sixth Avenue, at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. The pall bearers will be Frank H. Lawrence, Gen. Horace Porter, Murat Halstead, St. Clair McKelway, Joseph Howard, Jr., H. L. Bridgman, Col. Richard Lathers, Col. David B. Sickels, Edmund C. Stedman, R. G. Rolston, Junius Henri Browne, Chandos Fulton, J. Adriance Bush, Henry F. Gillig, J. H. Harper, John Elderkin, John W. Vrooman, and George Arms.

### Funeral of Johannes E. Haustadt.

The funeral of Johannes E. Haustedt, the Haytian Consul General, took place yesterday morning at his home, 507 Madison Avenue. The body was taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for burial. Mrs. Haustedt received letters of regret from the Haytian officials and the Resident Consul for Hayti at Bangor, Me.

### Their Aunt Cannot Support Them.

Justice Petterson of Brooklyn committed two parentless waifs to St. Malachi's Home yesterday on the application of Mrs. George Taylor of 392 South Third Street. The orphans were Irene and Agnes Martin, six and three years old respectively. The children are nieces of Mrs. Taylor.

Her husband, who is a sailmaker, has been out of employment for several months, and is in consequence unable to provide for the little ones. Their father died three years ago and their mother died in December, 1893. [illegible] their aunt [illegible]

### Pottery Works to Resume Operations.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 7.—The L. B. Beerbower Pottery, on Elizabeth Avenue, this city, which has been idle for a long time, will resume full operations Thursday, with a force of 150 men. The company has orders on hand for many months.

## NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

### All Parties to the New Traffic Agreement Maintaining Rates.

### REPORTS OF RATE CUTTING UNTRUE

### Explanation of the Story About the Wabash and the Michigan Central—Board of Managers in Daily Session.

Latest reports from various parts of the territory over which the new Joint Traffic Association has jurisdiction indicate a very satisfactory state of affairs. So far as is known, the standard schedules of both freight and passenger rates are being fairly maintained. Commissioner George R. Blanchard said yesterday that he had heard of no breach of faith on the part of any railroad in the association.

Investigation speedily proved the falsity of the statement telegraphed from Chicago that complaints had been entered against the Wabash and Michigan Central Roads for violating the traffic agreement by making special rates. The only foundation for such a statement is the fact that the Board of Managers of the new association has been asked to make a ruling with regard to uniform charges for transferring grain from one car to another. On some occasions the grain is transferred through an elevator and on other occasions through the medium of a "jumbo," a movable apparatus that is stationed between the loaded car and the car destined to receive the transfer. It has been customary to pay more to the elevators than to the "jumbo," and, in view of recent arrangements for grain transfers made by the Wabash and Michigan Central Roads, a ruling on what shall be consedered a standard charge is asked for. The matter has not yet been considered by the board.

In its deliberations yesterday the Board of Managers gave considerable attention to internal matters in which the public is not concerned. Commissioner Blanchard submitted some statistics which were placed on file, and the reports of two or three committees on routine affairs were acted upon. There is to be some remodeling of the old trunk line association offices on the fourth floor of the Jersey Central Railroad Building to furnish suitable quarters for the Board of Managers and its small army of employes. It is designed to give the managers and the Commissioner more room for their exclusive use.

A meeting of the board will be held to-day for the purpose of giving a hearing to persons interested in the import freight traffic, and the relation of that class of traffic to the rules of the new association.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The formation of a Western freight pool by the railroads which are members of the Western Freight Association was practically assured after a meeting to-day in Chairman Midgley's office of the executive officers of the interested lines. The stumbling block in the way of the freight officials when they were ordered last October to arrange a percentage division of the total traffic was in regard to business originating at or passing through Kansas City.

A disagreement on three points in that part of the Western territory was reported to the executive officers, according to instructions, and at to-day's meeting there was a surprising agreement on these points. The officers adjourned the meeting until to-morrow, when the only points unsettled, Des Moines and Ottawa traffic, will be considered.

This was the compact that was entered into with so much secrecy at the Union League Club in this city last Fall. The agreement provided for a strict maintenance of rates under penalty and an equitable division of all traffic according to fixed percentages.

All of the principal roads were quick to come into the new deal, and everything went along smoothly until it came to a division of the business. The highest traffic officials of the Western roads have tried to adjust the trouble over percentages, but have been unable to agree, and have referred the entire question to their executive officers, and the latter will endeavor to come together on the proper division at to-day's conference. This conference has been postponed until now on account of the threatened prosecution of the Eastern pool by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, but as nothing has come of the commission's legal outburst the Western roads will now proceed to complete, if possible, their pooling arrangements.

## SUIT AGAINST THE ANN ARBOR.

### A Judgment Debtor Wants to Collect from the Reorganized Company.

John Ferguson, a judgment debtor of the Ann Arbor, Toledo and North Michigan, to the amount of $24,000, moved in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Truax, for an order to enjoin the road from disposing of the proceeds of bonds and common and preferred stock issued by the company on Nov. 30, 1895. Mr. Ferguson's attorney, Mr. Le Barbier, stated that on the application of a judgment creditor the road had passed into the hands of a receiver, and was sold under foreclosure. It was bought in by R. C. Martin, who thus got the only asset, amounting to $6.300,000 of the common stock of the company. A committee on organization was formed consisting of Martin, George W. Quintard, Amos R. Eno, R. D. Murray, and C. T. Lawrence, to whom the road was conveyed, and they formed a new company under the name of the Ann Arbor Railroad.

It was asserted that the reorganized road issued $7,000,000 of bonds, $4,000,000 of preferred, and $3,250,000 of common stock. The old stockholders were offered the new stock at 10 cents on the dollar, and this offer resulted in the purchase of only 15,000 shares for $150,000. This amount was placed with the Mercantile Trust Company.

The contention was that as stock had been issued to the old stockholders, the amount obtained should not be disposed of by the company until the judgment of Ferguson was paid. Decision was reserved.

## FIGHTING FOR EIGHT MILLIONS.

### Suit of the Prescott and Arizona Central Against Atchison.

The proceedings before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, in the action of the Prescott and Arizona Central Railroad Company against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company and others for $8,250,000 damages were opened yesterday morning with a motion on the part of the defendants to dismiss the suit.

Damages are asked for the alleged wrecking of the plaintiff road.

C. N. Sterry of Albuquerque, N. M., of counsel for the defendants, moved to dismiss on the ground that the inter-State commerce law does not cover the case as presented. In the argument upon the motion he was assisted by D. D. Duncan, Victor Morawitz, and Allan McCulloh. It was contended that the plaintiff road had no standing in court and that the complaint was faulty, inasmuch as it did not connect John J. McCook, either as trustee, receiver, or bondholder of the defendant road, with the alleged conspiracy. It was also held by counsel for the defendants that neither the Directors nor the stockholders of the defendant roads could be enjoined.

The argument for a dismissal occupied the entire morning session of court.

After recess Delos McCurdy, for the plaintiff, argued at length against the motion. Judge Lacombe reserved his decision.

### Deposits of Reading Securities.

The time for the payment of the first installment of 5 per cent. of the 20 per cent. assessment on the stock and income bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Company under the reorganization plan was to have expired on the 10th inst. J. P. Morgan & Co. now announce that security holders who deposit by that time may have sixty days in which to pay the 5 per cent. assessment, providing they will pay 6 per cent. interest on the amount of the assessment.

### President Mayer's Successor.

It is expected that the special committee of Baltimore and Ohio Railway Directors, which was appointed to select a successor to President Charles F. Mayer, will be ready to report at the monthly meeting of the board, to be held in Baltimore on the 15th inst. The committee consists of William H. Blackford, Major Alexander Shaw, and William F. Frick of Baltimore, and the Messrs. Delano and Read of New-York.

### New Up-Town Surface Road.

A corporation entitled the Empire City Traction Company has been formed for the purpose of building and operating a street surface railroad three and a quarter miles long in this city. The capital stock of the company is $100,000 and the names of the incorporators are Henry L. Scheuerman, Samuel S. Slater, Henry W. Mayer, Edgar H. Rosenstock, Homer R. Scoville, Herman J. Katz, Edgar M. Johnson, Mark J. Katz, B. Franklin De Frece, F. H. Gerrodette, James V. Falvey, F. W. Elder, Frank H. Knight, Joseph T. Schieffelin, and Maurice J. Katz.

There are to be two divisions of the proposed road. One will run through One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street from the Hudson River to the Harlem River, and the other division will traverse the upper part of the city, from the Hudson River and West Ninety-sixth Street to the East River and East Ninety-ninth Street. It will cross Central Park along the Transverse Road.

The new road, its projectors declare, will be constructed without unnecessary delay, and it may be operated by any motive power other than steam locomotive.

### Future of the Quincy and Omaha.

At Quincy, Ill., the Quincy, Omaha, and Kansas City Railroad, running from West Quincy to Trenton, Mo., has virtually been transferred to a syndicate composed of Drexel & Co., Gilman Son & Co., and the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Trust Company. The deal is effected by the purchase of $1,500,000 of the preferred bonds of the company. This lien will be foreclosed, and the syndicate thus take possession and reorganize. The road will, it is presumed, gain an entrance to Kansas City and St. Joseph, and a new line will be built from Trenton to Pattonsburg to connect with the Omaha and St. Louis Road. A new line will also be built from Quincy to Decatur, paralleling the Wabash and connecting with the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western. This will make another through trunk line from Kansas City, Omaha, and Quincy to the seaboard.

Bondholders of the present company have been operating the road for several years, and Manager Savin has built it up into a good property. These bondholders will be paid in cash or shares in the new company.

### Transcontinental Agreement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The Call announces upon the authority of General Freight Agent Smurr of the Southern Pacific that by agreement among the transcontinental railroads east-bound freight rates are shortly to be advanced.

Ever since the Panama-Pacific Mail agreement was concluded the various railways interested have been in communication on the subject of advanced rates, and yesterday a definite understanding was arrived at whereby rail rates on simple commodities will be raised from about 10 to 50 per cent., while the isthmus rates will be increased about 70 per cent.

To New-York the rates on barley, boracic acid, canned goods, wine in glass and wood, beans, wheat, &c., will be advanced 15 cents per hundred. To Chicago and points west thereof an advance of 25 cents per hundred is quoted. Rates to the seaboard territory, viz., that lying between Buffalo and the Atlantic, will be a combination of the New-York rate and the rate out from New-York. The date upon which the new schedule will become effective will probably be announced to-day.

### RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—At a meeting of the Western Passenger Association in Chicago yesterday the agreement of local associations which had honored second-class tickets on first-class sleepers was ordered rescinded. A committee was also appointed to report the reduced rates which will be made for the Grand Army National encampment in St. Paul, and the triennial conclave of the Knights of Pythias in Minneapolis.

—A complaint filed in the Federal Court in Seattle, on Monday, gives notice that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York has commenced foreclosure proceedings against the Oregon Improvement Company to recover interest due upon the consolidated mortgage, which is now ninety days in default. Local railway men regard the proposed foreclosure as a reorganization movement by the bondholders.

The passenger committee of the Central Traffic Association has decided to join in the agreement of the Western Association to charge transportation for bicycles in baggage cars at the rate of fifty-pound excess baggage or a minimum of twenty-five cents each. Both agreements go into effect March 1.

—Judge W. T. Newman of the United States Court in Atlanta has confirmed the sale of the Marietta and North Carolina Railway property to the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Construction Company. Charles F. Kimball of Summit, N. J., is President of the new company.

—William F. Burns, who has served in the Finance Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio directory for many years, gives notice that he is about to resign in consequence of impaired health.

—F. C. Brown, President of the Florida Southern Railway, bought the St. Johns and Lake Eustis Railroad in Florida a day or two ago, at foreclosure sale, for $105,000.

—Bids for the purchase of the Northeastern Railroad—a line about forty miles long—will be received by the Governor of Georgia until 4 o'clock P. M., Feb. 14.

—Net earnings of the Norfolk and Western Railroad for the year ended Nov. 30, 1895, were $1,934,463; net earnings in 1894, $2,455,492.

—D. B. Robinson, First Vice President of the Atchison road, has been in this city for the past two or three days.

—For the month of December, the New-York Central Railroad reports an increase of $375,850 in earnings.

## GOV. MORTON'S VIEW SUSTAINED

### The Court of Appeals Decides in Favor of the Building Trustees.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed, with costs, the orders of the lower courts in the appeals of John T. O'Connor, Peter E. Borst, and Fred P. Fonda, of this city, from an order of the General Term, third department, affirming an order of the Special Term, denying an application for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Gov. Levi P. Morton, Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton, and Speaker of the Assembly Hamilton Fish, as trustees of public buildings, and Fred P. Easton, as Superintendent of Public Buildings, to reinstate them as orderlies on the Capitol.

The facts of the case were brought out at the hearings of the lower courts. The men were old soldiers and claimed that they could not be discharged unless for "incompetency and conduct inconsistent with their position."

In the arguments before the Court of Appeals, ex-Judge Franklin N. Danaher appeared for the veterans, and Henry C. Nevitt represented the Attorney General as counsel for the Public Building Commission and Superintendent of Public Buildings. The point Judge Danaher brought out was that the men should not have been discharged without an opportunity of having a hearing before the commission. Counsel Nevitt argued that such action was not necessary.

### Mrs. Faulhaber Saved Her Child

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 7.—A three-year-old daughter of H. J. Faulhaber of 129 Chester Street, Chester Hill, was severely burned yesterday afternoon about the face and arms. The child was in the sitting room with her mother, and went to the grate fire to warm her hands. In some way the child's dress caught fire.

Mrs. Faulhaber wrapped the folds of her dress about the child. A servant girl also ran into the room and assisted Mrs. Faulhaber in extinguishing the flames. The child's dress was consumed. Her body was not burned, because of a heavy flannel petticoat that did not take fire.

Mrs. Faulhaber was nearly overpowered by the shock caused by her child's peril.

### The Ice Broken.

From The Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

A romance in real life occurred in Emporia the other day. A nice young man of that town had for some time been "keeping company" with a clergyman's lovely daughter, but had not mustered courage to broach the vital question. On the last day of the old year the two went skating, and the young lady fell in where the water was ten feet deep, and would have drowned but for the heroism of her companion, who plunged in after her and kept her up until help came. That, as a matter of course, broke the ice, and the course of true love now goes swimmingly.

## ALBERT CHEVALIER COMING HERE

### LONDON "COSTER" IMPERSONATOR TO BE PAID $3,000 A WEEK.

### Signs a Contract with Koster & Bial After Having for Five Years Refused to Come to This Country.

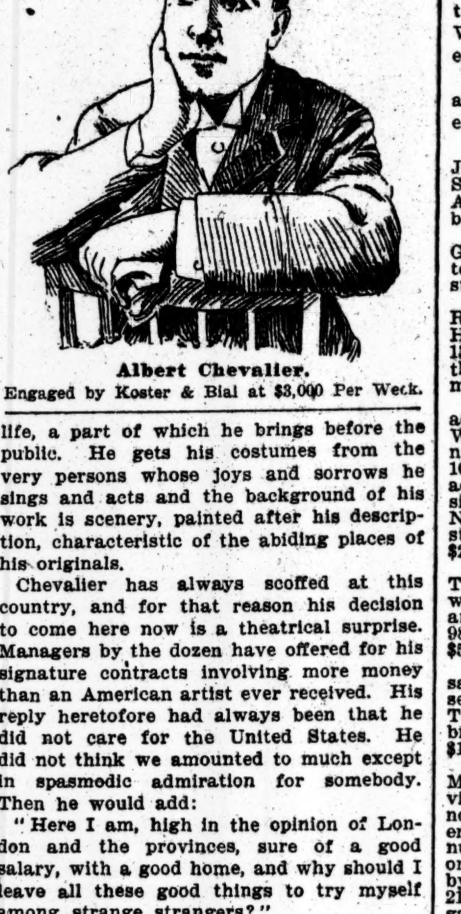
Albert Chevalier, who has made fame and a large fortune in London as a singer of costermonger and other character songs, has been engaged by Koster & Bial to appear for four weeks in their music hall, in West Thirty-fourth Street. His salary will be $3,000 per week and he must sail back to England without trying the American public's purse in any place but that of his original engagement.

Chevalier will come here in March. The date has not been fixed for the reason that he names one day for his opening and Mr. Bial wants him a week earlier.

This will be Chevalier's first appearance in this country, to which some of the best-known of local managers have been coaxing him for five years.

He is alone in London in the sketches of low life that have made him famous. He is not old, is of good appearance, a student of human nature, an adaptor of the queerness in which the slums of England's capital abound, and, more than all, is one of the most costly entertainers in the world.

He writes his own songs, going direct to the sources of his sketches and living the life, a part of which he brings before the public. He gets his costumes from the very persons whose joys and sorrows he sings and acts and the background of his work is scenery, painted after his description, characteristic of the abiding places of his originals.



Albert Chevalier.
Engaged by Koster & Bial at $3,000 Per Week.

Chevalier has always scoffed at this country, and for that reason his decision to come here now is a theatrical surprise. Managers by the dozen have offered for his signature contracts involving more money than an American artist ever received. His reply heretofore had always been that he did not care for the United States. He did not think we amounted to much except in spasmodic admiration for somebody. Then he would add:

"Here I am, high in the opinion of London and the provinces, sure of a good salary, with a good home, and why should I leave all these good things to try myself among strange strangers?"

There is a strong suspicion that Chevalier has been reading about Yvette Guilbert's $4,000 a week and the success of actors and actresses from England.

Chevalier was a comedian in London ten years ago. There was originality in his methods and he was much sought after as an entertainer at private houses. He sang and recited one night at a reception at which he was not the paid entertainer, but a guest.

Somebody said to him: "Chevalier, there's money for you in following what you've just done. If you get out of the six-nights-and-two-matinees rut you're in now, and do what you've just done and other things like it, you'll be a rich man."

Chevalier took this advice, and became an enormous success in the music halls of London. He began as a singer of the peculiar songs of the costermongers. His studious habit has broadened his field, for he is quick to see in all walks of life the things that the public will most appreciate.

Koster & Bial have spent a great deal of money, and have had many vexations in their dealings with Chevalier. When they first tried to get him they commissioned their London agent to offer $1,200 a week. That was when four-figure salaries were very far apart. Chevalier smiled, and told about his beautiful home and his great popularity.

Koster & Bial offered $1,500 the following year, and the "coster" smiled again. "Why should I go to the United States?" he asked. "I've never seen the place, but I don't like it, and I can make more money here than you offer me."

After the offer of $1,500 came one of $2,000 from Charles Frohman. Chevalier replied with a negative and brief note.

Mr. Bial went to London to see Chevalier. He talked above $2,000, and was entertained with very pleasant conversation. Chevalier had the last word, and it was "Good-bye." He was then more lenient toward us, and talked about coming to this country with his own company and booking his own route.

Koster & Bial three weeks ago cabled their Paris agent to go to London and try to get Chevalier's name on a contract with them. The agent went, and named a high price. Chevalier gave an emphatic refusal. The agent cabled to Mr. Bial, and the figure was raised by a prompt return cable.

Chevalier thought a while when the amended offer was made, and then said: "I will go for $3.500 a week."

Then there was a long argument, which ended in the price being fixed at $3,000. Carver B. Cline received a cablegram yesterday that the contract with Chevalier had been mailed to Koster & Bial.

"It has never been our custom," said Mr. Cline yesterday, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "to tell what we pay our people. Others have set the fashion, however, and we follow them in this case."

### Tried to Drown His Rival.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Some time ago a family living at New-Mills, Berwick, got a collie dog pup and put him alongside a kitten, and the pair seemed to get on very well for a time. Jealousy was not long in springing up, however, and a few days ago the puppy was seen to lift the kitten in his mouth, carry him to the back of the house, and, looking around to see that no one observed him, drop the kitten in the ashpit. Pussy was recovered, however, and, like an invalid, received a double share of attention for some time after. This must have still further intensified the dog's jealousy, for his next move was even more remarkable.

One day the dog was observed to lift the kitten in his mouth and proceed by a circuitous route to Whitadder Bridge, about 300 yards from the dwelling. Trotting to the middle of the bridge, he halted, put his head through between the metal uprights, and dropped Tabby into the river from a height of twenty feet. He then began to jump about and bark, evidently an expression of satisfaction at the success of his murderous plan. The noise the dog was making served to attract the people of the house, who, on going to the bridge, found the cat struggling in the river. It was rescued, but how the pair will get on in future remains to be seen.

### Diphtheria in Philadelphia.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The number of new cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, or typhoid fever, as reported for the past two weeks, and the deaths resulting therefrom were as follows:

| | —Dec. 28.— | | —Jan. 4.— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. |
| Diphtheria | 90 | 15 | 125 | 24 |
| Scarlet fever | 25 | 2 | 21 | 2 |
| Typhoid fever | 39 | 4 | 29 | 4 |

This increase of nine deaths and thirty-five new cases is a subject for grave consideration. The number of new cases is growing larger each week, as an average. It is not known that the Health officials are making any extra efforts to stamp out this disease, which threatens to become epidemic. A lack of care in any one instance may be responsible for the spread of the disease to a dozen families. The wards of the diphtheria department of the Municipal Hospital are becoming crowded.

## IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### Doings on the West Side—Sales of Lots at Throggs Neck—List of the Offerings at Auction.

Mr. P. J. Brennan has sold to a Mr. Schweitzer, at about $27,000, the four-story American basement dwelling 690 West End Avenue, 16.8 by 100.

Messrs. George C. Edgar's Sons & Co., who recently purchased six lots on the south side of Eighty-eighth Street, beginning 175 feet west of Central Park West, will improve them at once. On the two lots to the eastward they will build two first-class single flats, each 25 feet front. On the others they will erect five twenty-feet front dwellings, two on the American basement plan and the other three with high stoops.

Messrs. H. C. Mapes & Co. have sold for Nettie Cohen fifty lots, formerly part of the Daily estate, on Green Avenue, Throggs Neck, to Edward Baer, at $23,000; and, for Ella M. Mapes, to Daniel O'Connell, at $700, two lots at Throggs Neck, forming part of the Cornell estate.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Messrs. James Bleecker & Son sold, in partition, to John H. McGurk, at $12,600, the three-story brick building with extensions, covering lot at 248 West Broadway, west side, 24 feet south of Beach Street, 19 by about 54.7 by irregular.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, in partition, to Lewis S. Samuel, at $1,000, the northwest corner of Bronx River Road and Willard Avenue, Woodlawn, 53.3 by 96.1¼ by 50 by 114.5¼.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $12,100, to the plaintiff, William Littauer, the three-story brick dwelling 239 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 323 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, James C. Foley, referee, 56 West Twelfth Street, south side, 343.4 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 19.4 by 103.3, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, 81 Goerck Street, northwest corner of Rivington Street, 24.8 by 50 by 24.8 by 49.11, five-story brick tenement, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Russell Benedict, referee, 447 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, north side, 133 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,450.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sales, two actions, John H. Judge, referee, 342 and 344 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, beginning 275 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 50 by 100.5, seven and eight story brick flat; also adjoining property, 338 and 340 West Fifty-sixth Street, beginning 225 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 50 by 100.5, six and seven story brick flat. Due on judgment, on first, $21,565; on second, $36,700.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Odell, referee, Brook Avenue, west side, 540.51 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 150 by 99 by 150 by 98.37, with frame barn. Due on judgment, $5,650.

By Golding & Whitehouse, foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, referee, 455 West Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,755.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, H. M. Alexander, Jr., referee, two parcels, viz., one L-shaped, extending from the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Bathgate Avenue, 95 by 314.60 on Millman Place by 195 on One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street by 90.46 on Bathgate Avenue by 100 by 213.14; the other on the east side of Bathgate Avenue, 94.61 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 120 by 99.98. Due on judgment, $33,800.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, northwest corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 50 by 100. Due on judgment, $1,500.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of C. H. B. Becker to 429 West Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 381.3 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 26.3 by 98.9, three-story frame tenement in front and four-story brick in rear.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Leon C. Riggs to the lease until May, 1905, of 74 University Place, northwest corner of Thirteenth Street, to be used only as a hotel and restaurant.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 598 Ninth Avenue, east side, 20.1 feet south of Forty-third Street, 20.1 by 80, four-story brick building, with store.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 345.10 feet west of Westchester Avenue, by John Feehan & Brother of 5 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, for two four-story brick flats; cost, $34.000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, by Joseph P. O'Donnell of 2,048 Washington Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $4,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 57 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, by same, for four three-story frame tenements; cost, $20,000.

Ninetieth Street, north side, 62.2 feet east of Madison Avenue, by John G. Burke of 160 West Seventy-sixth Street, for two five-story brick flats; cost, $42,000.

No. 42 Cedar Street, by The Continental Insurance Company, for a three-story brick office building; cost, $16,000.

Home Street, south side, 252 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, by Adele Healey of 407 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Talor Street, west side, 250 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, by Mary Peters of 2,263 Seventh Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,000.

White Plains Avenue, 75 feet south of Jerome Street, by Elizabeth Helman, alterations to a two-story brick hook and ladder company fire house; cost, $800.

No. 224 West Sixty-third Street, by Children's Aid Society, alterations to a four-story brick public boarding school; cost, $400.

### BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange yesterday adopted the following resolutions unanimously:

Whereas, The Directors of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, being firmly convinced that the passage of an act consolidating the Cities of Brooklyn and New-York would result in largely increased activity in the development of the entire metropolitan district, and both secure and maintain better results in the financial methods and government of both municipalities,

Resolved, That this Exchange request from similar bodies in the other cities of the State their patriotic and fraternal influence in behalf of the measure, upon the basis of equal taxation throughout the consolidated district.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to communicate this resolution to the Real Estate Exchanges of the cities of the State of New-York.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Lefferts Place, north side, 200 feet east of Classon Avenue, two three-story and basement brick houses, 19.6 by 45, for one family; cost, $12,000. C. H. Dow, owner.

Stanhope Street, north side, 23 feet west of Wyckoff Avenue, one three-story brick double apartment house, 25 by 65, for six families; cost $6,000. L. Koehler, owner.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| HUBERT ST, 17; William H. Wilsey and wife to Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and another | $1 |
| SAME PROPERTY; Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr., and others to same | 12,000 |
| SAME PROPERTY; Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and William M. V. Hoffman and wife to William H. Wilsey | 1 |
| MONROE ST, 283; James Nelson to William Hartfield and another | 100 |
| BEEKMAN ST, s s, 83.2 ft w of Cliff St, 30.11x irregular; Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Co. to George M. Olcott | 1 |
| SHERIFF ST, w s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Max Newman | 24,100 |
| ELDRIDGE ST, 214 and 216, e s, 75.3 ft s of Stanton St, 31.2x88.6; William S. Munn and wife to Sarah Bernhardt | 1 |
| FORSYTH ST, 99, w s, 150 ft s of Broome St, 25x100; Jenny Nelson to William Hartfield and Abraham Nelson | 38,000 |
| 2D AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 25th St, 24.8x100; Alexander Johnston and wife to George S. Adrian | 1 |
| 32D ST, 448 East, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Margaret Fleming to Mary A. McArdle | 11,000 |
| 72D ST, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 25x204.4 to 73d St x25; Eliza M. Dorsett to William Crittenden Adams | 1 |
| WEST END AV, n e corner of 74th St, 22.2x70; William C. Adams and wife to Anna L. Thomas | 1 |
| 57TH ST, s s, 220 West; Amos R. Eno to American Society of Civil Engineers | 40,000 |
| 9TH AV, w s, 75.3 ft n of 48th St, 25.1x100; Sophie Worms to Paul Worms | 1 |
| 68TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 50x88 irregular; Frances L. Donohue, referee, to L. Frances Thomason, Jr. | 9,500 |
| 90TH ST, [illegible], to West, s s, 116.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x102.2; Adam [illegible] Fischer and wife to Annie Appel | 1 |
| 57TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 25.7x100.11x25x100.7; Matthew M. Beers and another, executors, &c., to American Society of Civil Engineers | 40,000 |
| 58TH ST AND MADISON AV, s e corner, 62.2x100.8; John F. Collord, executor, to William H. Horst | 44,500 |
| SAME PROPERTY; William H. Horst and wife to August Oppenheimer | 1 |
| 58TH ST, n s, 107 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.5, ½ part; Laura D. Staab to Egbert R. Mack | 1 |
| 58TH ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 62.2x100.8; August Oppenheimer and wife to David E. Oppenheimer | 1 |
| LOT 13, map of the Horton property, South Belmont; Kosmus Gumbinger and wife to Michael Scheringer | 1 |
| COULDWELL AV, e s, 116.8 ft s of 163d St, 16.8x100; Catherine Mitchell to C. T. Lappine | 4,250 |
| TREMONT AV, s s, 200 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; John M. Keehbauch and wife to Henry Roeben and wife | 2,450 |
| 187TH ST, n e corner of Bathgate Av, 94.6x99.11x99x100; Edward L. Parris, referee, to Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees | 7,300 |
| ANTHONY AV, s w corner Berry St, 72.1x101.1x78.6x78.6; Patrick J. Coffey to Frederick Emanuel | 4,100 |
| JENNINGS ST, n s, 50 ft w of Stebbins Av, 16.7x100x16.9x100; the Suburban Realty Company to H. E. Davidson | 4,250 |
| SETON ST, n e corner of 2d St, 250x114x irregular; Edward Kochkeller to Frederick A. Budde | 8,000 |
| LOT 222, map of Lott G. Hunt estate; Charles Weller to Christina Weller | 400 |
| 4TH ST, s w corner 1st Av, 200x80.1x94x17.6; Emanuel Burlando and wife to E. L. Clocke | 1 |
| SCOFIELD AV, n s, 173 ft e from westerly shore of City Island, 100x106.10x100x106.4; Matthew Mulligan to Carrie Mulligan | 1 |
| PLOTS 38 and 39, map of Arden property; Nathan Meyer to William Woods | 4,000 |
| DUNCOMB AV, n e corner Julianna St, 70x45x96x35; James McLaughlin to John D. McLaughlin | 3,800 |
| 9TH AV, w s, 75.4 ft n of 48th St, 25x100; Albert Bruylants to Paul Worms | 1 |
| 78TH ST, 54 East, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 18.9x78; Matilda W. Stevens and others to G. G. Brinckerhoff | 1 |
| 92D ST, s s, 342.7 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.8; Benjamin A. Williams and others to Jacob Ruppert | 1 |
| 112TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; Bernard Cohen and others to John Kehoe | 16,000 |
| 118TH ST, 77, n s, 145 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Franklin Lee and wife to John J. Meehan | 1 |
| BROADWAY, s s corner of 130th St, 81.9x101.1x28.7x105; William J. Marrin, referee, to Louisa Hintz | 2,300 |
| 125TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Western Boulevard, 100x201.8 to 124th St; John Mary A. Towshend | 150 |
| 125TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Western Boulevard, 100x20.18 to 124th St; John Townshend to Mary A. Townshend and another | 1 |
| SAME PROPERTY; Maude Walker to Mary A. Townshend | 150 |
| SAME PROPERTY; Eliza Walker to Mary A. Townshend | 150 |
| 137TH ST, 318, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 15x99.11; Catharine M. Carlin to Jessie Drummond | 10 |
| ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 72 ft n of centre line of 148th St, 19.11x125; Dennis J. Dwyer and others to Frank I. Vander Beek, Jr. | 10 |
| 120TH ST, 160 to 164 West; Thomas J. Tuomey and others to Thomas S. Williams | 1 |
| 123D ST, 347, n s, 106.8 ft w of Manhattan Av, 15.10x80; Julia Tilford to Charles D. Folsom | 1 |
| SAME PROPERTY; Charles D. Folsom to Julia Tilford | 1 |
| 137TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 30x99.11; James N. Donovan and wife to Margaret Schmitt and another | 1 |
| 137TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of 8th Av, 15x99.11; Catherine M. Carlin to William F. Brintzinger | 10 |
| 137TH ST, n s, 190 ft w of 8th Av, 15x99.11; Catherine M. Carlin to William F. Schneider | 10 |
| 138TH ST, n s, 295.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Laura A. Caldwell to William H. Bogart | 1 |
| 187TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 11th Av, 20.6x94.10; John G. R. Lilliendahl and wife to Louis Pfingstag | 10 |
| 136TH ST, n s, 550 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; John M. Linck and wife to Hermann G. Unger | 1 |
| 151ST ST, s s, 225 ft w of Morris Av, 25x118.5; Timothy Sullivan to Anna M. Volderauer and another | 7,500 |
| 142D ST, n s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Anna M. Volderauer and another to Timothy Sullivan | 18,000 |
| RIVER AV, e s, 300 ft n of 167th St, 100x150; Mary E. Boland to Cora F. Mann | 7,600 |

### Recorded Leases.

| | |
|---|---|
| LIVINGSTON, Julius, to John J. Manning; 1,674 3d Av, store, &c., 2 10-12 years | $1,200 |
| GILLIHAN, William, to Ignacio Mercadante and another; 96 Bowery, lofts, 10 years | 1,800 |
| HEIMSOTH, William, to John Doderer; 168 Pearl St, 5 years | $2,800 to 3,000 |
| BRILL, William, to Meyer Greenberg; 32 Essex St, 5 years | 2,500 |
| SHEA, Thomas J., to Cairn-Cross, Downey, and another; 143 West 51st St, 5 years | 2,400 |

### Recorded Mortgages.

| | |
|---|---|
| AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS to Amos R. Eno; 220 West 57th St, 2 years | $30,000 |
| SAME to executors, &c. of Samuel Inslee; s w s of 57th St, 235 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years | 30,000 |
| AUSTIN, Lewis B., and wife to Jacob Weschler and wife; w s of Fulton St, 100 ft s of Kossuth Av, 3 years | 400 |
| BEINECKE, Bernhard, and Joseph Hesdorfer and wives to Thomas F. Sherman; Great Jones St, Lot 64, map of Samuel Jones, 2 years | 20,000 |
| SAME to Thomas T. Sherman; 196 Fulton St, 2 years | 25,000 |
| BARRY, Thomas, and wife to the Manhattan Savings Institution; w s of Beekman Place, 57 ft n of Mitchell Place, 5 years | 6,000 |
| BURKE, Catharine, and Luke A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 106th St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year | 15,000 |
| BUNDSMANN, Wolfgang, and wife to Daniel R. Riedemann; s s of 170th St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years | 13,000 |
| BONFILS, Sereno D., and wife to William H. Jackson; s e corner of Webster Av and 179th St, demand | 7,000 |
| BRINCKERHOFF, Gudon G., and wife to Walter B. Rockwood; s s of 78th St, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years | 10,000 |
| COSTELLO, Owen, to Eliza O'Neil; s s of 145th St, 300 ft e of Leggett Av, 3 years | 700 |
| CANTALOPE, John, and wife to Susan Duryea; s s of 147th St, 190 ft w of Brook Av, 2 years | 2,000 |
| DRUMMOND, Jessie, to North River Savings Bank; n s of 137th St, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year | 5,000 |
| DAIRDSON, Hattie E., to The New-York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of Jennings St, 50 ft w of Stebbins Av, installments | 3,250 |
| FRANZE, Woldemar A., to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n e corner of 3d Av and 83d St, 1 year | 28,000 |
| FOLSOM, Charles D., to William N. Clark and William F. Sabine, trustees; 347 West 123d St, 3 years | 9,200 |
| GORSCH, Arthur, and wife to Hugo Gorsch; s s of 74th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 1 month | 2,000 |
| GROSMAN, Rose, to Citizens' Savings Bank; w s of Lewis St, 175 ft n of Delancey St, 3 years | 12,500 |
| GOODMAN, Aaron, and wife to Hyman Eusler; s w s of Hester St, 75 ft n w of Norfolk St, 4 years | 6,000 |
| HALL, William H., to William Hall's Sons; n s of 87th St, 100 ft e of Riverside Av, 1 year | 20,000 |
| HOLME, Maud Van B., to John E. and J. Henry Alexandre, trustee of Francis V. Alexandre; s s of 20th St, 174 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years | 12,000 |
| HINTZ, Louisa, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of Broadway and 130th St, 1 year | 6,250 |
| HENCE, Irene L., to State Trust Company; e s of West End Av, 51 ft s of 99th St, 3 years | 10,000 |
| HALLECK, Amy J., to Lucy N. Benjamin; e s of 3d St, Lot 79, map of Jerome, 3 months | 550 |
| HOPFENGARTNER, Margaret, to Euretta L. Clocke; w s of Greene Av, Lots 78, 79, and 80, map of W. A. and H. C. Mapes, near Westchester Village, six months | 64 |
| JACOBUS, Mary C., to Thomas Isherwood; s e corner of 6th Av and 4th St, Wakefield, 3 years | 1,000 |
| KAHN, German and Emanuel S. and wives, to Sarah Holzman, n s of 51st St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years | 16,500 |
| KEHOE, John, and wife to Bernard Cohen and Wolf Endel; n s of 112 St, 400 ft e of Lenox Avenue, 1 year | 35,750 |
| LALOR, Clara, and Agnes L. Cronin to Edwin B. Meeks, executor of Joseph W. Meeks; 21 Irving Pl, 3 years | 10,000 |
| McKAY, Cornelia, to The Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, New-York; n s of Downing St, 260.1 ft n of Bedford St, 2 years | 4,500 |
| MORGENTERN, Hannah, to Bertha Michel; w s of 1st Av, 24.8 ft n of 37th St, 3 years | 800 |
| MACK, Egbert B., and wife to Fanny F. de Tuite and another, executors of Thomas McCarty; n s of 58th St, 107 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years | 13,000 |
| McNEILL, Richard S., and wife to Laurent H. Allien, trustee; n s of 98th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year | 15,000 |
| MEEHAN, John J., and wife to Charles S. Kendall; 77 West 118th St, 1 year | 2,500 |
| MULLIGAN, Carrie, and Matthew to Mary A. Andruss; n s of Scofield Av, 173 ft w of City Island at high water mark, and adjoining property, 3 years | 700 |
| McLAUGHLIN, John D., and wife to Ellen A. Herbert; n e corner Dumont Av and Juliana St, 1 year | 3,500 |
| SAME to James McLaughlin; same property, 1 year | 1,000 |
| NORZ, Mary, to Georgiana Weeks; w s of Intervale Av, 48.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years | 600 |
| NEWMAN, Max, and wife to Mary L. Higgins, guardian; w s of Sheriff St, 125 ft s of Rivington St, installments | 17,000 |
| OPPENHEIMER, David E., to August Oppenheimer; s e corner of Madison Av and 58th St, 1 year | 45,000 |
| PADULA, Francesca, and wife to Giuseppe Cinque; n s, of 149th St, 250.3 ft e of Morris Av, notes | 1 |
| RUSSELL, Euphemia D., to the executors of James Russell, deceased; s s of 87th St, 263 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years | 28,000 |
| SIEGHARDT, Ferdinand A., to Charles Reginault; s s of Rivington St, 25.7 ft w of Ridge St, 5 years | 15,000 |
| SCHMITT, Margaret, and William J. Hanna, to James V. Donvan; s s of 129th St, 460 ft w of Lenox Av, (two mortgages), installments | 17,000 |
| STORCK, Carrie, to John Zellweger; n s of Fulton Av, 167.8 ft s w of 168th St, 3 years | 2,500 |
| THOMAS, Rhodelia L. and George M., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 159th St, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year | 3,000 |
| THOMAS, Anna L., to William C. Adams; n e corner of West End Avenue and 74th St, 3 years | 30,000 |
| TURNER, Lucy E., to Elizabeth J. Wilson; s s of 142d St, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years | 4,360 |
| SAME to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 142d St, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 11 months | 10,000 |
| TREMBERGER, Michael, to George Reichardt; s s of 138th St, 600 ft w of Home St, 1 year | 2,000 |
| UNGER, Hermann G., to John M. Linck; 705 and 707 East 136th St, 6 months | 1,500 |
| VOKAY, George, and wife to Charles A. Acton; n s of 144th St, 234.5 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year | 1,000 |
| WHELAN, John F., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 46th St, 138.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year | 6,000 |
| WERNER, Helena, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 18 Ludlow St, 5 years | 13,000 |
| WILSEY, William H., and wife to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church; 17 Hubert St, 1 year | 8,000 |
| WILLIAMS, Thomas S., and wife to Hiram Smith; 164 West 120th St, 5 years | 15,000 |
| SAME to Caroline A. Cisco; 160 and 162 West 120th St, 5 years, (two mortgages) | 30,000 |
| WILSON, John A., to Albertina Hecht, 2,014 7th Av, 5 years | 15,000 |
| WEBSTER, Clara M. and Joseph O. B., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of Valentine Av, 210.5 ft w of Macomb's Dam Road, 1 year | 12,000 |
| WOODS, William, and wife to Albert Berry; Lots 38 and 39, map of Arden property, 13 months | 1,000 |
| WASHINGTON, Mary A., to Edward J. Knapp; 130 to 148 Houston St, 74 to 86 Macdougal St, also 16 to 20 Varick Place, 172 to 186 Bleecker St, and 61 to 65 Macdougal St, one-fifth part, 1 year | 4,000 |
| KING, Henrietta L., to Edward J. Knapp; same property, one-fifth part, 1 year | 4,000 |
| SAME and others, executors of Annie J. King, James G. K. Richards, and another, trustees of Cornelius L. King, to same; same property, all title, 1 year | 4,000 |

### Assignments of Mortgages.

| | |
|---|---|
| BEEKMAN, Henry R., trustee for Adriana L. Whittemore, to Charles W. Sloane | $7,000 |
| COATES, Margaret T., to William J. Coates | 6,000 |
| DEEVES, Richard, to Andrew Little, (two assignments) | 14,735 |
| DUGLISS, Charles H., guardian for Joseph W. Dugliss, to Joseph W. Dugliss | 1 |
| GUSTHAL, Leopold, to Henry De F. Weekes | 3,565 |
| HEIDENHEIM, Leopold, to Jacob Heidenheim | 1,500 |
| KENDALL, Charles S., to Elizabeth Dennis | 2,500 |
| KIMBEL, Josephine, trustee, to Charles A. Peabody, Jr. | 9,000 |
| LITTLE, Andrew, to William Buchanan | 4,000 |
| LAIRD, Alicia L., to the Consumers' Brewing Company | 1 |
| LEVY, Joseph A., trustee, to Joseph A. Levy, and others, trustees | 25,000 |
| THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, guardian of E. D. M. Waterman, to executors of Maximilian Fleischmann | 1 |
| MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to executors of Samuel S. Sands | 40,044 |
| SAME to Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New-York | 10,045 |
| NASH, John McL., to Henry Klingenstein | 3,500 |
| POHLE, Cecilia H., to Charles H. Dugliss, guardian of Joseph W. Dugliss | 15,000 |
| POWELL, Sarah H., to William J. Mudge | 5,000 |
| TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Selina Eckstein | 16,000 |
| SAME to the New-York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations | 50,000 |
| THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Ann E. Dorsey | 20,000 |

### Lis Pendens.

WEBSTER AV and 179th St, n e corner, 174th St, n s, 110.10 ft e of Webster Av, 47 ft front; 2d Av and 9th St, s e corner, 17x60; Mary Jackson against Rosa M. Coyle and others, (partition.)

132D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Madison Av, 20 ft front; Gustave R. Tuska against Alexander Becker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MADISON AV, 135; Hugh J. Keenan against Eleanor J. Chapman and others, (action to foreclosure mechanic's lien.)

21ST ST, s s, 416.1 ft w of 8th Av, 16 ft front; Carrie Foster against Christopher Fine and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

JACOB ST and Berrian Av, s w corner, 100x100; Prospect Av and Jacob St, s w corner, 140.5x40; Henry D. Purroy against Josephine M. Purroy and others, executors, (partition.)

22D ST, 330 West; Christian Gies against George W. Henry and others (foreclosure of mortgage.)

### Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

| | |
|---|---|
| 106TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100; Harry W. Bell against Edward C. Thatcher, owner and contractor | $122 |
| MARMION AV, e s, 360 ft n of Tremont Av, 25.3x82; George F. Flinn against Frank P. Sabetti and Luigi Pasqui, owners and contractors | 120 |
| WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 75 ft s of 1st St, 50x106; Josiah P. Van Riper against Amy J. Hallock, owner; F. J. McGraw, contractor | 500 |

## HAD A BABY UNDER HIS ARM

### It Was Suffering from Hunger and Cold When Old Levi Freyburg Was Arrested in Brooklyn.

Levi Freiburg, a gray-bearded Hebrew, fifty-eight years old, who lives at 50 Clinton Street, this city, was a prisoner in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday on a charge of endangering the life of a ten-day-old child by exposure.

Freiburg was observed by a number of passengers on a Grand Street Ferry boat late Monday night carrying a suspicious-looking red bundle under his arm. He acted so queerly that several men and women thought he wanted to throw the bundle overboard. They notified the deck hands, who kept a close watch on the man as he walked about the forward deck of the boat and peered around. When the boat arrived on the Brooklyn side, Freiburg walked up Broadway to Wythe Avenue, where a man notified Policeman Burke of his actions.

Freiburg retraced his steps to the ferry, and was about to return to New-York when the policeman questioned him regarding the bundle he carried. He could not give a satisfactory answer, and as a result, Burke opened the bundle and was astonished to find a baby gasping for breath. The child looked as if it suffered considerably from hunger and cold.

Freiburg was taken to the Fifth Precinct Station House, while the child was sent to the Eastern District Hospital, and subsequently transferred to Bellevue Hospital. Freiburg told the Sergeant at the desk that the baby was his grandchild, but his wife denied this when a policeman called at the Clinton Street address. Before the policeman returned from New-York, Freiburg told a different story, and said the child belonged to his cousin, and that Jacob Levy of Brownsville was its father. He could not give Levy's address, nor could he tell how the infant came into his possession.

When arraigned before Justice Goetting yesterday morning, Freiburg could not explain the circumstances surrounding his arrest, nor where the child came from, and he was held in $500 bail for trial.

### May Not Have Been a Case of Suicide.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 7.—There is now some doubt as to whether the man who went over the Pasaic Falls, in this city, yesterday afternoon committed suicide or met with an accident. It is alleged by a woman who saw him go over that the act was deliberate and that he picked out the highest point.

A boy named Templeton, who also saw him go over, says the man went to the high point to obtain a better view of the ice formations about the falls, and his hat started to blow off. In trying to save his hat, the man slipped and went down the eighty-eight feet to the river below. The body has not been recovered.

### Dog Slaughter in New-Rochelle.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Fred Mehrer, Clerk of the Board of Health, says that about twelve more dogs have been killed because they had been exposed to rabies. This makes thirty-eight dogs, according to Mr. Mehrer's figures, that have fallen under the death penalty in the last few weeks.

The Board of Health, Mr. Mehrer says, has decided to kill dogs that have been bitten by the dogs that were bitten by the mad dog that ran through the village last Fall.

### NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Thomas Aldcorn Company, limited, of New-York City, to manufacture machinery; capital, $10,000. Directors—Thomas Aldcorn, New-Durham, N. J.; Winthrop Pond, Port Chester, and George W. Ballou of New-York City.

—A. B. Raymond & Co. of Brockport, to carry on a feed and flour business; capital, $6,000. Directors—A. B. Raymond, Brockport, and G. H. Raymond and Ida G. Raymond of Buffalo.

—Westminster Candle Company of New-York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Daniel Leary, Salina G. Leary, and William English of New-York City.

Real Estate at Auction.

By THOS. BURLINGHAM, Auctioneer,
83 MILL STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate
At NEWPORT, R. I.,
MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1896,
At 12 o'clock noon, on the premises.

The Estate of the Late Walter Langdon, Sunnyside Place, with Cottage House, 34,290 square feet of land. According to city survey.

The cottage has all the modern improvements, good drainage, elegantly located, either for a Summer or a Winter residence, in the centre of the city. Has to be seen to be appreciated. The key can be had of the auctioneer, 83 Mill Street, for inspection of the property.

By order of WALTER L. KANE and DELANCEY A. KANE, Executors. To close the estate.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE.
Magnificent 50 ft. front Apartment Houses,
340 West 56th St.,
6-story Brick Apartment House, finished and occupied; lot 50x100.
342 West 56th St.
7-story unfinished apartment house; lot 50x100.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
MAN & MAN, Atty's.
Particulars at Auctioneer's office, 11 Pine St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

BARGAIN, FIFTH AVENUE.
No. 813, Block 62d to 63d St.
Open view through centre of block.
LOT, 108 FEET—HOUSE, 90 FEET.
Possession. Easy Terms to Suit.
Mortgage, Four and One-quarter Per Cent.
APPPLY TO ROOM 800,
96 Nassau St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN.
4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.
For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
146 B'way, cor. Liberty St.
LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
REAL ESTATE,
4 and 6 Warren St.

### Referees' Notices.

EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET. — Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—MARY S. DOUGLAS, as executrix of the last will and testament of FREDERICK E. DOUGLAS, deceased, plaintiff, against GEORGE F. STITT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 31st day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-eighth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet (350) easterly from the southeasterly corner of Forty-eighth Street and Second Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly line of Forty-eighth Street; thence westerly along said southerly line of Forty-eighth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 16 Wall St., New-York City.
ja8-2aw3wW&F&ja29

## LARGE STEAMER WRECKED

### Goes on Shore at a Fishing Village Called Drumhead—Help May Be Sent to Her To-day.

HALIFAX, Jan. 7.—Word has been received at Isaac's Harbor, N. S., near Canso, from an outlying fishing village called Drumhead, that a large steamer went ashore there yesterday.

She threw up rockets until about 11 o'clock last night, when the signals ceased. The fore part of the wreck is out of the water.

The steamer is on the southeast breaker, west of Green Island Light, commonly called Southeaster.

## THE YALE BANNER ISSUED

### The Fifty-fifth Volume of the Publication Full of Interest to Students.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7.—The fifty-fifth volume of The Yale Banner was issued this morning. The Banner in its present state is a very interesting and instructive volume. It would be hard to imagine any better illustration of the progress of Yale. The first volume of The Banner was issued in 1841, and was a single broadside, consisting of the society list and the catalogue, with one or two other interesting matters. It continued along the same line for a number of years.

The Banner of 1895 is a very finely printed and finely bound book, and is regarded as the best that Yale has yet put forth. Several changes have been made in the plan of the book, the most important being in the illustrations. The whole style of pictures of the past few years has been abandoned, and a new experiment tried. The present editors determined to try half-tone plates. Unusually heavy paper was used in order to make the work as artistic as possible. Not only were the half tones used for the full-page plates, but for the larger part of the illustrating.

Probably the most artistic effect of the book is the double-page illustration of the Yale International Athletic team and the men from Cambridge. The book is very substantially bound in blue buckram, and is lettered in gold. Its appearance is considerably improved by the fact that the publishers have omitted the customary advertisements from the fly leaves and covers. The book is edited and published by John I. Tilson and Burton J. Hendrick, both members of the graduate department. The cost of the volume is considerably more than in previous years, extending over the two-thousand-dollar mark.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

### Army.

—Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, will visit, in January, February, and March, the works of the Pond Machine Tool Company, Plainfield, N. J., to inspect ten-inch disappearing gun carriages.

—Leaves of absence.—Major Charles Ewen, Surgeon, six months; Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, Third Cavalry, seven days' extension; Lieut. Henry L. Harris, First Artillery, seven days.

—James Sprigg Wilson has been appointed Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant.

### Navy.

—Lieut. Commander G. A. Bicknell's orders to the Baltimore are modified, and after being examined for promotion, he will report for duty at Port Royal, S. C., Naval Station.

—Ensign G. B. Bradshaw has been detached from the Cushing, Jan. 10, and ordered to the Coast Survey Steamer Patterson.

—Ensign W. K. Gise has been detached from the Texas, and ordered to the Montgomery.

—Commander E. T. Strong has been ordered to command the Essex, Jan. 21.

—Commander J. F. Merry has been ordered to the New-York Navy Yard.

## JUDGE COWING'S CHARGES

### Police Commissioners Said to be Preparing a Reply.

### EVIDENCES OF GENERAL MISTRUST

### Burglars Reported in Wall Street, but Were Scared Away—De Lancey Nicoll Discusses the Situation.

The Police Commissioners were reported yesterday to be preparing a reply to the following assertion, made Monday by Rufus B. Cowing, the senior Judge of the Court of General Sessions, in his charge to the January Grand Jury:

> Crimes of violence are all too prevalent. Our streets are not safe, nor are our homes. This is appalling. Our city must be made as safe as any in the land, and it is our duty to make our homes and streets safe. The courts shall and will do it, and if we have not courts enough, we shall get more Judges to repress criminals.

Such an utterance from Judge Cowing would be accepted as a warning to be heeded without corroboration by any one who knows him. It comes, however, after many unusual "criminal successes" had alarmed the public and led it to believe that the police system was faulty, either in personnel or methods.

That the community is apprehensive is evidenced in various ways. Private detective agencies never had so prosperous a time, burglar alarms are in demand, safe-deposit companies find an increased demand for receptacles for valuables, citizens go armed, no trustworthy man with ability as a watchman need want employment.

Citizens have held meetings to devise means of mutual protection, and the Police Headquarters detectives have failed to wipe out old scores against them in the shape of "criminal successes" during the present administration, or to deter thieves who have again made this city their home from plying their nefarious avocations.

The best illustration of the vanity of the boast that the Detective Bureau has the "dangerous classes" well under control is found in an attempt made Monday night to rob the bullion dealers, Zimmermann & Forshay, 9 Wall Street, in the centre of the financial heart of the United States.

The extent of this firm's dealings in the precious metals is known all over the world. Its latest transaction was to deposit $500,000 in gold in the Sub-Treasury.

In the vestibule of the building in which, in the basement, is the office of Zimmermann & Forshay, is a closet with a heavy door, in which bullion is often deposited temporarily. An iron gate cuts off the space occupied by the closet from the rest of the vestibule. In the iron gate is a small door, just large enough for a man to pass through. This gate, while supposed to be locked at night, was rarely secured.

Because of want of room in the office Monday evening, fifteen bags of bar silver and five boxes of silver coin, valued at $20,000, were placed in the closet, the door of which was locked.

Patrick Tighe, the engineer of the building, heard at 11 o'clock P. M., a grating noise, and, running from the cellar, saw a man jump through the gate in the iron door and escape to the street.

It was found that the outer, or street, vestibule door had been opened with false keys, and that the closet had been attacked with a jimmy. Tighe came none too soon to scare the burglar or burglars away, as part of the casing of the door had been stripped off, and in a few minutes the silver would have been reached. An attempt had been made to enter the closet near the lock before the casing was attacked.

There is no record within the past ten years of such an exploit in the neighborhood of Wall Street.

"I cannot," ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll said yesterday, "find just reason for speaking harshly of Chief Detective O'Brien. He may not have had sufficient time to fully develop the usefulness of those under him. Perhaps he is a victim of the police system devised by his superiors, in that he is hampered. He certainly was, as an individual member of the Detective Bureau, capable and ambitious. Whether he is fit to command the bureau or not time will show. But the public should be patient.

"As to Judge Cowing's charge to the Grand Jury, it merits very sober consideration. There was a feeling of security in this city for fifteen years, both as to down town and up town. It has for some time been replaced by a sentiment of mistrust, hardly fear or apprehension perhaps, but a loss or want of faith in the ability of the police force to cope with elements that menace person and property.

"Much of this sentiment is due to the diversion of the minds of the police from their serious responsibilities and duties in respect of life and property to matters of less importance and, so far as the detective force is concerned, hardly within their vocation.

"Hence a feeling that our persons, homes, and property are not as safe as if their protection was the main purpose of the Police Department.

"This hyper-mortal, 'stool-pigeon,' policy of dodging about the side doors of liquor saloons, chasing up beer pitchers, and straining points on side issues is contrary to all that the experience of every Police Department in the world has taught, and despite the wisdom of years brought down to the present time.

"The attempt to exalt the present police administration by comparison with former ones was silly and disastrous. Tell me what murder case in the last fifteen years was left a mystery? And the present system has two on its hands to unravel.

"But, as I said, this system should be given a trial. A man like Byrnes is not found in a day, but police service should be restricted to direct public protection. Unless it is proved to be otherwise, if O'Brien fails I shall consider him a victim of a system which hampered him and diverted the energies of his subordinates from their strict duty to unimportant side issues."

A man who has much to do with the protection of banking, mercantile, and private houses, both automatically and by watchmen, said of the present situation:

"A good police régime is vastly dangerous when followed by one that is lax or experimental. Under admirable protection people are lulled into security and become careless. Then comes the other administration, and they do not awaken to their peril until a series of crimes on person and property tells them they must take a hand in protecting themselves. Thieves appreciate this. I hope they 'have made hay while the sun shone' and that we are near the end of what looks like an epidemic of crime."

## TO CELEBRATE JACKSON DAY

### United States Daughters Will Hold a Historic Council.

The General Society of United States Daughters will hold a historic council at the Everett House to-day to celebrate Jackson Day. Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, the founder of the society, will resign from its Presidency. The society was instituted Jan. 8, 1891, and has State organizations in eighteen States.

Mrs. Darling is the widow of Gen. E. I. Darling of the Confederate Army. She was imprisoned at New-Orleans during the war, and now has pending a claim of $16,000 against the United States for property taken from her at that time.

Among the prominent women who are expected to be present are Mrs. Stephen H. Webster, Mrs. Le Roy S. Smith, Mrs. George O. Ludin, Miss Mary C. Richardson, President for Kentucky, and Mrs. J. J. Bagley, President for Michigan. Mrs. Darling has appointed the Archbishop of New-Orleans Chaplain General of the society.

The Young Men's Business Democratic Association will give a dinner to-night at the Hotel Savoy, at which Secretary Herbert will speak.

### The Manhanset's Eventful Voyage.

The Hogan Line steamship Manhanset yesterday completed a very eventful passage. The vessel sailed from Rotterdam Nov. 22, bound for this port. She experienced a succession of heavy gales, and on Dec. 3, while off Sable Island, became disabled through the breaking of her tail shaft. The Wilson Line steamship Martello came to her assistance and towed the crippled voyager to Halifax. She arrived there Dec. 9, and, after completing repairs, resumed her journey to this port.

### Jury Says Boozinsky Was Killed.

A jury before Coroner O'Meagher yesterday decided that Gustav Boozinsky, the blacksmith whose body was found last Saturday night lying across the forge in his shop at 13 Chrystie Street, came to his death from a pistol-shot wound, inflicted by some unknown person. Anton Wrodal, employed in the shop, was sent to the House of Detention as a witness for the Grand Jury, which investigates the case.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE POLICE FORCE

### Dates Fixed for the Competitive Examinations—Some of the Men Who Expect to Enter Higher Grades.

The Police Commissioners in executive session yesterday decided on the dates on which the competitive examinations will be held for promotions in the department. It was announced that the examinations of roundsmen for promotion to Sergeant would be held Friday, Jan. 24. The examinations of Sergeants for Captains will be held Friday, Jan. 31. The examinations of Captains for Inspectors will be held Friday, Feb. 7. The appointments of the successful competitors will follow soon after the examinations.

"We are considering now carefully every man who has applied for promotion," said Commissioner Roosevelt. "We are working every man strictly on his merits. Unless an applicant has 40 per cent. for record, meritorious service, and seniority, there is no use of him entering the competitive examination. Of course he can go in if he wants to."

There is much speculation in the department over the candidates for Captains and Inspectors. The Acting Captains who are sure of promotion, providing they pass the competitive examination successfully, are O'Keefe of Macdougal Street, Chapman of Mercer Street, Kirchner of Eldridge Street, Thompson of Oak Street, and Steinkamp of East Fifty-first Street.

Acting Captain John Grant of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station and Acting Captain Harley of the Fifth Street Station are also certain of permanent appointment.

For Inspectors the most prominent candidates are the present Acting Inspectors, Cortright, Brooks, and McCullagh, and Capts. Grant and Pickett. There is also some talk of Capt. Cross being in the race.

This is a schedule of the vacancies existing in the department in each rank at present: Deputy Chief, 1; Inspectors, 5; Captains, 16; Sergeants, 19; Detective Sergeants, 3; Roundsmen, 8; Doormen, 11; and Patrolmen, 203.

The promotions from one rank to another create additional vacancies all around.

## CROSSED RIVER ON THE ICE

### Experience of Brooklynites During the Cold Spell in February, 1875.

The extremely cold weather yesterday led those who remembered the severe Winter of 1874-5 to indulge in reminiscences of the ice bridges across the East River that stopped all river traffic for hours at a time Feb. 12 and 13, 1875, and enabled thousands of persons to walk from shore to shore.

The Brooklynites who were anxious to reach this city on the first day that the ice bridged the river congregated at the ferries by thousands and waited patiently for hours for passage on the ferryboats that were struggling with the huge cakes of ice in the stream as the tide went out. Success was so limited that about noon most of them went home, and as the tide turned and the ice, greatly augmented from that in the Hudson, came back with it and formed a compact mass from shore to shore, the more venturesome of those who remained climbed down on it from the Brooklyn piers and started for this city.

Hundreds were on the ice in a few minutes, running toward New-York from a point just south of Fulton Ferry. Those along the river front in New-York, seeing the Brooklynites upon the ice, started in the other direction, and for over four hours streams of persons passed each other, cheering and shouting while enjoying the novel experience.

No one's life was endangered that day, but the following one, when the bridge reformed and thousands who had heard of the trips crossed, many foolhardy persons were carried down the bay on ice floes, and, but for having been taken off by tugboats, would have perished.

During a great portion of each of those days the ferryboats made no effort to run, and when they did start from their slips, many failed to reach the other side of the river; some consumed hours in doing so, and still others were carried down to Staten Island by the outgoing ice. It was during the second day, Feb. 13, 1875, that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and many other prominent men walked across on the ice.

The scene on the East River during the afternoon of Feb. 12, particularly when viewed from the Battery ferry slips, was most interesting. From the Fulton Ferry slip to far beyond Governor's Island, the river was covered with great masses of snow-white ice, which the force of the wind and waves had raised into large hummocks, that shone and sparkled in the sun. The ferryboats were mostly tied up in their slips, but three or four of them could be seen lying helplessly among the ice floes, unable to move in any direction.

Near the Whitehall landing several tugs were vainly trying to force a passage into the slips of the boats of the South and Staten Island ferries, and in the distance, between the Wall Street and Fulton Ferries, others were attempting to cut a way through the main floe of clear ice that held all the rest in position.

Hundreds of skaters were taking advantage of the unexpected opportunity for amusement that had been offered, and a black line of pedestrians could be seen hurriedly crossing to and fro.

Those who had taken passage in the ferryboats were in an unfortunate position, as they could barely keep the cold out, even while in the cabins, as the steam ran so low as to be barely perceptible in the pipes used for heating. Horses were taken from the trucks and led into the men's cabins to keep them from freezing, as the cold wind swept through the covered way with great force.

In the Kill von Kull, between Staten Island and New-Jersey, the ice formed so solidly that many trucks were driven across.

Gowanus Bay during that Winter was frozen over for several weeks, and fine skating and excellent sleighing were enjoyed on its ice.

Fortunately, there was no ice in the rivers yesterday, or a somewhat similar inconvenience might have been suffered by those who use the ferries to come and go between the cities.

## FOUND SIX HALF-CLAD CHILDREN

### Bannon Was Drunk and His Wife Unable to Walk.

Agent Watson of the Gerry society appeared in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday afternoon with five half-clad children whom he asked to have committed to charitable institutions. The children were those of John Bannon, who lives in a miserable frame shanty at 559 Morris Avenue, with his wife, Mary, and his six children, James, ten; John, eight; Mary, five; Katie, three; Patrick, two, and Bertie, only fifteen months old. For several weeks Bannon's wife has been in Harlem Hospital. During her sickness her husband, instead of caring for the little ones, went on a prolonged debauch.

The children begged food and hunted around the vacant lots for scraps of wood and cinders, with which they kept a little fire. The neighbors at last notified the police. Agent Watson found the whole family without food or fire. Mrs. Bannon was lying on an old bed, having been discharged from the hospital, but was unable to walk. Bannon was intoxicated, and the six children were huddled together on a pile of rags in a corner. The children were taken to the society rooms for the night. Patrick, while trying to get warm at the little fire which his brother and sister were able to build for him last week, fell and was badly burned. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital to be treated.

Magistrate Cornell committed James, John, Mary, and Katie to St. Joseph's Home, and Bertie, the baby, was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities to be sent to the nursery on Randall's Island. Bannon appeared in court and said that he had been out of work. There were several neighbors present who testified that Bannon was worthless and a drunkard. Magistrate Cornell censured Bannon severely.

### Passengers for the Orient.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Normannia, which will sail to-day on a tour to the Orient, will have among her excursionists Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Reick, Mr. and Mrs. George Baldwin Newell, the Very Rev. W. H. O'Connell, Mrs. John A. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Burden, Mrs. Edwin Beers and Miss Beers, L. A. Bernheimer, Mrs. M. Augustus Field, Mrs. F. Pearsall Field and Miss Mary Field, Edgar Fawcett, Mrs. Delancey Floyd-Jones, Mrs. Benoni Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene P. Peyser, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Whitehouse, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Remson Whitehouse.

## TO REDUCE THE SALOONS

### Excise Board Adopts the Highest Possible License.

### MANY BARROOMS MUST BE CLOSED

### When Two Retire from Business One New Place Only Will Be Opened — Commissioner Harburger Objects.

At the meeting of the Excise Board yesterday it was decided to reduce the number of saloons in the city and also to increase the license fee.

Commissioners Murray and Woodman voted in favor of both propositions, and Commissioner Harburger opposed them.

The resolution increasing the license fee, introduced by Commissioner Woodman, is as follows:

Whereas, There are now, including the recently annexed district, 9,030 places licensed in this city for the sale of intoxicating liquors; and,

Whereas, This state of affairs is not only inconsistent with a high degree of public morality and safety, but is directly conducive to poverty, wretchedness, and crime; and,

Whereas, Despite the stringent rules of this board regarding the opening of new places, and despite our persistent refusal to grant such licenses, save where there is a clearly defined need, the pressure upon the Commissioners is increasing; and,

Whereas, It is undisputed that the majority of the inmates of the charitable institutions receiving, by law, the excise moneys are brought there directly or indirectly as the result of intemperance; therefore,

Resolved, That in order to further regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors and to increase the revenues from which the poor and unfortunate in our institutions are largely supported, the fees for renewal of licenses expiring after Jan. 21, 1896, and the fees for licenses issued upon applications made after this date—Jan. 7, 1896—be and the same are hereby increased to and fixed at the highest limit allowed by law, namely:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hotel license, now $300 and $500 | $500 |
| Saloon liquor license, now $200 | 250 |
| Saloon and beer license, now $50 | 75 |
| Storekeeper's license, now $200 | 250 |
| Druggist's license, now $20 | 20 |
| Additional license, now $150 | 150 |
| Transfer or assignment, now $20 | 30 |

Provided that the license fee for a restaurant where "strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ales, or beer shall only be sold to be drunk upon the licensed premises when served at table with food," now $100, shall be fixed at $150.

Commissioner Woodman also offered the following:

Whereas, It is believed that the public interests demand a reduction in the number of places licensed to sell intoxicating liquors; and

Whereas, It is desired to effect this result with as little injury as possible to the property interests involved; therefore,

Resolved, That no application for a license for a new place for the sale of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer to be drunk on the licensed premises, made after this date, Jan. 7, 1896, (except that known as restaurant license,) will be granted and license issued, save upon the closing of two existing places, and the surrender of the licenses thereof, and in such case only when it is shown that the new place will be a public convenience, or that the majority of the property holders and residents in the neighborhood give their consent in writing thereto.

No place the license on which shall be revoked, after this date, upon hearing by this board, shall be relicensed except upon the closing of two existing places, and the surrender of the licenses thereof.

The following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That counsel to the board be and hereby is instructed to sue for the recovery of the penalties on bonds in all cases in which a breach of the conditions of said bonds has occurred since Feb. 25, 1895, or shall hereafter occur.

In explaining his reasons for opposing the resolutions increasing license fees and reducing the number of saloons, Commissioner Harburger said:

I do not agree that 9,030 places licensed in this city, including hotels, restaurants, and storekeepers, are too many for the greatest city in the United States and a port of entry unequaled in any part of the world, where thousands of non-citizens arrive daily to receive their food and drink.

I most emphatically protest against the reduction of the number of saloons in New-York City. I claim the same is unconstitutional, as it interferes with the vested rights of individuals, who must be protected at all hazards.

Commissioner Murray, President of the board, is preparing a bill to be presented to the Legislature which, if passed, will provide for the reduction of the saloons to 4,500 and limit them to one for every 400 inhabitants. The bill also provides for revoking licenses of persons whose barkeepers have been twice convicted of violating the excise law. The bill further provides for increasing license fees to $500 to $750 for hotels, $500 for saloons, $300 for ale and beer, and $50 for druggists.

President Roosevelt, at the meeting of the Police Board yesterday, called particular attention to the decrease in the number of excise arrests from May 27, 1895, to Dec. 31, 1895, as compared with the arrests made in the same period in 1894. There was a decrease of 1,561.

"This is due to our shutting the saloons," Mr. Roosevelt said.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PRAISED.

### His Work Commended by the Church Temperance Society.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Church Temperance Society was held yesterday in the chapel of Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

Addresses were delivered in the afternoon by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of Grace Church on "The Closing of Liquor Saloons on Sunday," and by the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, on "Counteractions to the Saloons."

The Rev. Dr. Huntington offered a series of resolutions urging the closing of the saloons on Sunday, which were adopted. Among the resolutions was the following:

Resolved: That this society tenders to the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt the assurance of its enduring gratitude, heartfelt sympathy, and profound respect, believing that in him the city has found a Police Commissioner without fear and without reproach.

The resolution was adopted unanimously and with enthusiasm.

## BISHOP LITTLEJOHN TO TAKE A TRIP

### His Pilgrimage This Year to His Daughter's Home in Jamaica.

It was announced yesterday in Brooklyn that Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island, who recently celebrated his seventieth birthday, would shortly go to the Island of Jamaica for a sojourn. The journey, it was said by the Bishop's friends, is not to be made because of his health, which is now most excellent, barring a slight cold, but is merely in accordance with his custom of going abroad for a brief period each year.

The venerable prelate will leave for Jamaica some time in February. There he will pass the time with his daughter and her husband, Frederick Wesson, formerly of Brooklyn, but for several years responsibly connected with the Jamaica Railroad Company.

Bishop Littlejohn has been for several years in the custom of visiting Jamaica, the climate of which he finds very congenial at this season of the year. Prior to going to Jamaica last Winter he made a tour of Southern Europe, Russia, and the Orient. Intellectually, the Bishop is as alert and active as a man of forty years.

Bishop Littlejohn spoke yesterday afternoon on "The Position and Influence of the Laity in the Episcopal Church," in the Montauk Clubhouse, before the meeting of the Brooklyn Clerical League. The Rev. Dr. Hoskins of Fort Hamilton presided.

### Extravagant Young Britons.

From The London Truth.

My! What some of these young men spend on their clothes! You would open your eyes if you saw some of the things got ready for them! Fancy a pink silk nightshirt, with roses embroidered on the chest. Others have openworked fronts, and one that Ma and I saw was trimmed with lace on which forget-me-nots were embroidered. Lace fronts to evening socks are another item. Such extravagance as they indulge in must make them conceited creatures. There's my young man. Ma and I and Emmie and Susie went for 5 o'clock tea to his rooms the other day, and when we went into his sleeping room to settle our hats and wash our hands, we found the dressing table a mass of gold and silver and turquois. He had his monogram in diamonds on the tortoise-shell backs of his brushes. A gold box of lovely workmanship held his rings, and a perfectly exquisite old carved ivory casket was hung on the wall for a medicine chest. I'm afraid I shall have some trouble in breaking that young man in. He has spoiled himself, and the annoying part of it is that he has given himself much handsomer things than he has ever given me. It will take me years to make him see things in a proper light.

## MRS. KISSAM'S COUNTERCHARGE

### She Says Her Husband Deserted Her and is an Inebriate—Her Father Her Counsel.

De Witt C. Brown, counsel for his daughter, Elizabeth H. Kissam of Brooklyn, in the suit brought against her for separation by her husband, William W. Kissam, applied to Supreme Court Justice W. J. Gaynor, in Brooklyn yesterday, for an order granting counsel fees and alimony. In behalf of his daughter, Mr. Brown submitted an answer to the husband's charge of abandonment, and met it by a charge against the husband of cruelty and habitual drunkenness.

Mr. Brown said his daughter married Kissam three years ago, and lived happily with him for three months. Then the couple took up their residence in a hotel in New-York, where Mr. Kissam, it is alleged, became a confirmed inebriate. Mr. Brown said that he personally saw Kissam in the Sherman Square Hotel, and asked him to reform, or to go to an institution. Subsequently, according to Mr. Brown, Kissam went to the Keeley Institute at White Plains, where Brown paid his initiation fee of $100.

On leaving the institute, Kissam went to live with his wife in a New-York hotel, and there abandoned her. Mr. Brown told Judge Gaynor he paid $110 board owed to the hotel by Kissam.

Subsequently, as alleged by Mr. Brown, Kissam became an inmate of the inebriates' home at Fort Hamilton, and afterward of other similar institutions. Finally, Sept. 5, 1893, he agreed to pay his wife one-half of his annual allowance of $1,800, but failed to keep the agreement.

In reply, Mr. Hardy, counsel for Mr. Kissam, said the couple would have got along harmoniously had it not been for the intermeddling of Mrs. Kissam's father.

"It is the policy of courts," said Justice Gaynor, taking the papers, "to make married people put up with each other's bad manners and temper, but not with drunkenness."

## YOUNG TURKEY PARTY GROWING

### Syrian Residents of New-York Report Brighter Prospects at Home.

Advices received by the Syrian residents in this city say the Young Turkey Party has been quietly reorganizing and has been joined by influential Syrians and Christian natives in various parts of Turkey.

In Paris they have recently established a newspaper called Turkia el Fatat, (Young Turkey,) with the Druse Prince Ameen Araslan as chief editor. This Prince was the hero of a romantic love story which was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES some time ago. Associated with him in the new newspaper is said to be Khalil Ghanem Effendi, who formerly was Chancelier of the French Consulate General in Beyroot, and later an editor of the Journal des Débats of Paris, and also of La France Internationale. When the present Sultan called a Parliament in 1878, Ghanem Effendi was sent there as one of the Syrian representatives.

The objects of the newspaper, which is printed in Arabic and French, are to bring about a good understanding among all Turkish subjects in the Turkish Empire, regardless of race or religion; to explain to them that they have a common interest in the welfare of their country, and to urge them to demand a return to the Parliamentary and constitutional system.

The promoters of the newspaper have their secret agents throughout Turkey, and also in the Sultan's palace. The tone of the paper is respectful to the Sultan. It sets forth the abuses that exist in the country, and points out the remedies as viewed by the natives of the country. Should the Sultan decline to bring about any reforms, the newspaper and the Young Turkey Party will appeal to the powers and invoke their aid in bringing about an orderly and progressive state of affairs.

The Young Turkey Party, it is said, feels sanguine, inasmuch as the Sultan has already given evidence of conciliating it. Recently its prominent agents criticised and condemned the acts of Ahmed Nouri Pasha, the Vali of Syria, and asked for his recall, and the Sultan did recall him. Thereupon the Syrio-Turkish Committee of the party cabled to the Porte its expressions of appreciation and thanks.

None of the Syrians here has as yet received any information in regard to the alleged battle which was said to have taken place between the Druses and the Turkish troops near Swedieh, on the northern coast of Syria, in which 12,000 Druses were said to have been killed and only 70 Turkish soldiers. Syrians say that if any battle was fought, the numbers killed must have been greatly exaggerated, and that perhaps only 120 Druses fell. In such an event as many, or more, soldiers must have been killed, as the Druses are desperate fighters, armed with Henry-Martini rifles, and skillful in their use.

As the Druses are mountaineers and accustomed to mountain warfare, it is unlikely, say Syrians, that they would allow themselves to be drawn down to Swedieh, which is level, and where they would know that the Turkish artillery could play havoc with them. They would probably select their own ground and wait for the Turks, and that would doubtless be Majd el Shams, near Hasbaya, where they could pour a destructive fire upon the invaders from behind the rocks in the passes.

Should the Druses be hard pressed, they would probably retire to Lija, near the Hauarn. This place is surrounded by precipitous mountains, and can be reached through one narrow pass, which could be easily defended against many thousands. The Druses are said to have retreated to Lija before, and here there is enough land to raise crops and pasture cattle for a large number of men for a year or more.

There is still a feeling of great unrest in the cities in Syria, as the Mohammedans there continue sullen and threatening in their attitude toward the Christians, but no actual outbreaks have been reported.

The young Syrians of this city have recently organized a social and debating club. They held their first meeting a few evenings ago at the Stevens House, where they discussed the question whether emigration was good for Syria or not. The debate was decided in the affirmative.

## JUSTICE VAN BRUNT'S ATHLETIC FEAT

### Vaulted Gracefully over a Railing in the Appellate Courtroom.

The absence of a key belonging to the rooms of the Appellate division of the Supreme Court led to the performance of an athletic feat by Justice Van Brunt yesterday with grace and dignity.

The key had been sent to a locksmith for duplication. It belonged to the door leading to the body of the courtroom. Justice Van Brunt wanted to get into that part of the room to look at a thermometer, and when he discovered that the key was not to be had, he went through the Clerk's room in order to vault over a railing.

Clerk Wagstaff advised the Justice not to undertake the feat, although the railing is only four feet high.

"It is child's play," said the Justice, as he vaulted over the railing and landed on his feet with dignity.

The Justice was satisfied when he found that the thermometer registered 70°, and he again vaulted lightly over the railing and went to his private room.

### Condition of the Rice Market.

Advices from the South regarding the rice market for the last week report prices firmly maintained, although the demand of the respective localities varied somewhat in volume. Along the Atlantic coast sales have greatly increased, and on some grades a fractional advance was secured. In New-Orleans the movement was small and restricted, because of light offerings. It is said that buyers are holding off for the reopening of mills, when the supply will be larger, assortment better, and prices possibly modified a fraction.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 33,045 barrels; sales, 24,600 barrels. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 965,315 sacks; last year, 596,264 sacks; sales cleaned, (estimated,) 162,635 barrels; last year, 117,838 barrels.

### Proposed Change as to Foreign Mails.

Postmaster Dayton and Second Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson held a conference in the Federal Building yesterday afternoon regarding the proposed transfer of foreign mail matter for points other than New-York City direct from Quarantine to the various railroad depots. This would result in much saving of time, for about 50 per cent. of the foreign mail is for other cities and States. There is opposition in Washington on the part of some of the postal authorities to the plan.

## SCHMEIG, ELOPER AND DESERTER

### Petty Officer Frey's Wife Took Her Children and Went with Him.

Gus C. Frey of Washington, D. C., is a petty officer on the United States steamship Columbia. Formerly he lived in Brooklyn, with his wife and his two little children. With him boarded the son of Henry B. Schmeig, Sr., an employe of the Brooklyn Post Office. Young Schmeig was a seaman in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, under instructions to be a seaman's gunner.

Schmeig eloped with Mrs. Frey early last week. They took the two children with them. Schmeig, who by his elopement and flight had become a deserter from the navy, called on his father Sunday and told him he had been living with Mrs. Frey at a certain house in Bridge Street, and asked for assistance. This was refused, and young Schmeig went away. The elder Schmeig telegraphed to Frey at Washington to come to Brooklyn and get his family.

After sending the telegram Mr. Schmeig called at the house in Bridge Street, but found his son and Mrs. Frey had never lived there. Frey reached Brooklyn yesterday, but could find no trace of young Schmeig, Mrs. Frey, or her children. Frey reported the elopement at Brooklyn Police Headquarters.

## Situations Wanted—Females

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By competent girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; willing to assist in sewing; has the best of city reference; wages, $18 to $20. 241 West 46th St.; ring janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady desires a situation for her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call at 11 West 36th St., Monday and Tuesday, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; can also do waiting; is willing and obliging; has good city reference. 169 West 21st St.; ring bell three times.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress; private family; city references. M. W., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; best city references from last place; willing and obliging. 884 6th Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid in a private family; willing to assist with other work; best reference. 304 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Portestant girl as chambermaid in small family; good sewer; reference. Mary J. Caldwell, 268 West 53d St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl for chamberwork and waiting or would do chamberwork and washing; three years' best reference. M. L., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or washing; first-class city reference. S. R., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress; private family; city references. M. W., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl; in private family; first-class reference from last place. 802 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; personal reference. 409 West 48th St., Robinson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class in every respect; best city references; last employer can be seen. 101 West 49th St., 3d bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady would place a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress. 29 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city references. 10 West 49th St.; third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS, or PARLORMAID.—Has nine years' city reference. S. P., Box 153 Times.

### Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Afternoon engagements by young French lady as companion, teacher, or reader; best references. Reader, Box 205 Times.

COMPANION or HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady of refinement; fully capable of filling either position; best references. Companion, Box 183 Times.

### Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls, together or separate; one good plain cook or laundress; other chambermaid or assist with children or waitress; best city reference. 33 East 35th St., between Park and Madison Avs.

COOK.—Thorough; by an Englishwoman; competent in all branches of cooking; takes full charge; dinners and luncheons; marketing; kitchenmaid required; city references. D. L., 146 West 37th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress in a private family; is willing and obliging; has best of city reference from her last place; city or country. 425 West 42d St., one flight up.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in private family, who thoroughly understands her business; three years' reference from her late employer, who can highly recommend her; wages, $35. M. P., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a tidy, willing German, good cook and laundress; understands all kinds of cooking; excellent references; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, 71 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman; experienced in fine cooking and thoroughly understands serving course dinners; city or country. Apply, two days, 219 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant, just landed, as cook in gentleman's family, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands cooking in all its branches; excellent references. B. M., 332 1st Av.

COOK and BAKER.—By a good cook and baker; good soups, desserts; private family only; country preferred; good reference; wages, $20. Flanagan, 306 West 39th St.

COOK.—By experienced young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; three years' best city reference. 314 East 49th St., Reilly's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; city or country; good city reference. G. L., 204 West 60th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; English; understands all soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, entrées; good bread and biscuits; good references. Mrs. B., 203 East 50th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; in private family; city reference. 231 East 29th St., top floor.

COOK.—By first-class French woman cook; competent in her duties; private family; city reference. H., 251 West 32d St.; Fabio's bell.

COOK.—By a Scotch girl as first-class cook; city or country. 234 East 29th St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By Protestant; first-class in all branches of cooking; private family; references. Mrs. Wells, 270 West 23d St.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; with or without washing; good reference. 547 East 136th St.

COOK.—By young girl to do cooking and plain washing; private family; city reference. 161 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook by day, week, or month; best city reference. 354 West 39th St., third floor.

COOK.—Thoroughly capable in every respect of good cooking in private family; excellent baker; best city reference. B., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Competent; no objection to coarse washing; private family; good references. H., 409 West 50th St.

COOK.—American; excellent laundress; daughter as child's nurse or waitress; city, country. Nelson, 219 2d Av.

COOK.—Protestant; first-class in every branch of cooking; private family; references. Mrs. Wells, 270 West 23d St.

COOK.—Understands all kinds of fine cooking; wages, $25; city or country. 219 West 17th St.

COOK.—Protestant girl; first-class cook; has best city reference. K. F., 270 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a good French cook, in family. 464 7th Av., second floor.

### Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day washing or housecleaning; city reference. 321 East 24th St., top floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—Young married woman wants washing, or any other work, by the day; best reference. Mrs. Connelley, 248 West 67th St.

### Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKING done at home and out by the day; terms reasonable; highest references. L. Foerl, 148 West 124th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; cloaks, wraps, evening dresses; latest styles; also remodels; $2 a day. 158 East 46th St.

### Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By young lady; thoroughly educated; German, English, and music; willing to travel; best references. 902 East 165th St.

GOVERNESS.—A lady desires to find a pleasant home for charming young lady who has lived with her as governess for over a year. Mrs. I. L. Ecir, 48 West 73d St.

GOVERNESS or MAID.—By refined young North German as nursery governess or maid to lady. M. F., 504 East 86th St.

### Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a managing housekeeper, who is thoroughly qualified for such work; good manager; very economical; highly recommended; best city references; in present position until the 1st of February. 206 Madison Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined French widow; good manager and cook; in gentleman's or widower's family with children; country preferred. L. C., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young widow in reversed circumstances as housekeeper in gentleman's family; best references. A. C., Box 140 Times.

### Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Swedish girl to do general housekork in private family; no cards. E. Anderson, 312 East 25th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman; wages moderate; city reference. 230 West 18th St., first floor, rear.

HOUSEWORK.—By two German girls for general housework in private family. 1,445 2d Av., candy store.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl lately landed to do housework. 360 Amsterdam Av.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

### Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. English, 36 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; understands all kinds of sewing, hairdressing, packing; best city references. Parisienne, 209 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish young woman; thoroughly understands all maid's duties; excellent hairdresser and seamstress; last employer can be seen. 225 East 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. G. L., 394 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a North German; well educated; good sewer and handy in every way; as lady's maid or to teach children. B., present ployer's, 2 West 57th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Can do all kinds of family sewing and assist with chamberwork; first-class city reference. 134 East 28th St.

MAID.—By a competent maid and good seamstress; willing and obliging; best city reference. K. F., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By French maid and seamstress; excellent hairdresser and packer; would travel. Parisian, 1,227 Broadway.

### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; shirts and children's clothes a specialty; city reference. Douglas, 27 Cottage Place.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a first-class American family; first-class reference. 200 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; first-class reference. 118 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; first-class references. 309 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced laundress; best city references. K. C., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

**The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.**

### Nurses.

LADY WISHES TO SECURE PLACE FOR young French nurse. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 323 West 75th St., Riverside Drive.

NURSE.—By a first-class nurse (French) in a small family; will take care of one or two children. Apply, present employer's, 38 West 92d St., between 2 and 4 P. M.

NURSE.—Experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or care for young children; bring up on bottle; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By a professional nurse of long experience; nervous cases a specialty; excellent personal references. Call, two days, 122 West 20th St.

NURSE.—By a young French Protestant girl as nurse for young children; good city references. 152 West 12th St.

NURSE.—By Scotch Protestant; will do sewing or assist with chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. 319 East 32d St.

NURSE.—By competent lady's nurse; thoroughly understands her business; take full charge from birth; first-class city reference. M., 940 3d Av.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; any kind of sickness; seven years' references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; any kind of sickness; 7 years' references. M., 144 West 62d St.

### Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By a competent parlormaid, and to assist butler; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

### Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent German-American seamstress wishes work by the day; all kinds of family sewing and plain dressmaking; references; $1.50. 1,028 2d Av., third bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; as seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. B., 3 East 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day or week; understands dressmaking; operating all machines; terms, $1 per day, or $5 per week. M. M., 165 West 25th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly. B., 3 East 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French Swiss seamstress. Address, by letter, M. Bertin, 115 East 21st St.

### Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young Protestant girl as waitress and chambermaid in small private family; city or country; good references. 477 3d Av.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; can take butler's place in a small private family; best city references. R. M., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Competent; private family; assist chamberwork; best of city reference. M. M., 154 East 54th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress for luncheons or dinner parties. A. MacGowan, 221 West 15th St.

WAITRESS.—Competent; can take butler's place; good carver; city reference. A. M., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress; good reference. 225 East 88th St., dressmaker's bell.

### Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a respectable woman to go out to work the first two days of the week; or take family washing to her home; best references. Burk, 582 11th Av.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress, washing at home, family or gentlemen's; references. L., 133 West 30th St.

### Miscellaneous.

MANICURE AND FACIAL MASSAGE—By experienced operator. Mrs. Holmes, 76 West 35th St.

## Situations Wanted—Males.

### Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his duties as butler, and is highly recommended for ability and character by last and former employers; several years with one employer. Benson, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or FIRST-CLASS SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly experienced young Englishman; tall and good appearance; best of personal reference. H. D., 2 University Place.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; 28 years old; in private family, three years from last place; first-class city references. G. C., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By competent colored man in private family; has first-class city reference and experience. C. B., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By first-class French couple; both competent in their duties; private family; good city references. G. H., 251 West 32d St.; Fabio's bell.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; over three years in last place. J. H., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Just disengaged; first-class references; strictly sober; thoroughly understands his business; not afraid of work. Julian, 884 6th Av., care of Mr. Hermann Cordts.

BUTLER—MAID or PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly competent Englishman and wife; capable to take full charge; best city reference. H. C., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent, first-class man; Swiss; single; can take care of parlor and dining room; very good city reference. Umberikt, 151 East 26th St.

BUTLER, 29; in private family; experienced; willing and obliging; speaks English, French, and Italian; no objection to work; best city reference. J. P., 179 West 12th St.

BUTLER.—Well experienced; good valet; age 30; good references, personal or otherwise. Leon, 253 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; single; willing and obliging; good reference; city or country. A. B., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; very competent in his work; good city references. P. M., 388 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands his duty; strictly sober; first-class references. George, 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER—VALET.—English; best city references; last employer can be seen. C. G., 430 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; in a private family; best city reference. F. M., 363 7th Av.

BUTLER.—By a man with first-class reference in private family. Perry, 235 West 47th St.

### Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; takes care of property intrusted to him; highest city personal references; temperate and obliging. J., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman turning out horses highly recommends thoroughly experienced, temperate, stylish appearing coachman. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; personal and written recommendations; sober, willing; moderate expectations. Coachman, care of Kohn, 644 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; twelve years' personal reference; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. J. C., 683 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; understands fine horses, harness, and carriages; thoroughly willing and obliging. W. Cleaver, 17 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; no family; four years with last employer; has good reference; only out through sickness in family. G. A., 108 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; stylish driver; first-class city reference; generally useful man. 110 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young colored, married man; without children; good reference. J. E. F., 422 West 45th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; Scotch; married; first-class city references. John Paul, 1,337 3d Av.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Married; no family; personal references; city or country. W., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

## Situations Wanted—Males.

### Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced and competent man; careful and stylish city driver; reliable caretaker; strictly temperate and trustworthy; ten years' reference from last employer, who will give personal interview to any one requiring his services. P. F., Mason's Stables, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young married man; North of Ireland Protestant; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; will be found willing and obliging; strictly sober; good city reference. I. Hamilton, 224 East 40th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a Swede; age 26; married; no family; wife first-class cook or laundress; both neat, and first-class servants; thoroughly understand their duties; best references. A. J., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced, competent man; careful and stylish city driver; will be found sober and honest; four years' city reference from last employer; can be seen. John, 259 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—By young single man; a careful driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; height, 5 feet 9 inches; first-class city references. P. M., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes situation for his competent man, Protestant, single, who has been in his employ for years; highest city references. M. D., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrances; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; can furnish fifteen years' best city references; last and former employers can be seen. J. D., 221 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Family going abroad highly recommends thoroughly experienced, temperate, respectful, stylish, trustworthy coachman. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

### Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; 21; can assist in dining room, and understands the care of silver; first-class references. W. H., 149 East 32d St.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; excellent city reference. M., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; understands his duties thoroughly; A1 city references. E. A. V., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—By a Swede; understands his duties; good references. Anderson, 242 East 30th St.

SECOND MAN OR GROOM.—By a Swede; useful if required; best of references. Carlson, 111 West 24th St.

### Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN, JANITOR, or PORTER.—By trusty, steady, capable American; city or country; moderate wages; best reference. Industry, Box 153 Times Office.

### Valets.

VALET.—By an Englishman to a gentleman; age 28; willing to travel; thoroughly experienced; good references. C. B. H., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

VALET or SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly trained English servant; where third is kept. W. D., 207 West 46th St.

### Waiters.

WAITER or COOK.—By Japanese as waiter or cook; best reference. T. U., 164 Sands St., Brooklyn, Japanese Union.

### Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT TO GENTLEMAN.—By trained nurse; 26; neat, refined; willing and obliging; speaks English, German, and understands French; highest references. H. W., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

AN EX-UNITED STATES CAVALRYMAN (AGE 35) would like situation in boarding house or any kind of work. R. J., Box 140 Times.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French couple; man good cook; wife chambermaid, waitress; in club or apartments for gentlemen; best reference; city or country. M. G., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Swedish man in a private family, or with single gentleman; at present with four gentlemen; disengaged in a few days. Lawrence, 183 3d Av., grocery store.

EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN wishes to travel with invalid; or as surgeon on yacht or steamship; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

ENGINEER and MACHINIST.—Competent with all kinds of engines, boilers, dynamos, &c.; first-class references as to character and competency. Engineer, 60½ East 1xth St.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, DECORATOR.—Practical, trustworthy worker; good and cheap; private work for landlords; best references. Edler, 777 2d Av.

REAL ESTATE.—By energetic young man, with experience of inside and outside work of real estate office; good address; best of references. Faithful, Box 324 Times, Up Town.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.—An ingenious practical machinist and mechanician, with extensive experience in designing, &c., is open for engagement; advertiser is absolutely trustworthy, reliable, and energetic, and combines excellent mechanical and technical knowledge of a high order; is a hard and faithful worker; one who makes the interest of his employers a study and constant effort to advance them; has economical methods in arrangements, and is experienced in handling help to your best advantage; can give more than sufficient proofs of the above. If you wish to prosper and your present employes don't satisfy you, write to me; salary and future prospects a decided object. A. K., 173 East 108th St.

WANTED—Position of trust, private secretary, or confidential agent, by intelligent, well-educated man; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

## Help Wanted—Females.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED, FOR A FAMILY; one accustomed to the management of servants in a large city and country house; first-class references required. Apply, by letter, to L. K., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—A young woman as competent cook; one willing to wash small pieces; must have city reference. Call, between 9 and 11, 254 West 73d St.

WANTED—French nursery governess or thorough maid for one miss 9 years old. Call, before 1 P. M., 128 West 122d St., near Lenox Av.

## Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—At Summit, N. J., man and wife; good references; man waiting, silver, windows, furnace, grates, sweeping, lawn, generally useful; wife good cook and laundress; wages, $35. Willing, care of Woodstock Company, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—In a mercantile office, a competent stenographer and typewriter. Address, stating age, references, and salary expected, Post Office Box 2,396, New-York City.

WANTED—A thoroughly good useful man; must be intelligent and able to assist waiting at table. A. Z., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—Reliable man in an apartment house as night doorman; references of the best required. R. F., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

## THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

### The Man Who Pays Cash Suffereth.

From The Chicago Record.

He lived next door to Promisetopay,
And across the alley dwelt Deepindebt;
Collectors came to the street each day,
But the Other Man went his quiet way,
And never was once beset.

Not one in the street who knew his name;
He might have died or have gone to smash—
The street would have wagged on just the same—
Collectors gone and collectors came—
For this man Paid in Cash.

When Promisetopay went out of town,
A hundred tradesmen would question "Where?"
And Deepindebt, from sole to crown,
As he moved him up and moved him down,
Was bulletined here and there.

And these were the fellows who "stood in line"—
When they did pay bills they got cigars,
Or at Christmas season a case of wine—
Or other souvenir quite as fine—
And drinks over polished bars.

The Other Man? Nothing; they took his gold
And tucked it away in savings banks,
With never a thought that they should hold
A present out to the Man who told
His money to barren "Thanks."

They even figured in flushest times
How Cash-in-Hand would easily square
Those frequent losses in dollars and dimes
That came from customers skipping to climes
Which hadn't collectors there.

Moral.

And thus is a premium put on debt,
Thus bids are made for going to smash;
Just pay as you go if you'd like to bet
Some slower fellow will come and get
Your prize for letting the trade forget
That your name isn't "Cash."

### Ran No Risks.

From The Chicago Post.

The boy hung back when the visitor spoke to him, and his mother was naturally annoyed.

"Won't you go to Mrs. Brown, Willie?" she said.

"No," replied the boy, shortly.

"Don't you like me?" asked Mrs. Brown, good-naturedly.

"No, I don't," answered the boy.

"Why, Willie!" exclaimed his mother, reproachfully.

"Well, I guess I got whipped for not telling the truth yesterday, and I ain't takin' no chances to-day," protested the boy.

### The Contrary Man.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"I always call that dog of mine Lame Conclusion," remarked the Contrary Man, "because—"

"I know," interrupted the Amiable Man. "Because he doesn't follow! Ha! Ha! Very good! Very—"

"Not at all, Sir. Not at all. I call him that because he has a broken tail," snarled the Contrary Man.